

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ACC

10000/104/10
(VOL. I)

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

785017

000/109/10
VOL. I)

PUBLIC RELATIONS, AC WEEKLY BULLETINS
OCT. 1944 - APR. 1945

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

785017

Can we use such docs as
these. They give a running
account of developments. Good for
our info - if not as docs
Whole series is available

72

Ex. Com

To see folio 71. Feb 2 Mar

C.C. Ref 71 suggested that you trust your Political Advisers

CC 614
MAR 3 RECD

to pass the issue, which is in which case 9 o'clock

arrange issue on Friday a. a. MS/3B

74

Exec. Comm.

Don't know, but who are they? Mr. Kirk has nominated Mr. Dooling 5/31 in his absence.

75

Reply to P.R.D. this will be arranged

MS/713

76

Public Relations Officer.

1. In reply to your memo at 71 addressed to the Chief Commissioner, he directs me to say that he will delegate the reading of the political portion to his Political Advisers, and the reading and approval of the remainder of the Bulletin to myself.

517

2. I suggest I see the Bulletin on Friday mornings immediately after my 9 o'clock meeting.

MS/

Don't know, but who are they? Mr. Kirk has
nominated Mr. Dordick July 5/31
his absence

72
Reply to P.R.D. This will be arranged

MSL/2/13

76

Public Relations Officer.

517

1. In reply to your memo at 71 addressed to the Chief Commissioner, he directs me to say that he will delegate the reading of the political portion to his Political Adviser, and the reading and approval of the remainder of the Bulletin to myself.

2. I suggest I see the Bulletin on Friday mornings immediately after my 9 o'clock meeting.

9 March 1945

MSL

Brigadier,
Lt. Commissioner.

77.

Major Bargin

See 76 x Submit copy first either to
Mr. Hopkinson or Mr. Elliott (or in their absence to me.
Holford) and then to me x Submit 2. to the E.C.
P.R.

78

Executive Commission: copy will be submitted to you
on Fridays after your 9am meeting. qsb-
John P. 3

1667

Major Tuller

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 314
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

REF/WH32/PRB

2 April 1945

APR 3 1945

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 12
26 Mar 45 to 2 Apr 45

1. Political

The principal business of the Council meeting on the 28th was to set up the long-awaited Consulta (Advisory Assembly) as planned. The Consulta will have 300 members divided as follows: 180 chosen by the most important parties, 70 by the syndical organizations and 50 from among old anti-Fascist senators and ex-deputies. These will be divided among various commissions and will give their opinion - when asked - on legal measures and "general problems". The commissions correspond roughly to the Ministries; they are eight in number, as follows: Foreign Affairs, Public and Administrative Affairs, Justice, Education and Fine Arts, National Defense, Finance and Treasury, Agriculture and Food, Industry and Commerce, Labor and Welfare, Reconstruction, including Public Works and Communications. The creation of the Consulta was hailed enthusiastically by the government parties (except by the Communists whose approval was temperate; they felt all representation should be confined to the parties of the C.L.N.) but the Left had many reservations. AVANTI finds the move comes into the usual and ITALIA LIBERA objects to the "commission" principle. AVANTI says that the government may choose any number of "experts" that the government may choose or ignore as it chooses. The Action Party organ indeed calls the new institution "corporative" - no longer a flattering adjective in Italy. Parties out of the C.L.N. are of course waiting to see how much - if any representation they will have; for ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat) Leftists are already been sufficient to draw forth some words of praise for the scheme.

The government announced during the week that Italian diplomats would soon leave to take up their posts in South America... Otherwise the week has been relatively quiet on the political front. Perhaps because it was Easter Week, perhaps because, like everyone else, the Italians have their eyes fixed on rapidly moving developments in Germany.

2. The Economic Front

The direct economic news of the week was setting the joint program for first-aid to Italian economy off too pronto. The Chief of Communications to the Economic Section for

...the government announced during the week that Italian diplomats would soon leave to take up their posts in South America... Otherwise the week has been relatively quiet on the political front. Perhaps because it was Easter week, perhaps because, like everywhere else, the Italians have their eyes fixed on rapidly moving developments in Germany.

2. The Economic Front

The biggest economic news of the week was, getting the joint program for first-half of Italian economy off the ground. The Chief Commissioner tendered his congratulations to the Economic Section for their "monumental work" and mentioned Brigadier General Edward B. McKelvey, Deputy Vice President (who inspected the Cateron's part with a five-tooth comb); Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Executive Director (who put in three-weeks of day-and-night grind on the job) and Vice President A. G. Antolini, who supervised the job. Mr. Cleveland took the Cateron's part with him to Washington last week while the Cateron's & section went to AFHQ at Caserta for transmission to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. As the first complete supply program for Italy since the fall of Fascism, the plan represents three months' work by both the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. The Cateron's & part included all items classified as military necessities and which are provided to allow defense and urban civilian prefabricated military operations. Such items include food, clothing, supplies, some transport and clothing, etc. These supplies are being for out of regular appropriation of the British & American Governments. The Cateron's & part of the program cover the basic items needed for a heavy economic rehabilitation. It is only to the whole range of the Italian economy from basic items of food, electricity, power, transport to a certain amount of consumer goods and industrial

The government announced during the week that Italian diplomats would soon leave to take up their posts in South America... Otherwise the week has been relatively quiet on the political front. Perhaps because it was Easter week, perhaps because, like everywhere else, the Italians have their eyes fixed on rapidly moving developments in Germany.

2. The Economic Front

The biggest economic news of the week was, getting the joint program for first-half of Italian economy off the ground. The Chief Commissioner tendered his congratulations to the Economic Section for their "monumental work" and mentioned Brigadier General Edward B. McKelvey, Deputy Vice President (who inspected the Cateron's part with a five-tooth comb); Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Executive Director (who put in three-weeks of day-and-night grind on the job) and Vice President A. G. Antolini, who supervised the job. Mr. Cleveland took the Cateron's part with him to Washington last week while the Cateron's & section went to AFHQ at Caserta for transmission to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. As the first complete supply program for Italy since the fall of Fascism, the plan represents three months' work by both the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. The Cateron's & part included all items classified as military necessities and which are provided to allow defense and urban civilian prefabricated military operations. Such items include food, clothing, supplies, some transport and clothing, etc. These supplies are being for out of regular appropriation of the British & American Governments. The Cateron's & part of the program cover the basic items needed for a heavy economic rehabilitation. It is only to the whole range of the Italian economy from basic items of food, electricity, power, transport to a certain amount of consumer goods and industrial

4

- 2 -

the anti-inflationary and output controls needed for general manufacturing production. One of the Government's programs will be assumed by the Italian Government from results in excess of 500,000,000 provided by the U.S. (mostly from troops pay exclusive of money spent in PX's and rent money) and from further funds to be made available by the British. As everyone knows, when the goods arrive, depends the regulations are approved, if the main will arrive, depends on the industrial market and the availability of shipping, which is better lighter and lighter in this direction.

What will undoubtedly be an important subject was treated March 30 in the shape of an Advisory Anti-Inflation Board to take reports to the Chief Commissioner on measures and policies which should be recommended to the Italian Government for immediate action to check and control the existing tendencies towards inflation. It is noted that since the issue of the Anti-Inflation Committee report about a year ago, the situation has grown worse. Particular attention is anti-inflation considerations will be given to the bearing of such advice on problems of military production and procurement. Chairman of the Board will be the Vice President of the Economic Section. Other members will be the Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section, the Joint Directors of the Finance Sub-Commission, and the Director of the Labor Sub-Commission. Advisors who will be invited are, needed of the Labor Sub-Commission. Advisors who will be invited are, needed will be the Treasury Attaches of the British and American Embassies Mr. K. E. Stauffer is Secretary.

Activities in the economic line also filled the streets from the field as well as HQ. : Truck arrivals this week - 216; total this year - 1,034; promised commitment - 1,700. Marone-Umbria Region reports that transport cost of moving 4,000 schoolbooks from Rome to Macerata was 23,000 lire, an eyebrow-raising fact which prompted the Chief Commissioner to order the change investigated... The War Material Disposal and Italian Reluctance of War Sub-Commission received 7,500 tons of salvaged materials, lost in February, including aluminum, ferrous and heavy metals, or surplus and surplus materials... The Public Works and Utilization and Agriculture Sub-Commissions are happy to report that the per cent of the floated Portia Lakes have now been reclaimed and that planting is proceeding on much of the drained land... Hazards of the fishing industry off Russia - floating mines which sank three boats off Sicily. Macerata... Exports this week's last week when 4,000 tons valued at 130 million lire went to the U.K. (lemons), France (mercury and barium oil), the U.S. (salt), Malta (wire, salt and oranges) and to the Middle East (nitric acid)... The Granai del Popolo now runs at -1,023,000 qtl and the olive oil production at 400,079 qtl... Increased allocation of power for civilian use is taking possible increased industrial production in fertilizer and textile items... Approximately 400 tons of 4,000 tons of heavy engineering equipment, requisitioned a year ago by Public Works & Engineering equipment, requisitioned a year ago by Public Works & Engineering

in aviation. Considerations will be given to the bearing of such advice on problems of military production and procurement. Chairman of the Board will be the Vice President of the Economic Section. Other members will be the Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section, the Joint Directors of the Finance Sub-Commission, and the Director of the Labor Sub-Commission. Advisors who will be invited as needed will be the Treasury Attaches of the British and American Embassies. Mr. K. E. Stauffer is secretary.

Activities in the economy line also filled the sitreps from the field as well as HQ. : Study arrivals this week - 216; total this year - 1,034; promised consignment - 1,730. Marche-Umbria Region reports that transport cost of 4,000 schoolbooks from Rome to Macerata was 23,000 lire, an eyebrow raising fact which prompted the Chief Commissioner to order the change investigated... The War Material Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission received 7,500 tons of salvaged material last in February, including aluminum, ferrous and heavy metals, old carvies and derelict vehicles... The Public Works and Utilities and Agriculture Sub-Commissions are happy to report that 82 per cent of the flooded Pontine Lakes have now been reclaimed and that planting is proceeding on much of the drained land... Hazards of the fishing industry off Tuscany - floating mines which sank three boats off Etruria last night... Exports made records last week when 4,000 tons valued at 135 million lire went to the U.K. (lemons), France (mercury and benzene oil), the U.S. (salt), Malta (wire, salt and oranges) and to the Middle East (citric acid)... The Granai del Poggio now totals at 1,023,500 qtl and the olive oil production at 400,072 qtl... Increased allocation of power for civilian use is taking possible increased industrial production in fertilizer and textile items... Approximately 400 tons of 4,000 tons of heavy engineering equipment requisitioned a year ago by Public Works & Utilities S/C has arrived, including trailers, cargo trucks, air compressor, asphalt rollers, mixing plant and crushing and screening plants... The AC Priorities Board has allocated 320,000 available blankets as follows: 182,717 to the Public Health S/C, 91,359 to Disarmed Persons and Repatriation S/C, and 42,014 to Public Safety S/C.

3. ELBA

Major T. L. Bullock, DOPH (Flight), sends the following report after a visit to Elba.

Both the immediate and long-term problems of Elba are economic, says Major Harold V. Reilly (A) who has administered the historic island since last December, almost as an independent entity under Livorno Province and Toscana Region. There are two schools of thought among the islanders. The Christian Democrats say the island will never have had their air and the people that look to the island for a living. The Communists, a vocal minority of less than 1,000 in a population of 31,000, claim the island industry must be revived even if the state has to operate it at a loss. There are variations

Americans and British, the entire population was evacuated and the city was partly looted by Germans and civilians. The French landed at Marina di Campo on the south side in mid-June 1944 and threw the Germans out after a battle which swept through one-third of the island. Elba remained under German control until 1945, when it was taken by the Allies, until 12 December 1944, when it was not until December 20 that the German garrison formally took over. In the last three months there have been great changes. Elba is divided by a customs line into a customs area for purposes of food, schools, public health and public welfare, and is administratively at an island basis and has responsibilities for the maintenance of a resident population. Local administrations are functioning well. Elba has a rapidly staffed and efficient branch in Elba and the Italian officials have been helped with a considerable number of Italian for interesting for, financing, transporting and distributing, all civilian basic foodstuffs, tobacco and other goods for supplies to the island. Elba is Plombino, nearest mainland port. The OAC says Elba is living to overcharges particularly for transport to Plombino and leakages in transport are serious, so unrationed food are not being imported in any quantity. There is considerable unemployment in the two main port towns and clothing and shoes are badly needed, and though the Red Cross has distributed one ton of clothes, nearly 3000 people are still in need. Fresh meat is available only for institutions and fish will be in short supply until the Navy relaxes its ban on fishing. The nearby islands of Capraia and Pianosa have been connected to Elba by phone over old Morse circuits and there is military telephone communication with the mainland. Mined and demolished harbors are being cleared, 10 bunker ships have been raised and are being refitted in a local shipyard, small boats run regularly to Plombino in bad weather, though travel to the mainland is limited to 10 persons a day beyond Plombino. Shops are open and doing some business. Banks have been in operation since last August. Large amounts of French money in 200 and 1000 franc notes, some issued by the Germans, have all been accepted by France, ending a situation which for some Elbans was serious. Two electrified power plants are running on diesel oil left in a German submarine base, yielding 350 kilowatts for domestic lighting, milling and lights wiring. Roads have been resurfaced with stone and earth. Bunkers are intact. The civilian transport situation is good, though bus fares are high because operators have not to buy tires in the black market; the value of a tire a kilometre is still about 100 on the mainland. Bunkers and refugees have all left the island and the only refugees now are residents of Portoferraio living in the country because their homes were destroyed in the blitzed which lowered 40 per cent of the town. Water systems are busy to normal. Drainage sewers in Portoferraio will be restored when rubble from bombing has been removed. The fire department has torn down all insecure walls and the work of clearing debris is proceeding. Private building is being encouraged and 200 tons of cement have been released for reconstruction, but water shortages of tiled and there are temporary restoration of the Portoferraio municipality and schools. All primary schools are open, but on a part-time basis. Teachers have been vetted and books

were supplied by Toscani. The Italian town also has a up to date and the first 3 county since December will sit next week. A new, modern prison at Porto Leone is being cleaned up for use. Health is good. There was an outbreak of cholera which reached nearly 5,000 cases, but Major Kelly improved sanitation from machine waste, traps and sulphur until a more conventional state could be brought from the mainland. Extra soap is now available for sale on doctors' certificates and the epidemic is breaking up. Medical supplies have been received for the portoferrato hospital and the only laboratory is a rubber surgical gloves and an operator for the X-ray machine. Bedding is scarce and the four ambulances on the island are immobilized for lack of tires. Serious accidents have been caused to children playing with "Red Devil" grenades and flashbombs. Instructions should be given to get explosives for illegal fishing. Eiba is not rated as one of the Italian mainland areas, but the situation would be considered bad by American or British standards and control measures are being carried out by the local Genio Civile under instructions from ASD which are now being supplied by the Italian government. There is practically no typhoid but tuberculosis is serious because of bad living habits. There were four cases of diphtheria around Christmas time. Smallpox, which sold all winter for 3 lire, is now 10 lire and all ration scales and rationed food prices have been raised to maintain levels. The Assistenza rate is 8 lire a day and wages have been ordered up to national standards. There is one exception: the mines, under pressure, are employing labor to produce ore at twice the old wage scale, which is still below the set rate, but there is no outlet for the ore and if standard wages are enforced either the mines will close or the Italian government must pay the difference. ASD has put an export duty of 5 lire a litre on Eiba wines and is blocking a percentage of the crop for island consumption at controlled prices. The levy is earmarked for public welfare and the proceeds are distributed by a committee of the 8 alcaldes. Prices of fish, vegetables and milk are also controlled. Fairs this week have improved the prospects for a good crop but 500 tons of sulphur are needed for the vitroyards. Garden seeds were imported last December. Some farmers moved their vineyards up the hills and put in gardens on the lower levels. The Social Democrats are campaigning to persuade the people to elect their own council. Political parties are allowed to operate headquarters if they pay rent; they pay solicitor members and half social and welfare members, but all manifestos, pamphlets and political meetings are banned. The CAD thinks that in a election with the women voting, the Social Democrats would win. A committee of experts has been set up to examine claims for partisan certification and it is anticipated that the number who can now get actually raised their lives opposite the Certana will be about 75.

and winter for 3 lire, is now 2 lire and all ration shares are rationed food prices have been raised to maintain levels. The Assestenza rate is 5 lire a day and wages have been ordered up to national standards. There is one exception: the mines, under pressure, are still below the rate to produce one at twice the old wage scale, which is still below the set rate, but there is no outlet for the ore and if standard wages are enforced either the mines will close or the Italian government must pay the difference. It has put an export duty of 5 lire a litre on Elba wines and is brooking a percentage of the crop for island consumption at controlled prices. The levy is earmarked for public welfare and the proceeds are distributed by a committee of the 8 districts. Prices of fish, vegetables and milk are also controlled. Pains have been taken to improve the prospects for a good crop but 500 tons of sulphur are needed for the vineyards. Garden seeds were imported last December. Some farmers moved their vineyards up the hills and put in gardens on the lower levels. The Social Democrats are campaigning to persuade the people to extend this practice. Political parties are allowed to operate headquarters if they pay rent; they may solicit members and hold social and welfare gatherings, but all manifestos, pamphlets and political meetings are banned. The GAO thinks that in a election with the women voting, the Social Democrats would win. A committee of ex-partisans has been set up to examine claims for partisan certificates and it is anticipated that the number who can show they actually risked their lives opposing the Germans will be about 75.

4. Order and Peace

8th Army AG reports that 1,000,000 seedling trees are being planted in Forlì and Ravenna and that 500 mines were lifted at Forlì 1 day ago. U.S. School of Military Government institutes from Charlottesville may be interested to know that 26 of the 30 members of the third class have been promoted: one to brigadier general, seven to colonel, 25 to lieutenant colonel, and 26 to major. The PC of Emilia Region and 5th Army AG staff members are attending the April 1st inauguration of the Capitano-Regent of the Republic of San Marino (founded 301 A.D.). 500 Jewish emigrants embarked for Palestine last week while 200 Greeks, Arabs, Indians and others, went to Tripoli and Cyrenaica, all under auspices of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. 3,000 of the 3,500 repatriated Italian soldiers of the Marshall Division will be sent to Viterbo for re-grouping and training. A new and definite list of appointments of provincial commissioners, superseding all previous appointments, has been issued by the Establishment Section. Italian 8th Army AG Five Arts Division are recovering operations from the values of millions of hours sterling from the bomb debris of the Museo Nazionale at Ancona. U.S. promotions are still coming through, the latest being one to colonel - Robert B. Thompson; five to lieu-

89

Assistant Colonel ... John W. Clarke, Leon V. McCordie, Vinat S. Marton, Glenn E. Hiltz, ...
... started for parts of ...
... by April 9...
... the prefects reported ...
... 300 trials ...
... the Civil Affairs Section reports....

5. Amendments:

In Weekly Bulletin No. 49 for 9 March paragraph 2 on page 2 should be amended to read as follows:

Dr. Henry Hookinson, British Political Advisor, emphasized that the policy of ...
... so far as ...
... the local ...
... of National Liberation during the ...

6. Comments:

Someone has said ... it is -
... without some ...
... a little by ...
... With more ...
... the ...
... our little world.
... (of a sort) and ...
... a sense of accomplish-
... our customers ...
... if they had to pay for it....

We remember the first Bulletin ...
... the work of our ...
... too, shyly,
... the world has ...
... and we have ...
... to our friends ...
... what to put ...
... it is also classified ...
... a combination ...
... Still all in all ...
... as much as we have.
... we don't really want to ...
... we suspect.

E. Completion

Someday our small circular "O" time-sense whatever it is - will not permit us to let this weekly Bulletin go out without some expression of measure and modest satisfaction, muffled a little by secret surprise, that we have reached out two years. With more punctuality than you would think, possible if you were behind the scenes, we have sent our weekly message out to our little world. We aren't asking for compliments; we are soldiers (of a sort) and it is our simple duty. Some the less, there is a sense of accomplishment and at even deeper levels of unspoken gratitude that our customers have put up with it, so long. Perhaps now, if they had to pay for it...

We remember the first Bulletin - minuscule two page affair, the work of one man alone; we hope you remember it too, shyly, timidly asking its way onto your desk. Since then the world has moved faster, the Council on has become more articulate, and we have been privileged to receive more and more information to our friends within the circle. We have even found people telling us what to put in as well as what to keep out. Since in the future of things the Bulletin is held up at the last minute, and since it is also classified as SECRET, the weekly preparation of it has been as nice a combination of frenzy and responsibility as you could wish for. Still all in all it's been fun; we only hope you've enjoyed it as much as we have. But we won't be disappointed when we say we don't really want to have it run another year. Now you either, we suspect.

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

785017

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

1994

THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE

50257

226/2251/283

25 Apr 1945

04 JUL 2006 1206Z

19 Jan to 25 Mar 45

MAY 26 1945

1. T8074FLO3

The delicate task of fusing Italy's two armies - the partisans and the regulars - was attacked at the Council meeting on the 15th. The problem was of course to give the partisans recognition (politically vital to any Government) and to keep alive their militarily valuable enthusiasm without detriment to or adulteration of the regular army which, however much discredited after the Armistice in the eyes of the more radical parties, has still the monopoly of technical and professional skill. The fusion was arranged on the basis of temporary enrollment of the partisans with recognition of ranks up to Lt. Col. It seems to be a solution acceptable to all; even Sertorius, ITALIA NUOVA's able military expert, expressed satisfaction with the arrangement. Somewhat later in the week 100000 marro, Minister for Occupied Italy, stated in an interview that camps for feeding, clothing and re-organizing the partisans had been set up, a special camp for partisan women being in preparation. He said rather expecting help from the North it would be more likely that the liberated areas would need aid from the Government and he looks to the C.I.N. to mobilize the working masses immediately after liberation. He further claimed for Italy the right to try German prisoners of war for war crimes committed in Italy.

The Government has been somewhat harassed during the week by repercussions of the affair in Caulonia (Calabria) some two weeks ago. Accounts of the origin and development of the episode vary but it is clear that for a time at least the Communists took over the town and replaced the normal authorities. There were two casualties; a priest and the secretary of a local C.D. group. RINGHIERO LIGERALE, IL POPOLO, and ITALIA NUOVA have again raised the cry of "radicalization of the youth".

13

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1785017

to or dilution of the regular army which, however much discredited after the Armistice in the eyes of the more radical parties, has still the monopoly of technical and professional skill. The fusion was arranged on the basis of temporary enrollment of the partisans with recognition of ranks up to Lt. Col. It seems to be a solution acceptable to all; even Sertorius, ITALIA NUOVA's able military expert, expressed satisfaction with the arrangement. Somewhat later in the week Iococinarro, Minister for Occupied Italy, stated in an interview that camps for feeding, clothing and re-organising the partisans had been set up, a special camp for partisan women being in preparation. He said rather expecting help from the North it would be more likely that the liberated areas would need aid from the Government and he looks to the C.I.N. to mobilize the working masses immediately after liberation. He further claimed for Italy the right to try German prisoners of war for war crimes committed in Italy.

The Government has been somewhat harassed during the week by repercussions of the affair in Caulonia (Calabria) some two weeks ago. Accounts of the origin and development of the episode vary but it is clear that for a time at least the Communists took over the town and replaced the normal authorities. There were two casualties; a priest and the secretary of a local C.J. group. RIFORMISTI LIBERALE, IL POPOLO, and ITALIA NUOVA have again raised the cry of "red domination of the South" and pressed the Government for action. The Press Office of the Government reported on the 20th that steps have been taken to ascertain and punish the guilty parties and to maintain law and order. But, since the outcry still continued, the same statement was repeated the following day, with the additional comment that the main source of disorder is in the number of armed individuals who go about calling themselves partisans and that "economic difficulties and party differences still further complicate the situation." This has not satisfied the protesting parties either but so far at least there have been no further complications of the situation.

The second meeting of the Council during the week (March 21) was high-lighted by the report of Bergami, High Commissioner

(10-1-47)

for food, who told the Council and the Country that the wheat situation is in hand until the next harvest; the population will have its 200 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta. The High Commissioner spoke again on the need of controlling prices and protecting the citizens against speculation. At this meeting the Council also approved a decree to keep existent agrarian controls in force till the end of the war. On the subject of the black market Lissadri wrote (in *Il Lavoro*) in rather strong terms; it was idle for the Government to raid a few street vendors, he asserted; either it should show it means business and go after the profiteers who are in back of the black market or the people may be expected to take the law into their own hands. The C.G.I.I. followed this lead with its motion of the 22^d asking for more governmental energy in this matter and for greater power to the Italian people, asking as well that railways, telephones and public utilities should be nationalized.

Turning to the international scene the long waited appointment of Italy's ambassador to France was made during the week, the post going to Saragat, Socialist leader, and no stranger to France where he spent thirteen years as an anti-Fascist exile.

The Quintieri-Mattelli mission gave its report which was acclaimed by most of the press, not so much for any real concessions that had been won as from the encouraging tone of American interest in Italy. A.N.T.I. pointed out that nothing had really been obtained in the delicate matter of the armistice and found the optimism created by the report was "exaggerated" but optimism there is, nonetheless... All parties have been campaigning for some kind of a seat at San Francisco where, it is objected, even Turkey can go though she has fired no shot in the war. In this context the Pope's speech of a week ago has won general approval, insisting as it does on the rights of small nations and on the need of going away with selfish nationalism.

The speech of the venerable Orlando calling for national unity did not evoke such unanimous approval; "national solidarity is a fine thing", said UNITA, "as long as it doesn't mean whitewashing those who were guilty of Fascism" - and other Leftist papers followed the same line.... Perhaps under international items should be noted the departure of one of Italy's more celebrated guests: Kesselring left during the week for more important business at home. Italians only wish he had taken his friends with him.

Turning to the international scene the long waited appointment of Italy's ambassador to France was made during the week, the post going to Jaramet, Socialist leader, and no stranger to France where he spent thirteen years as an anti-Fascist exile.

The Quintieri-Mattoli mission gave its report which was acclaimed by most of the press, not so much for any real concessions that had been won as from the encouraging tone of American interest in Italy. ARAPI pointed out that nothing had really been obtained in the delicate matter of the an-lira and found the optimism asserted by the report was "exaggerated" but optimistic there is, nonetheless....All parties have been campaigning for some kind of a pact at San Francisco where, it is objected, even Turkey can so though she has fired no shot in the war. In this context the Pope's speech of a week ago has won general approval, insisting as it does on the rights of small nations and on the need of going away with selfish nationalism.

The speech of the venerable Crispio calling for national unity did not evoke such unanimous approval; "national solidarity is a fine thing", said UFFA, "as long as it doesn't mean whitewashing those who were guilty of Fascism" - and other Leftist papers followed the same line....Perhaps under international items should be noted the departure of one of Italy's more celebrated guests; Mussolini left during the week for more important business at home. Italians only wish he had taken his friends with him.

2. Organizational Changes

As promised by the New Deal for Italy, headquarters and staffs of the Southern, Sicily and Sardinia Regions - all Italian Government territory - are being abolished. Lazio-Umbria Region headquarters at Rome and Abruzzi-Marche Region headquarters at Aquila are likewise undergoing a change in dropping off representation in the Italian Government provinces under their present jurisdiction. The Southern Italy and Island changes are taking place April 1 and the new Umbria-Marche Region, with headquarters at Perugia, probably, will come into being on April 1. The new region will have its four military government provinces in the Marche plus Terni and Umbria from the former Lazio-Umbria Region. The Regional Commissioner will be Col. G.H.A. French, present head of Abruzzi-Marche (B). Col. Charles Poletti (A),

from his RO at Latio-Urbino, goes to command for his RO post in Lombardy, taking his staff headquarters. Brigadier J.A. Bailey (B) leaves southern region to intensify his planning for Venezia Region, where he is RO. He is visiting up his Naples column with a quick tour of calls on the Italian Prefects in his jurisdiction and a formal press conference with Italian journalists March 28. Col. J.R. Pennington (B), RO of Savona, will take up the post of Alt Commission in Naples still controlled by the Allied Commission. Liaison officers will be stationed at Catania and Palermo in Sicily. In Rome with the Rome Allied Area Command and 15 Bari on the mainland and at Caserta in Savona, where such duties will probably be handled by a representative of the Land Forces Sub-Commission. Regional Executive officers also will heretofore be known as Deputy Regional Commissioners.

3. The Economic Front

The Economic Section seems to be keeping about a dozen balls in the air, these days. Intensive work is being done, tidying up presentation of the joint program for first-aid to Italian rehabilitation, with Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley (A), Deputy Vice President and Mr. Marian Cleveland, Executive Director, as well as a battery of AFHQ 3-4 and 3-5 experts in their various fields. General McKinley; Mr. Cleveland; Mr. W.B. Vaughan, director, Industry Sub-Commission; Major J.M. Merritt, Agriculture Sub-Commission, are all going to Washington shortly to be on hand if the Combined Chiefs of Staff want to ask questions. The program is being whittled into technical shape in such a way that military responsibilities for Category A requirements are clear-cut, which should help speed approval, it is hoped.

The export outlook is also occupying considerable space in the AC economic agenda. The Italian Government is going ahead with various projects while the AC gives its opinion on some; definite light to emerge before long. There are possible deals in the air concerning import of frozen meats from the Argentine, the recovery of 10,000 tons of wheat from Spain as well as barter suggestions in which Italian cement and wine would be swapped for Yugoslav oranges and salt. Speaking of exports, this past week was an outstanding one, 100 million lire worth going to the U.K. (salt, hemp and so on), Greece (1,255 tons of sulphur) and France (35 tons of mercury).

Deregulation of industrial premises is progressing, 11 plants having been freed from military control the last 6 weeks with further requests on file for return to civilian ownership and 515 oil extracting plants at Bari and a fertilizer plant at

The second section seems to be keeping about a dozen balls in the air these days. Intensive work is being done tidying up presentation of the joint program for the old to Italian rehabilitation, with Brigadier General, 3rd and 3. McKinley (A), Deputy Vice President, are Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Executive Director, as well as a battery of AFHQ 3-4 and 3-5 experts in their toes. General McKinley, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. W.B. Thurston, director, Industry Sub-Commission; Major J.M. Merritt, Agriculture Sub-Commission, are all going to Washington shortly to be on hand if the Combined Chiefs of Staff want to ask questions. The program is being whipp into technical shape in such a way that military responsibilities for Category A requirements are clear-cut, which should speed approval, it is hoped.

The export outlook is also occupying considerable space in the AC economic agenda. The Italian Government is going ahead with various projects while the AC gives its opinion on something definite ought to emerge before long. There are possible deals in the air concerning import of frozen meats from the Argentine, the movement of 40,000 tons of wheat from Spain as well as better suggestions in which Italian cement and wine would be swapped for Yugoslav prunes and salt. Speaking of exports, this past week was an outstanding one, 100 million lire worth going to the U.K. (silk, hemp and as is), France (1,365 tons of sulphur) and France (35 tons of mercury).

Derequisitioning of industrial premises is progressing, all plants having been freed from military control the last 6 weeks with further requests on file to return to civilian ownership on olive oil extracting plant at Bari and a fertilizer plant at Taranto among others... 366 more 18-ton trucks have arrived, 180 to 218 the deliverable, in late on the 1,500-trucks promised last fall... A special perishable fruit train from Southern Italy to Rome has been started, running as to schedule and so eliminating previous high wastage figures... Power allocations for April are expected to include larger proportions for civilian use... The olive oil collection reaches 375,000 qtl as of 15 March; olive oil control officers in Southern England, however, will remain on duty until April 15 (notwithstanding the general withdrawal) which should help bring it as much oil as possible until the last minute... Reunions to Italian relatives from Americans from last June to the end of February amounted to 810,800 CCC while similar payments in the same period from England amounted to 130,000 pounds... The grant for Popolo now stands at 10,953,315 qtl... The first chlorine factory to be reactivated in liberated Italy (capacity 45 tons a month) started production this past week in Rome... Sixteen gas plants have resumed operations

in recent months and by others will be so shortly, according to the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission...

4. Voice from Sicily

One of the most interesting tales brought by a visitor to AG HQ, recently has been that of an American officer who has returned for duty in this theater after having been initially in Sicily and then in SHAZ on German mainland. He is Major Aldo L. Raffa, who reviewed the original special personnel in Sicily for separating the Fascist youth from the sheep and has been working on a similar job for the Nazi problem. He has come back to take up a post in North Italy where we sit there. The Italian experience has been invaluable in planning for Germany, Major Raffa said, the German franchise or questionnaire being collected strictly on the Italian AG one and the general lines of purification of the body politic following profiling by the Italian experience. In brief, the German separation proposes to clean out immediately all Germans on the German "black lists" and all those who were either political leaders or left any sort of important civil office, since the thorough Germans have completely infiltrated the German civil service with Nazi Party members. In addition, since Nazi Party requirements are much more strict than eligibility for joining the Fascist Party, there are expected to be many more ardent Nazis than there have been ardent Fascists. The CIC will close down Nazi Party offices and arrest leaders and war criminals. And exclusively will clean out Nazis from the public administration. The business of finding the "weary" Nazis among those who say that they were simply members of the party is again complicated, as in Italy, the major reports, by the fact that most of the Germans so far encountered proclaim that they have never been Nazis just as the Italians announced that they had never been Fascists. Perhaps, at the moment, finding admitted Nazis is even more difficult than it was to find avowed Fascists. The people in the towns taken and seen by Major Raffa up to the time of his departure are simply eaten and seized but despite the anti-sterilization rule, there are as many attempts on the part of the Germans to ingratiate themselves with the Allied authorities as there were here among the Italians. Finding competent and trustworthy Germans to use in the civil administration under AG is also more difficult since the Germans fear that the Nazis may reconquer the territory. Particularly amazing to the Germans has been the scrupulous justice of the AG court procedure which to a people used to totalitarian peoples Courts for the last several years, is something quite incomprehensible. In general, Major Raffa says, the AG problems are the very same as those met in Italy - public health and sanitation and food transport, complicated by the fact that German towns captured to date have suffered much greater destruction than most of those in Italy.

office, since the thorough Germans have completely infiltrated the German civil service with Nazi Party members. In addition, since Nazi Party requirements are such more strict than eligibility for joining the Fascist Party, there are expected to be many more "latent" Nazis than there have been actual Fascists. The CIC will close down Nazi Party offices and arrest leaders and war criminals. AMG exclusively will clean out Nazis from the public administration. The business of finding the "latent" Nazis among those who say that they were simply members of the party is again complicated, as in Italy, the major reports, by the fact that most of the Germans so far encountered proclaim that they have never been Nazis just as the Italians announced that they had "never been Fascists". Perhaps, at the moment, finding admitted Nazis is even more difficult than it was to find avowed Fascists. The people in the towns taken and seen by Major Raffa up to the time of his departure are simply stolen and seized but despite the "anti-fraternization rule", there are as many attempts on the part of the Germans to ingratiate themselves with the Allied authorities as there were here among the Italians. Finding competent and trustworthy Germans to use in the civil administration under AMG is also more difficult since the Germans fear that the Nazis may reconquer the territory. Particularly anxious to the Germans has been the scrupulous justice of the AMG court procedure which to a people used to totalitarian Peoples Courts for the last several years, is something quite incomprehensible. In general, Major Raffa says, the AMG problems are the very same as those met in Italy - public health and sanitation and food transport, complicated by the fact that German towns captured to date have suffered much greater destruction than most of those in Italy.

5. Allied Properties

Lieut. Col. E.C. King (4) of the Property Control Division of the Finance Sub-Commission has just completed taking the picture of Allied properties taken under the protection of the Allied Commission in Liberated Italy. No estimate of the total value of these properties can be made at this time, Col. King remarks, except to say that an "immense" value is indicated. Allied bank accounts alone sequestered by Isterabi on behalf of the Italian Treasury when Italy was against us amounted to one billion 435 million lire, of which 819 million was American, 296 million British, 289 million French and 41 million in other Allied accounts. Up to the end of February, with more properties being steadily taken over in Tuscany, the Property Controllers had assumed charge of 6,494 items, the bulk so that date in Southern Region. These included 4,929 American, 945 British,

124 French, 20 Russian, 68 Greek, 15 Tunisian, 28 Brazilian, 103 other Allies, 121 Italian, 100 or parasitoid accounts and six German. As many as 3,500 items have been returned to their owners or legal representatives. These were broken down as follows: 125 in real estate (villas, farms, buildings); 34 in industrial and commercial activities (plants, ships and yards); 3,562 in securities and miscellaneous objects of value, and 131 Italian state and parasitoid properties, mainly Fascist. British real estate generally has been more valuable than that held by Americans. North Italy is expected to show the greatest list of Allied properties, both industrially in Milan and Lombardy, in the resort districts, 2,500 real estate items and 500 in industrial and commercial items being already listed. In addition, the Property Control Division is holding some 15 million lire for the Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) Film Section, the results of proceeds of the distribution of British and American films in Italy.

6. Gifts and Bids

Brigadier Maurice S. Lush (5) is on a month's leave in England; Col. Norman E. Pike (4) is Acting Executive Commissioner, in the meantime... While under constant enemy observation on the edges of Mount Belvedere, Italian civilians mobilized by Capt. Jack Garcia (A), an officer in the area, built an excellent military road from Lissano to Sili, 5th Army and reports... A temporary Allied-Italian Film Board to facilitate the revival of an evaporated Italian film industry has been finally formed... The Local Government Sub-Commission announces that all 98 prefectural officials in Italian Government territory have now been repatriated, 34 having been sent to trial, six having been dismissed and 16 others having received minor punishment... The Public Relations Branch is arranging for the weekly showing of documentary films held by PWB to Allied Commission officers... Lieut. Col. Frank E. Toscani (A), 5th Army Air economics and supply head is now back from leave in the States... Some more U.S. promotions have come through: to Colonel - Clarence E. Birchett; to Lieutenant Colonel - Charles J. Birt, Paul Gardner, William E. McBratney, Paul D. Smither and Carleton W. Washburne; plus four new Majors: to all, congratulations... The Communications Sub-Commission has turned over four more Rome-Naples telephone circuits to the Italian Government... Buona Pasqua and watch out for the peace diapiride!

6. Cities and Girls

Brigadier Maurice S. Lush (3) is on a month's leave in England; Col. Norman E. Fiske (4) is Acting Executive Commissioner in the meantime... While under constant enemy observation on the edges of Mount Belvedere, Italian civilians mobilized by Capt. Jack Garcia (4), 4th officer in the area, built an excellent military road from Lizzano to Sili, 5th Army AMG reports... A temporary Allied-Italian Film Board to facilitate the revival of an operated Italian film industry has been finally formed... The Local Government Sub-Commission announces that all 93 prefectural officials in Italian Government territory have now been epurated, 34 having been sent to trial, six having been dismissed and 15 others having received minor punishment... The Public Relations Branch is arranging for the weekly showing of documentary films held by PWs to Allied Commission officers... Lieut. Col. Frank E. Toscani (4), 5th Army AMG economics and supply head is now back from leave in the States... Some more U.S. promotions have come through: To Colonel - Clarence R. Birchett; to Lieutenant Colonel - Charles J. Birt, Paul Gardner, William E. McSwatney, Paul D. Scriven and Carleton W. Washburne; plus four new Majors: to all, congratulations... The Communications Sub-Commission has turned over four more Rome-Naples telephone circuits to the Italian Government... Buona Pasqua and watch out for the pencil diapire!

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED FORCES

AFG 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/W350/PRR

18 March 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 50
10 MAR 1945

MAR 18 1945

1. Political

The long drawn out trials of Roatta, Suvich et al came to an anti-climactic end on the 13th when sentence of death was passed on Anfuso (once Ambassador to Berlin) and life imprisonment to Roatta. Suvich and Janczoni were given 24 years. The sense of anti-climax was due partly to the fact that the two principal figures were not present (Anfuso reputedly in Berlin and Roatta still at large, reported variously as in Bengasi, Florence and in Kesselring's Italy) and partly to a rather vague feeling that the trials had not been handled efficiently. Spano, in UNITA, thundered that the present law had been proven inadequate; a few hours, he said, should suffice to condemn "fascist scoundrels." RICOSTRUZIONE remarked in a more legalistic vein that the existent law is bad in that it fails to conciliate political and legal criteria and that the trials just concluded had grouped together too many accused and too many charges. TEMPO complained that the sentences - except for Anfuso - were either too easy or too light; if Suvich was indeed sufficiently guilty to deserve a 24 years sentence he might well have been given life; if he was not a big criminal then who are the minor penalties for? As remarked in last week's Bulletin the trials have been more noteworthy for their tangential effects than in themselves. The latest indirect product of the affair was the Government's statement, at a press conference on the 13th, that it intended to enforce firmly the regulations for sending "socially dangerous elements" to labor camps and for removing from official posts all who once held political charges in the Fascist party, no matter what their present affiliations may be. Nonetheless there is much discontent with the machinery of epuration and Grieco last week delivered himself of what ITALIA NUOVA unsympathetically called "one of the usual Jaramals", pointing out the difficulties in carrying out the task expeditiously; citizens are afraid to sign their denunciations, he said, and employees who reported on their superiors are terrorized. Meanwhile some progress may be noted: the properties of Bocchini (Fascist head of the police) and Crollanza (once minister of Public Works in the old regime) have been confiscated, and

Principal figures were not present (Anfuso reputedly in Berlin and Roatta still at large, reported variously as in Bengasi, Florence and in Kesselring, is Italy) and partly to a rather vague feeling that the trials had not been handled efficiently. Spano, in UNITA, thundered that the present law had been proven inadequate; a few hours, he said, should suffice to condemn "fascist scoundrels." RICOSTRUZIONE remarked in a more legalistic vein that the existent law is bad in that it fails to conciliate political and legal criteria and that the trials just concluded had grouped together too many accused and too many charges. TEMPO complained that the sentences - except for Anfuso - were either too easy or too light; if Savlon was indeed sufficiently guilty to deserve a 24 years sentence he might well have been given life; if he was not a big criminal then who are the minor penalties for? As remarked in last week's Bulletin the trials have been more noteworthy for their tangential effects than in themselves. The latest indirect product of the affair was the government's statement, at a press conference on the 13th, that it intended to enforce firmly the regulations for sending "socially dangerous elements" to labor camps and for removing from official posts all who once held political charges in the Fascist party, no matter what their present affiliations may be. Nonetheless there is much discontent with the machinery of epuration and Galeo last week delivered himself of what ITALIA NUOVA unsympathetically called "one of the usual Jeremiads", pointing out the difficulties in carrying out the task expeditiously; citizens are afraid to sign their denunciations, he said, and employees who reported on their supervisors are terrorized. Meanwhile some progress may be noted: the properties of Bocchini (Fascist head of the police) and Crollanza (once Minister of Public Works in the old regime) have been confiscated, and Chiavolini, erstwhile private secretary to the erstwhile duce, has been arrested.

510

The Council's meeting on the 5th was particularly important for the sanctioning of a national loan "for intensification of the war effort" and emergency expenses. Bonds are to go on sale on April 1st, and in this project the government has had a good press, even the reconciliant ITALIA NUOVA coming to its aid with an article urging all Italians to get in back of the government and buy. IL GLOBO also reported that the solidarity fund was going well and predicted that 5 billion lire would be collected within three months. A further cheering note was the return of the National-Quintieri financial mission from Washington; their report has not been made public but Turbelli announced in Washington that Italy had been granted 125 million dollars in credit for purchases in America. In a related sphere the signing of the agreement between UNRRA and the government should be noted; Italy is to get supplies and services to the amount of 50 million dollars for relief purposes. The direct 5,000 tons of supplies are to arrive this month.

Declined and Ref. 12356 Section 13/2000 No.

Romani take a visit to the front and some back improved by the new policy and the friendly collaboration between Italians and Allies. Another happy symbol of this collaboration was the inauguration of the new Canal. The first houses were ready and tenanted on Tuesday when the ceremony took place. The Ambassadors of the United States, Britain, Russia and France were present as well as three Italian Ministers (including Bonomi) and a number of other dignitaries. Il Mulino said in the "birth of a nation" of the new Italy which is rising from the past and Italy's future, originally no friend of the government, wrote lyrically of the occasion and of the "history of life over death" which it symbolized.

Political life - In the narrower partisan sense - has continued active throughout the week. The action party is ever victorious in its attacks on the government; Italia Libera of the left carried a number of resolutions of the party's central committee, calling for a Constituent, more power to the C.L.N. and more efficient supervision and planning than the Bonomi government has inaugurated of reviving proper conditions for the recovery of the country. The Communists have been under fire from both the Christian Democrats and the Liberals for (among other things) the pronouncement that Communism and Anti-fascism are one and the same. Trieste slipped briefly in the headlines again when Togliatti was quoted as saying in Washington that the "liberalism" of the Atlantic pact was beyond discussion. In PIRELLA'S L. MARINO, which speaks for the government, approved the settlement, manifesting admiration for Tito, the heroic liberator of his country, but adding that questions of frontiers must be settled in a spirit of reason and not in one of inclined nationalism.

Recently there has been a tendency on the part of leaders of all parties and independents to ask the government for some preliminary notice of measures under consideration. Even IL GLOBO, normally not given to harassing the government, has written an open letter to Bonomi on this subject. This may be worthy of note as indicating the mood of some kind of parliament - or perhaps simply of better press relations.

2. Also with the Army

Typical of the communes liberated by Fifth Army this Spring after a cruel winter just within the German lines is the tiny group of settlements grouped around and above SACCO MONFANO. The main village lies in a winding country road three kilometres west of Ronchi di. To reach it you climb more than a thousand

...sailing for a Constituent, more power to the C.L.N. and more efficacious epuration and proclaiming that the Bonomi government was incapable of treating proper conditions for the renewal of democracy. The Communists have been under fire from both the Christian Democrats and the Liberals for (among other things) the pronouncement that Communist and Anti-fascism are one and the same. Trieste slipped briefly in the headlines again when Tarchiani was quoted as saying in Washington that the "italianita" of the Adriatic port was beyond discussion. IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, which speaks for the government, approved the settlement, manifesting attraction for Tito, the heroic liberator of his country, but adding that questions of frontiers must be settled in a spirit of reason and not in one of inflamed nationalism.

Recently there has been a tendency on the part of papers of all parties and independents to ask the government for some preliminary notice of measures under consideration. Even IL GLOBO, normally not given to harassing the government, has written an open letter to Bonomi on this subject. This may be worthy of note as indicating the need of some kind of parliament - or perhaps simply of better press relations.

2. AMG with the Arvies

Typical of the communes liberated by Fifth Army this Spring after a cruel winter just within the German lines is the tiny group of settlements grouped around and above GAGGIO MONTANO. The main village lies up a winding country road three kilometres west of Route 64. To reach it you climb more than a thousand feet in two miles. Normal population of the entire commune is only 6,600 souls of whom 5,800 are still sheltered in partly ruined buildings, sharing what cover they can find with 1,300 refugees from other places. Over the hamlet rise the twin peaks of Monte Belvedere and Monte Torracchia. GAGGIO MONTANO is in bad shape. One-third of its buildings have been completely destroyed; of four post offices in the commune, two are shattered and one has been hit. It will cost six million lire to restore smashed public works alone. Water works, sewers and electrical installations are gone. The peasants hid their grain because the partisans told them it was the thing to do. The grain ration up to the end of May was distributed to 4,700 persons and there is said to be more concealed in various corners of the commune. There is a shortage of meat and fat; only one-third of the livestock is left alive. Fifth Army AMG has brought in fodder to save that remnant, as well as garden seed, oxygen, tobacco, and fuel for mills and vehicles. Financially the commune is bankrupt, though it was once self-supporting. No taxes have been collected since last August when 150,000 lire were levied. There

an overdraft of 100,000 lire at the local Credito Romagnolo. Tax records have disappeared; the tax rolls be revised; local officials say it will take until June to finish the job. In the meanwhile, to supplement preliminary financing done some weeks ago, AMG has advanced a further 2,000,000 lire, more than a million of which will be spent in the next two months to restore essential public services. The rest will cover normal budget requirements, pensions and a state payroll of 42,000 lire a month. At the junction of the FUGGIO MONTELO road with Route 64 Italian civilians under the direction of combat engineers have built a stone memorial to Fifth Army troops who died to free the Comune.

3. Pisa Comes to Life

Pisa is coming to life again after its many ordeals last fall and winter. Reports Maj. L.L. Bullock, Cdr PHO with 15th Army Group. But it will be a long time before the city returns to normal, says the Provincial Commissioner, Lt. Col. T.W.J. Walters (R). It will take a year to get roads, bridges and essential public works completed. Though they are off to a good start. The city is about 60 per cent destroyed or badly damaged, particularly on the south bank of the Arno. German shelling continued for 24 days after the Commissioner entered on 3 September. Both the Cathedral and the Leaning Tower were hit by small calibre shells. The famous Campo Santo suffered terrible damage to frescoes and sculptures when shelling set fire to the lead roof and molten metal poured into the quadrangle. Fifth Army engineers have built a temporary road to prevent further damage. Pisa's troubles were aggravated by smoke-retaining walls and spread along the streets to rooftops which varied between two and five feet. Four hours after the flood began the Lucca Gate became impassable. Bakeries were drowned out and nearly 50 tons of army biscuit had to be brought in and distributed in Army trucks. The water did not go down for three days and the sea of mud which remained behind in still being cleared away. Flood prevention works, undertaken with Army help, have now been completed. Fortunately a good cesspit sewage system withstood the flood and there has been very little typhoid. Health is good. An outbreak of scabies has been controlled. Hospitals are working very well in Pisa, as well as in Pontedera and Volterra, and some supplementary items of diet are available for patients. Food is scarce in the towns of Pisa Province but the ration scales of bread and pasta are being maintained. The province reports a good grain harvest; vegetables are available in quantities but prices are high. Civilian transport could help relieve local shortages if batteries and tires were obtainable. When sufficient lignite is available, it is hoped to reopen the light railway line from Pisa to Cascina and Pontedera. Work animals are in the very short supply. In the City of Pisa water is on again in the

white (B). It will take a year to get roads, bridges and essential public works completed, though they are off to a good start. The city is about 60 per cent destroyed or badly damaged, particularly on the south bank of the Arno. German shelling continued for 24 days after the Commissioner entered on 3 September. Both the Cathedral and the Leaning Tower were hit by small calibre shells. The famous Campo Santo suffered terrible damage to frescoes and sculptures when shelling set fire to the lead roof and molten metal poured into the quadrangle. Fifth Army engineers have built a temporary dyke to prevent further damage. Pisa's troubles were aggravated by a 7/8 inch shelling which spread along the streets to depths which varied between two and five feet. Four hours after the flood began the Lucan Gate became impassable. Bunkers were thrown out and nearly 50 tons of army biscuit had to be brought in and distributed in Army trucks. The water did not go down for three days and the sea of mud which remained behind is still being cleared away. Flood prevention works, undertaken with Army help, have now been completed. Fortunately a good cesspit sewage system withstood the flood and there has been very little typhoid. Health is good. An outbreak of scabies has been controlled. Hospitals are working very well in Pisa, as well as in Pontederia and Volterra, and some supplementary items of diet are available for patients. Food is scarce in the towns of Pisa province but the ration scales of bread and pasta are being maintained. The province reports a good grain harvest; vegetables are available in quantities but prices are high. Civilian transport could help relieve local shortages if batteries and tires were obtainable. When sufficient light is available, it is hoped to reopen the light railway line from Pisa to Cascina and Pontederia. Work animals are in very short supply. In the City of Pisa water is on again in the mains and leaks are being fixed. Some electricity is going to essential offices and mills and a little is left over for olive pressing and industry. When more power is available several plants in the Arno Valley will reopen. Industry is reviving slowly. The salt monopoly plant at Volterra is working well and an alabaster industry there has enjoyed a boom from sales of souvenirs to troops. Schools are open throughout the province except in Ponte era, many of them in teachers' houses; attendance is high and text books have been equated by the Italian authorities. The Italian courts began to function early and AMG courts, while they are busy, are not overworked. Eight young Italians were sentenced to one year each by an AMG court for cutting the hair of an Italian girl who went out with Allied soldiers. The Prefect is giving satisfaction to AMG officials, but there are only three CMOs in the province to administer 38 communes. While the Provincial Commissioner believes the bulk of the people are Christian Democrats, he says the Communists have the best organization. Taxes are coming in well, the Italian administration

is functioning and customarily are back copies are up. Five small papers, two being published by the British, are appearing regularly under the same title.

4. Travel Agency

It was as a surprise to us, and probably will to others, that the AG HQ. Discharge Office moved approximately 2500 persons through its facilities during the past month. The office, which functions under the HQ. Commandant, is run by Major H. J. Birch (H), assisted by Lieut. E. L. White (A), and in addition to running the motor pool, providing transport for out-of-town trips and local visits, has moved, arranged, or arranged, mail and air to countries all over the globe. For example, 240 passengers, mail, urgent medical supplies, luggage, and other items were moved by the Courier Section. Every flight and train enroute of AG HQ. are taken (one by car, HQ. officers and staff, especially 6,024 passengers during the month, and the last trip was by rail to planned up and down Italy. Speaking of rail, there is not a sleeping car service to Rimini - 02 persons were dispatched. Another 60 went by air to cities in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia as well as to the States, U.K., India and Cairo. Sea lanes were used by 14 to us to Madrid, South America and England. Discharge were ordered to points of departure by officers out of town amounted to 11, trips within the Rome area to 500. Local trips to 1,000. In addition, the American maintenance unit, also supervised by the Discharge Office, took care of 1,712 jobs. Major Birch and his staff made a brace of bouquets at least, for the care, cleaning and dispatch, with water one of the most vital services of AG HQ. is rendered.

5. Odds and Ends

Congratulations to Lieut. Col. Robert B. Mearns (A), 5th Army HQ. Discharge Office for his award of the Legion of Merit, 1st Class. Some of the most prominent have been through in the last few weeks; two to First Lieutenant, and to Captain, one to Major, one to Lieutenant Colonel, and three to full colonel, the last lucky three being Colonel Major B. Thomas, Russell A. Snook and John B. Thornhill. Last temporary two major awards is to the Discharge Office for HQ. U.S. Army. The awards presented by the Discharge Office in last summer has been finally published. 1,000 copies are in process of being distributed of the 200-page, preliminary statistical abstract of the production of liberated Italy, which, incidentally, shows that four out of ten industrial plants on this side of the line have suffered seriously. It is to be out of production.... The approximately 70 U.S. combat officers who are now in process of being incorporated into the background in a series of courses will be earmarked for future use but referred to their units in

is now "live" (a HQ. expression meaning more or less "definite", "certain" or "pretty sure") - at 123 officers so earmarked. The Italian Army Order of Battle - though its WE is 368,000 - now stands at 342,268, including a CC.RR. strength of 53,990, of whom only 40,207 are being used for normal police duties. Some 23,000 are in administrative units, 23,000 slated for combat & 100,000 being used in service units. U.S. inquiries have been received for accords from the Marengo Region. 20 million lire worth of straw hats and brain are being offered for export to the U.S. 27 tons of Persian coconuts have been imported for the Calabria silk mills. Italian troops in the line will now receive a ration of three cigarettes per man, the rate of issue being at the discretion of unit commanders. Major Lionel Fielden (B), former director of the Public Relations Branch, has left for England. Mr. G. Stewart Brown, new director of the Branch, has just made his first trip into forward areas, promoting bigger and better public relations from the AMG field staffs, all of whom he found highly cooperative, he reports. Cement production for civilian use now amounts to 4,000 tons a month. A Consultative Committee representing the supervisory staff, employers and workers has been formed at the Terni Co. (electricity, chemicals, steel and cement) to examine technical and administrative problems, the Labor Sub-Commission reports. AFHQ is now considering an AC proposal to form a limited number of reconnaissance companies from Patriots to serve with Italian units in combat areas. The olive oil collector at this date is 351,144 qtl. Mr. A. J. Antolini (A) is back at his job as Acting Vice President of the Economic Section; Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley is a Deputy Vice President. All 15 universities in liberated Italy are open and functioning. The Agriculture Sub-Commission is currently searching its head over the supply of sheep and goats to Italian troops, to whom only tame animals are acceptable, though our people are trying to offer ewes, first guaranteeing that the females in question will be non-pregnant. The Granai del Popolo of 1944, now practically written off, stands at 92 per cent of the target or 13,811,704 qtl. 610 Italians were returned from Rome and the North to Sicily and the South by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission this past week. Fluctuations are also in order for the SCAO, 8th Army AGO, who is now Air Commodore G. E. Benson. Although the Political Section was abolished as of March 1, the American and British Embassies will furnish HQ. with two political advisers: RMA Minister H.L. J.A. Hopkins and Mr. W.O. Downing, Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy. Visiting officers from the field will be glad to leave that, after many complaints about lack of accommodations, there is going to be more room at the Flora Hotel in Rome, an exodus having been ordered of, first, all personnel not members of AC, who will mean chiefly UNRRA; second, some

field staffs, all of whom he found almost cooperative, he reports... Cement production for civilian use now amounts to 4,000 tons a month.... A Consultative Committee representing the supervisory staff, employers and workers has been formed at the Terni Co. (electricity, chemicals, steel and cement) to examine technical and administrative problems, the Labor Sub-Commission reports.... AFHQ is now considering an AC proposal to form a limited number of reconnaissance companies from patriots to serve with Italian units in combat areas.... The olive oil collector at this date is 321,144 qtl.... Mr. A. J. Antolini (A) is back at his job as Acting Vice President of the Economic Section; Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley is a Deputy Vice President.... All 15 universities in liberated Italy are open and functioning.... The Agriculture Sub-Commission is currently scratching its head over the supply of sheep and goats to Indian troops, to whom only male animals are acceptable, though our people are trying to offer ewes, first guaranteeing that the females in question will be non-pregnant.... The Granai del Popolo of 1944, now practically written off, stands at 92 per cent of the target or 10,811,754 qtl.... 610 Italians were returned from Rome and the North to Sicily and the South by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission this past week.... Fluctuations are also in order for the SCAO, 8th Army AGO, who is now Air Commodore G. E. Benson.... Although the Political Section was abolished as of March 1, the American and British Embassies will furnish HQ with two political advisers: Mr. Minister H. L. A. Hopkinson and Mr. W. C. Dwyer, Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy.... Visiting officers from the field will be glad to leave that, after many complaints about lack of accommodations, there is going to be more room at the Flora Hotel in Rome, an exodus having been ordered of, first, all personnel not members of AC, when will mean chiefly UNRRA; second, some of the female civilians of AC, and third, all officers below field grade.... Interned German and Bulgarian diplomats are to be moved to Thormann in Sicily, where Sprin is at its lowliest and where AC officers will be assigned as "guards", the tour of such duty being a month.... Applicants for the job please line up at the left....

J. G. BERING
T. G. BERING
Major, AUS
DEPR.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

26/PRB

11 March 1946.

SUBJECT: Weekly Bulletin No. 49
TO : All Whom It May Concern.

MAR 12 1945

With recipients please note that AC WEEKLY BULLETIN
NO. 49 is SECRET and not repeat not RESTRICTED and should be
altered accordingly.

For the Director:

J. G. Bergin
T. G. BERGIN
Major, AUS
DPR.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED COMMISSION

400 364

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RECEIVED

RUS/AFS45/PRS

MAR 4 1945

AC EMBASSY WASHINGTON (R. 45)
RE: FAL to MAR. 45

MAR 4 1945

1. Political

"The Allies", according to the vicious simile of AVANTI, "are giving Italy the hot and cold shower treatment - which may not always be the best thing for a convalescent." Specifically AVANTI had in mind the new directive for Italy (see last week's Bulletin) and the statement of U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Henderson in the roles of double cross and media respectively. Leaders and articles throughout the week have been dedicated to either or both of these manifestations of allied policy and to their relationship to each other and (if any) to the Paris conference. Press reaction to the directive was particularly interesting; in general it might be described as one of tempered enthusiasm. The warmest appreciation came from IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (to be expected since it is the government's mouthpiece) and from IL ALDO which saw in the move "a personal success of Bonomi" and did not forget to thank Alcide Spino and his officers. And indeed all papers recognized that the new status does represent a step forward. Yet there was a rather strong obligation of discontent; even L'INDIPENDENTE, which also speaks for the government, remarked that "party status" was not yet forthcoming. UNITA was very lukewarm in its approval, not least that Italy had not yet been given a chance to offer her full contribution to the war effort. Garibaldi, writing in the Action party's ITALIA LIBERA, had hoped for a policy of great "restores" from the Allies rather than one of petty concessions. And Nenni in AVANTI said that the move was good only four months too late and added in one of his now celebrated "post-scripta" that this would be the proper time to turn over Ustica, the Marone and Lustray to the Italian government.

On the same day that the papers carried the text of the new status for Italy they printed as well the statement of Secretary Henderson to the effect that the U.S. has not pledged itself to re-absorb compensation currency after the war but that in the case of Italy this responsibility had been accepted by the Italian government under the armistice clauses. This was indeed a cold shower - not only to AVANTI. VOCE REPUBBLICANA was particularly bitter and said

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Consulate staff with interest affairs and Council activities on the staff required to increase for of State employees in 1955 and largely maintained by 1956. The various foreign the representations within the staff and within in the year 1956 included the former 1956-1957-1958 of Italian industry to 1958. There has been much interest in the press on the facility of planning and policy level with these data from action but in this case only the government has really any alternative.

Italy was in the new again in the new Consulate converted in Palermo. General sent a message in which he called the military of the staff and soldiers and the Consulate "an important" and said he hoped their work would give "a full" and "The President of the Council had been expected to do himself and Italian MOCVA requests at a what state that he had not done so. The 1952-1953-1954-1955 was working in his criticism of the whole scheme; "An Italian from above and not a spontaneous growth from below it is destined to failure" it said of the Consulate, adding that if the members were not not their first not would be to resign.

E. Who's Who at 1955

Military government operations on the strategic level of ARHQ may be a long way from officers and men in the field but it may be enlightening to explain the organization and list the key personnel of an organization which to many of us has been this a name.

Head of the staff section as less than 50 is Brigadier General Corrado M. Spofford, SAC, who holds the title of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and who was one of the very first men in ARHQ. His deputy is Brigadier T. B. Hare (B). Under these officers are two main divisions and a preliminary of special divisions. They are as follows:

ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY - Chief: Col. James T. Butterworth (A).
 Requirements and Regulations - Major Reginald V. Jandy (A).
 Commerce and Movements Liaison - Lieut. Col. M. J. Thorne (B).
 Plans and Operations - Chief: Lieut. Col. D. S. Jackson (B).
 Deputy: Col. E. Murray Mitchell (A).
 Italian Section - Lieut. Col. James E. Jackson (B).
 Austrian Section - Lieut. Col. E. S. Mitchell (B).
 Balkan Section - Col. B. E. Roberts (B).
 Chief Legal Adviser - Col. Franklin T. Hornum, Jr. (A).
 Chief Financial Adviser - Commander Frank A. Soudard (A).
 Chief Refuges and Displaced Persons - Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Wettsburn (A).
 Public Relations - Major Floyd E. Wolman (A).
 Executive Officer - Major Robert P. Soudard (A).

2. What's Who At G-2

Military Government operations on the strategic level of AFHQ may be a long way from officers and men in the field but it may be enlightening to explain the organization and list the key personnel of an echelon whose to many of us has been only a name.

Head of the staff section of less than 100 is Brigadier General Charles M. Spofford, AGC, who holds the title of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and who was one of the very first men in AFHQ. His deputy is Brigadier E. M. Mann (AGC). Under these officers are the main divisions and a sprinkling of special divisions. They are as follows:

ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY - Chief: Col. James E. Butterworth (A).
Requirements and Requisitions - Major Benjamin V. Brady (A).
Controlled and Movement Liaison - Lieut. Col. W.D. Glenn (B).

PLANS AND OPERATIONS - Chief: Lieut. Col. D. S. Jackson (B).
Deputy: Col. J. Murray Mitchell (A).
Italian Section - Lieut. Col. Trevor B. Jackson (B).
Austrian Section - Lieut. Col. E. S. Nicholson (B).

CHIEF LEGAL ADVISER - Col. Franklin F. Hammond, J.D. (A).
CHIEF FINANCIAL ADVISER - Commander Frank A. Sutherland (A).
CHIEF REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSONS - Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Weisenburch (A).
PUBLIC RELATIONS - Major Floyd E. Weisman (A).
EXECUTIVE OFFICER - Major Norman P. Sengrave (A).

3. Power

There is an item each agency for itself. The Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission will take the requests.

Region	Pre-War Power Capacity	Capacity Found On Allied Entrance	Present Capacity (as of 1 Nov 45)
Central Italy	1,252,336 Kw.	48,000	200,000
Southern Italy	340,535	150,900	200,000
Sicily	81,573	40,800	54,000
Sardinia	50,080	46,000	56,000
TOTALS	1,684,524	345,700	520,000

Army Requisitioning

As every military government student knows, an army has the right to requisition the goods and services of a population it is fighting against in the interests of its military effort. It is to add, the British and American Armies in Italy have, as their right, taken what they needed. With speed and grace (and not too far off, the question of timing up the requisition picture is coming to the fore and has now and some liberal minded are reported by Brigadier A.P. Warfley-Smith, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, to be under consideration by AFHQ which will permit much more rapid payment for goods on the spot under the criterion that the army may pay spot cash for these goods and services which it deems necessary to keep in continuous production for benefit of the war effort. In short, if one takes away all the production of a factory without paying for it, the factory, which may be making items useful to the war, will necessarily close down because it will have no money with which to buy more raw materials or support its labor costs to continue taking the same product allegedly necessary to the military.

The whole matter of military requisitions, in the history of which AC and AFHQ figure as only other military units, starts, of course, with the first days of the Italian invasion when the army began taking what it wanted and giving out slips of paper indicating that the person from whom the property was requisitioned would eventually get paid by some proper authority. Not a few of the slips of paper in those early days, it is reported, bore signatures purporting to be Mr. D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. There were also signatures of "Thank You" and "In God We Trust." In any event, the authority, under terms of the Armistice, would naturally be the Italian Government, who, in terms of its own sovereignty over its own people, would decide the rate and scale of payments. The problem of payment has been handled differently by the British and by the Americans. The British have had to more liberally defined requisitioning procedures and have kept extremely careful records in a central register. AFHQ, they have been allowed much more discretion from the start in paying for goods or services required, whereas the Americans were for a considerable time quite restricted by constant War Department rules from employing as liberal policy, except insofar as certain items such as vegetables and direct services (that is, labor) were concerned. That the accounts involved are considerable can be seen at a glance when one recalls that the average reasonably spent sum by the allies on goods and services amounts to around 1.2 billion lire.

At any rate, as our finance people explain it, until at least January 3, 1945, the vast majority of unpaid requisitions (Italian Finance Section, for example, is asking where to send their packing cases full of unpaid requisitions) were American. Peninsular Base Section as another example, had 80 million lire in unpaid requisitions in 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

The whole matter of military requisitions, in the history of which AG and AMT share as only other military units, starts, of course, with the first days of the Sicilian invasion when the army began taking what it wanted and giving out slips of paper indicating that the person from whom the property was requisitioned would eventually get paid by some proper authority. Not a few of the slips of paper in those early days, it is reported, bore signatures purporting to be Mr. D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. There were also signatures of "Thank you and win for us" and "We trust." In any event, the Italian Government, after, in terms of its own sovereignty over its own people, would decide the rate and scale of payments. The problem of payment has been handled differently by the British and by the Americans. The British have had to a fairly decided requisitioning procedure and have kept extremely careful records in a central register. Also, they have been allowed much more discretion from the start in paying for goods or services required, whereas the Americans were for a considerable time quite restricted by direct War Department rules from employing as liberal policy, except insofar as certain items such as vegetables and direct services (that is, labor) were concerned. That the accounts involved are considerable can be seen at a glance when one recalls that the average reasonably spent sum by the armies on goods and services amounts to around 1.2 billion lire.

At any rate, as our finance people explain it, until at least January 3, 1945, the vast majority of unpaid requisitions (Island Base Section, for example, is asking where to send their packing cases full of unpaid requisitions) were American. Peninsular Base Section as another example, had 87 million lire in unpaid requisitions the month ago. Much of the American claims, however, have been met or are being met under the liberalization of the payment provisions recently authorized by the War Department. Italians, in view of the former virtual non-payment policy, were found to be congesting their goods rather than sell. Even lately the forward areas reported that shortages of Bologna are hoarding and rising goods. For the record, the other main Allied requisitioning authorities in Italy, in addition to those already mentioned, have been the 5th and 6th Armies, Home Allied Area Command and Adriatic Base Depot.

The reasons why the American payment policy appeared less open-handed at first may well be understood in light of the fact that U.S. expenses are directly chargeable to specific War Department appropriations granted by Congress and that it seemed to fiscal officers in the early days that the amount was in danger of being overdrawn beyond anticipated limits. The order went out from fiscal officers to purchasing officers on the American side in this theater to take as few payments as possible since, under the Armistice, it was the Italians who had to foot the bill, not the Allied armies.

The situation, which was in danger of becoming even more acute, was outlined by General McArthur's January memorandum to the U.S. Government officers report that they were fast running out of the even further liberalized policy of spot payments, the AD's Finance Sub-Commission has also arranged for all military requisitioning to be done on a basis to the Comando Supremo Military of the Italian War Ministry who will have the task of sorting out the claims of their fellow Italian citizens for goods taken ranging from automobiles and even planes to iron stoves and a host of industrial products. Not to mention diversions of goods. In the meantime, when in the cases where the Army does not, for some reason or other pay on the spot for goods it requisitions, AC will take it upon itself to recommend to the Italian Government that in the country's interest the claim be paid at once when it appears that it is vital to continued production for essential civilian needs. What, of course, would have been ideal would have been a lira account whereby the Allied military would have taken from the Italian Government the sums necessary to meet bills for immediate payment. The absence of provision in the Italian budget, already rather astronomical, for such financing, particularly, the absence of adequate accounting machinery and general political considerations, has made that impossible except, strangely enough, in the case of the Italian Navy, where the departmental budget is prepared to meet certain expenses and has done so whenever they were incurred on the part of the Allies in using Italian marine facilities. The entire question naturally is a post-war problem for the Italians to decide politically and with an eye out for inflation, how much of the claims shall be paid to its citizens. If at all in many cases; for the Allies, now when to charge the Italians in occupation costs, decisions which are tied up on the highest levels with factors of Italian hopes for partnership in the United Nations, the value of the currency and plans for economic reconstruction.

Odds and Ends

There are not more than 4,500 Boy Scouts in the two Italian Scout organizations re-established in Italy with the help of the Education Sub-Commission. Practically no Italian Boy Scouts, now under the banner of the Italian Region, which is keeping the Region's officers and men informed of what the other fellow is doing. Beginning with the next issue, the AC Weekly Bulletin will be printed. All HQ sub-commissions must immediately cut their officer staffs to the maximum ceilings set for them and send all other civilian personnel to the field. A 20 per cent reduction in Italian civilian personnel, with prospects of a later cut up to 50 per cent has also been ordered. Rear Admiral Sir I. Warren (B) has been named Chief of the Navy Sub-Commission.

for which refers to his outstanding services as Chief Civil Airline Officer with the French Corps in last year's campaign. . . . His name has been submitted for reconstruction of two of his previous six destroyed bridges. . . . Radio telephone service between Bonn and New York was opened for the first time. Since the war began a March when Prime Minister Schuman spoke to Winston Churchill, Italian Ambassador to the U.S.; the service will be in place afternoon to a select list of authorized officials, including diplomats, top 45 officials, Italian Ministers and Allied correspondents. . . . 3,000 persons have been vaccinated in Aversa Province where typhoid cases number 112. . . . For 11 now has a water station which would soon provide 10,000 gallons a day. . . . Trucks and drainage pumps are used. Inconveniently located in the 5th Army area where the Germans had forced full advantage of flooding the cut-up terrain. . . . Soldiers in the area are also using glass from picture frames to replace windows. . . . 246 more trucks from the U.S. have arrived as part of the 1,000 promised shipment; also about tons of truck spare parts. . . . The German Air Corps currently sends at 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 per cent of the number of 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. . . . Capt. John L. Ray (A), accompanied him with the 1st Mountain Division, which took Mount Solveto, reports that the newly liberated area includes four small sections of territory, but not a single civilian. All the population having been evacuated from front line around some time ago. . . . Brigadier Harrison S. Hunt, the Executive Commissioner, following a trip to Berlin Station, reports a particularly interesting item about same: 100,000 tons of sugar beet was allegedly wanted from last year's crop because of destruction of factories; one processing factory at Cassano could be re-utilized; it would take 1,000 tons of coal, much of it imported, to make 7,000 to 8,000 tons of sugar; it is essential to fix the price of sugar beet immediately to meet spring sugar needs. . . . Following complaints from Army AMGA about license travel controls into forward areas, Executive Memorandum No. 77 laying down the rules for such movement is being revised. With the end in view that the Public Safety Sub-Commission will be the one and ultimate war authority for screening and clearing with the Army elements. . . .

J. G. Bergin

J. G. BERGIN.

reads at 10,000, 500 gpi or 1/4 per cent of the target of 11,000, 600 gpi. ... Capt. John L. Kay (A), Second Air Cavalry, reports that the newly liberated Division, which took Mount Solovio, reports that the newly liberated area includes four small fractions of captured, but not a single civilian. All the population having been evacuated from front line areas some time ago. ... Brigadier Maurice S. Ladd, the Executive Commissioner, following a trip to Berlin Berlin, reports a particularly interesting item about sugar: 100,000 tons of sugar beet was immediately wanted from last year's crop because of destruction of factories; one processing factory at Gersheim would be reactivated; it would take 4,000 tons of coal, much of it imported, to make 7,000 to 8,000 tons of sugar; it is essential to fix the price of sugar beet immediately to meet spring working needs. ... Following complaints from Army Alpha about loose travel controls into forward areas, Executive Memorandum No. 77 laying down the rules for such movement is being revised, with the end in view that the Public Safety Sub-Commission will be the one and ultimate new authority for screening and clearing with the Army elements. ...

J. G. Bergen

J. G. BERGEN,
Major, AUS.
DDP.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78501751
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

GSR/mew

26/PRE

1 March 45

SUBJECT: PRB Weekly Bulletin

MAR 1 - 1945

TO : Chief Commissioner
(Through Executive Commissioner)

1. We are making arrangements, effective next week, to print the Weekly Bulletin instead of mimeographing it.

2. The printing arrangements require a change in the schedule for the copy to go into the Bulletin. The copy will be ready each Thursday night and will be due at the printers by Friday noon. I very much hope, in order that we can keep this schedule, you can read and approve the political portion some time Friday morning and that the Executive Commissioner can read and approve the remainder of the Bulletin during the same morning.

Stewart Brown
G. STEWART BROWN
Director,
Public Relations Branch

(See M 78)
PA
10
13
503

51

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APR 1944
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

FEB 25 1945

RECEIVED

BLS/WH/PSB

25 February 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 27
18 Feb to 18 Feb 45.

1. Political

Problems of food and finance continue to take first place both in the government's program and the interest of the people. Following on the deliberations of the interministerial committee (see last week's Bulletin) which took place on the 18th the Council, meeting next day, gave its whole attention to the matter and drafted some concrete measures. The political price of bread was definitely abolished and other measures to protect the taxpayer treasury included the institution of a special committee to reduce state expenses by pruning non-essential items from the budget, and setting up of a National Solidarity Fund to which, the government hopes, many voluntary contributions will be made. Some revenue tax increases were planned and local committees (elective) are to be empowered to all the treasury in estimating incomes. Again it was stated that the goods of high ranking Fascists would be confiscated and the war excess profits taxes already in force were extended to farmers - a class previously exempt. On the other side in order to compensate the poorer classes for the increase in the price of bread it was stated that "opportunities increases" in the pay of state employees would be granted with effect from Feb. 1st. Similar increases are to be granted workers in private industries with the details to be worked out between the unions and the employers. The pay of the troops is to be doubled. On the score of control it was announced, as the interministerial committee had suggested, that co-operatives and communal kitchens would be set up and encouraged and the Food Commission was given broad powers in control of markets and supplies. The special price control committee allotted to in last week's Bulletin were also sanctioned by the Council.

Press reaction to all this was a little varied. Almost unanimously the press approves the government's first intention and line of action (though there is still some opinion to increase of criticism from the private initiative theorists) but that the press and public alike are waiting for it, quite simply, results. One thing is clear to the man in the street: bread (i.e. locally obtained bread) is going to cost less money (an estimate is five instead of 5 per kilo) and almost everything else is expensive

...the Ministry Treasury included the institution of a special
...to reduce state expenses by running government-owned items
...the budget, and setting up of a national solidarity fund to
...the government hopes, that voluntary contributions will
...made. Some revenue tax increases were planned and local
...relative, are to be approved to all the treasury in
...increases. Again it was stated that the crisis of high
...relative would be complicated and the war excess profits
...already in force were extended to 1946 - a class pre-
...example. On the other side in order to compensate the
...classes for the increase in the price of bread it was stated
...that "opportunities increase" in the pay of state employees would be
...with effect from Feb. 15; similar increases are to be
...workers in private industries with the details to be worked
...the unions and the employers. The pay of the troops
...is to be doubled. On the score of control it was announced, as
...the informational committee had suggested, that cooperatives
...and consumer kitchens would be set up and encouraged and the Food
...Committee was given broad powers in control of markets and
...supplies. The special price control committees allowed in in
...last week's Bulletin were also sanctioned by the Council.

Press reaction to all this was a little mixed. Almost
unanimously the press approved the government's new intention and
line of action (though there is still some coming at intervals
of controls from the private initiative elements) but that the
press and public alike are waiting for is, quite simply, results.
One thing is clear to the man in the street: Brazil's local
obtained bread is going to cost less money (an estimate is five
instead of a few lire) and almost everything else is expensive
and "irregular" in supply. The government on the one hand to
special "garage" indemnity it is giving after 1946 a way to
lessen the burden but perhaps the best news of all was the increase
of the ration. A joint release of AC and the government was issued
on the first station that the bread ration, effective March 1st,
for liberated Italy would be 200 grams or its equivalent (say, 100
of bread daily and 100 of pasta weekly). This announcement too
was received with enthusiasm but, perhaps surprisingly, without too
much enthusiasm. Even L'Espresso, which spoke most warmly of the
sacrifice the Allies had made aimed that "bread is not enough."
Italy must also be allowed to fight and IL DOPOLLO repeating the
statement "bread is not enough" added the less idealistic comment:
"We should like something to eat with it." Symptomatic of the
general feeling in the food question is the press reaction to the
recent rise in black market centers. They have been calm on
for a week and at first were almost universally applauded. However,
the last few days have seen a change of tone and there has been
an outcry that such value should be accompanied - or better, pre-
ceded - by larger distribution of potatoes from local
channels. What is not to be said the contrary more before we have a

several thousand protesters, Italian youth and other all parties have taken up the cause.

The political content of the week was supplied rather more than adequately by the contentions of the government in dealing with the paper shortage and the AVANTI vs Navy agreement. The Italian Press Commission, faced with the situation described in that week's Bulletin, reported on the 18th the suppression of six recently licensed dailies. This led on the following day to indignant articles not only from the victims but from some of their unseateded confederates as well. All agreeing that the action was arbitrary and the Commission had exceeded its rights and that in any case the sanction should have been equally apportioned among all dailies. Before indignation could reach the boiling point however, Bonomi announced that the suspensions were revoked and the newspaper would be forthwith. Just where it will come from is still a little obscure but at any rate the flurry has subsided leaving, it must be said, some scars in the prestige of the Press Commission (the six injured editors have decided to withdraw from the Association of Newspaper Editors and set up their own organization) and also in that of Lichner, Undersecretary for the Press. The AVANTI incident stems from an article in its pages rather roughly and, in the opinion of the Navy, inaccurately criticising the service. On Monday some fifty indignant sailors occupied the office of the AVANTI, cut off the telephone and ordered passport holders with the editors that an apology was in order. No harm was done, nothing was broken but AVANTI the next day reported the affair with indignation and UNITA, VOCE REPUBBLICANA and ITALIA LIGERA took up the cry of "neo-fascism". On the 22nd a mass meeting was held by various elements sympathetic to AVANTI and a demonstration which ITALIA NUOVA was quick to call "Anti-Navy" took place. However, the scales seem to have cleared somewhat: the Ministry of Marine has issued a communiqué saying that the culprits have been punished and AVANTI has graciously admitted that one cannot blame the whole service for the regrettable incident.

Tarantino left for Washington at the end of the week, preceded by Storti's dismissal, visited to the United States. ITALIA NUOVA added its invariably critical note by observing that the Action Party would be represented in Washington but who would represent Italy? Two cheering ideas to conclude the political summary: the Illegals 1st Brigade a 4th Battalion, celebrated on the 18th, was a great success, with speeches by Bonomi, Casati and Scelba; Allied observers found the crowds in the Piazza del Popolo impressive in their enthusiasm. An response to the call-up in Sabotage is reported as exceeding expectations, involving some 100,000 from our own Major General L. Brognini, Director of the Land Forces Sub-Commission. Apparently when the Italians talk of wanting to participate in the war effort they really

up their own organization) and also in that of Libonatti. Undersecretary for the Press. The AVANTI incident stems from an article in its pages rather roughly and, in the opinion of the Navy, inaccurately criticized the service. On Monday some fifty insignificant editors occupied the office of the AVANTI, cut off the telephone and argued passionately with the editors that an apology was in order. No part was taken, nothing was broken but AVANTI the next day reported the affair with indignation and UNITA, VOCE REPUBBLICANA and ITALIA LIBERA took up the cry of "neo-squadrismo". On the 22nd a mass meeting was held by various elements sympathetic to AVANTI and a demonstration which ITALIA LIBERA was quick to call "anti-Navy" took place. However, the called soon to have cleared themselves; the Ministry of Marine has issued a communiqué saying that the culprits have been punished and AVANTI has truthfully admitted that one cannot blame the whole service for the reprehensible incident.

Turchino left for Washington at the end of the week, preceded by Storti's classmate, visited to the United States. ITALIA LIBERA added its invariably critical note by observing that the Action Party could be represented in Washington but who would represent Italy? Two opposing ideas to conclude the political summary: the Florentine left 80,000 a day partisans, celebrated on the 18th, was a great success, with speeches by Bonomi, Casati and Garibaldi; allied observers found the crowds in the Piazza del Popolo impressive in their enthusiasm. All response to the call-up in Savona is reported as exceeding expectations, training words of praise from our own Major General L. Browning, Director of the Land Forces Sub-Commission. Apparently when the Italians talk of wanting to participate in the war effort they really mean it.

B. Italy reaches final stage

As Mr. Harold Macmillan, Acting President of the Allied Commission, led a press conference of allied correspondents Saturday at the Grand Hotel, Italy has now reached the "penultimate stage" in the evolutionary process which took 18 months and a violent September afternoon when the Armistice terms were signed in a Sicilian olive grove. Mr. Macmillan informed the correspondents that he and the Chief Commissioner had just visited Prime Minister Bonomi to advise him of a new status for Italy, consisting principally in a general relaxation of all controls (the rights of the Allies under the Armistice being held in reserve in matters of day-to-day administration) and the role of the Allied Commission vis-a-vis the Italian Government being henceforth one of consultation and advice, although the Commission

will continue exercising its functions of organizing military government operations and planning for military government in areas still under Nazi control.

The directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff outlining the new position covers political, administrative and economic aspects. Further instructions as to finance will follow. The political section of the AC will be abolished and political advice obtained from the British and American embassies. The Italian government is permitted to have direct relations with foreign diplomatic representatives admitted to the Quirinal and may appoint ambassadors to all Allied and neutral countries. The AC will naturally be kept informed of general negotiations with outside powers. The AC will no longer have to approve all decrees and other legislation enacted by the Italian Government for Italian government territory, (which included Sicily, Sardinia and the peninsula south of the Northern boundaries of Viterbo, Rieti and Romano provinces.) Likewise, all Italian Government appointments in the area under its jurisdiction will no longer have to be approved by the AC except in regard to the three Service ministers and about ten other top military positions. All AC officers will be withdrawn from Italian government territory as soon as possible, free and exchange of all cultural media, especially books and publications shall be encouraged and travel permitted for professional men, artists and scholars between Italy and the United Nations as soon as shipping allows. Local elections should be held as soon as possible. Italian POWs in Italy should be freed as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The staff of the AC should primarily occupy itself with consultation and advice to the Italian Government at high levels, that is, generally speaking, directors to ministers. Certain sub-commissions will exercise their advisory functions only when requested by the Italians in respect to Italian government territory. These sub-commissions include Education; Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives; Local Government; Labor, and Legal. The AC should be progressively civilianized except in regards to the Service S/As and except to the extent work is done in regards to AMG operations.

As a prerequisite to increased economic assistance, the Italian Government is being advised that it must formulate effective economic controls and secure maximum production and equitable distribution of local resources. For the duration of military operations, the Allies will provide those quantities of food, fuel, clothing, medical, sanitary and other essential supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest prejudicial to military operations. The Allies will also provide supplies such as fertilizer, raw materials, machinery and equipment whose

Ufforbo, Picti and Tervao Provinces.) Likewise, all Italian Government appointments in the area under its jurisdiction will no longer have to be approved by the AC except in regard to the three Service ministers and about ten other top military positions. All AC officers will be Italian from Italian Government territory as soon as possible, free and exchange of all cultural media, especially books and publications shall be encouraged and travel permitted for professional men, artists and scholars between Italy and the United Nations as soon as shipping allows. Local elections should be held as soon as possible. Italian POWs in Italy should be freed as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The staff of the AC should primarily occupy itself with consultation and advice to the Italian Government at high levels that is, generally speaking, five stars to ministers. Certain sub-commissions will exercise their advisory functions only when requested by the Italians in respect to Italian Government territory. These sub-commissions include Education; Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives; Local Government; Labor, and Legal. The AC should be progressively civilianized except in regards to the Service S/Cs and except to the extent work is done in regards to AMT operations.

As a prerequisite to increased economic assistance, the Italian Government is being advised that it must formulate effective economic controls and secure maximum production and equitable distribution of local resources. For the duration of military operations, the Allies will provide those quantities of food, fuel, clothing, medical, sanitary and other essential supplies necessary to prevent illness and unrest and logistical to military operations. The Allies will also provide supplies such as fertilizer, raw materials, machinery and equipment whose provision will help reduce imports of essential civilian supplies; further, supplies for restoration of power and transport as well as the Italian military effort. The date of termination of combined military responsibility for providing these supplies will be decided by the Combined Chiefs of Staff on AC's recommendation. The AC will assist the Italian Government to prepare a supply program for rehabilitation, supplies for which will be in addition to supplies provided under military responsibility. Final D.R. on such programs will be decided by the Combined Liberated Areas Committee in Washington. Requisitions should go forward at once so that such supplies may be dispatched as soon as shipping becomes available. On this last point, the Joint Review of planning started a few months ago is now in the stage of last-minute preparation to be sent to Washington.

3. Olive Oil Wars Up

With weekly collections now in the neighborhood of 30,000 quintals, the drive to get as much as possible of Italy's olive oil harvest into the *Oleoli del Popolo* goes on. Agriculture Sub-Commission reports that progress is "generally satisfactory", total collections up to February is amounting to 284,770 quintals or 28 per cent of the target figure of 1,000,000 quintals. Of this total Southern Region shipments accounted for 240,318 quintals, Tuscany Region 28,324 quintals, Lazio-Veneto 17,015 quintals, Sicily 6,998 quintals, Abruzzi-Marche 4,770 quintals and Sardinia 2,863 quintals. Italian specialists concentrating on the drive have by now, with the help of Allied officers on loan from the Allied Commission, covered a "sizeable portion" of their territory in most of the chief olive oil producing provinces. At the end of November 1944 only 3,000 quintals were in the *Oleoli*. December brought in a further 6,817 quintals, but it was not until the olive got under way early this year that the figures really began to show promise. 18,812 quintals being added to the total in January and another 6,130 quintals in the first half of February. Although in past seasons the collection has always shown a big decline in March compared with January and February, it is expected that this year, due to the late harvest the present collection rate will be maintained until later in the year. The low-range plan "C" total of 248,500 quintals as a goal was passed a week ago and if the present rate continues the more hopeful plan "B" total of 404,000 quintals as a target should be passed by the end of March. The Allied Commission naturally is aiming at the optimum target of plan "A" - 800,000 quintals.

Evaluation of the olive oil shipping decrees is, as expected, conditional, and as such with the *Grandi del Popolo*, there are unqualified cries of lack of transport for the Italian law enforcement officials. In Grosseto, for instance, one small *Bellini* car is all that 19324 and the Carabinieri have between them to cover the whole province. Then, words to many of the companies have been impossible and the inhabitants have not even seen an Italian official in months.

Results in Grosseto and Catanzaro are described as "encouraging", but Reggio Calabria has had the poorest crop for 30 years. Hand-blocks on a 24-hour basis are operating in Reggio. Quattro central squads carry out anti-theft in civilian trains entering and leaving Catanzaro. At *Stella Marina* in Reggio, a traveling source of the "black market", a ten-day strike to clean up the district is being carried out by a large force of C.S.M. These provisions, it is reported, is a good example of "everybody for himself". Many producers have had their olives pressed and

January and another 8,133 quintals in the first half of February. Although in past seasons the collection was always shown a big decline in March compared with January and February, it is expected that this year, due to the late harvest the present collection rate will be maintained until later in the year. The low-range plan for total or 348,500 quintals was passed a week ago and if the present rate continues the more hopeful plan for 404,000 quintals as a target should be passed by the end of March. The Allied Commission naturally is aiming at the optimum target of plan "A" - 500,000 quintals.

Evaluation of the olive oil situation is, as expected, unsatisfactory, and as once with the Grand del popolo, there are unchanged order of lack of transport for the Italian law enforcement officials. In Florence, for instance, one small Italian car in all that 1934 and the Carabinieri have between them to cover the whole province. Then, words to many of the commands have been impossible and the inhabitants have not even seen an Italian official in months.

Results in Toscana and Umbria are described as "ok" - "ok" on production and remaining but increased in volume. However, Bologna and the Romagna have had the poorest crop for 30 years. Road-blocks on a 64-hour basis are operating in Romagna. Quaterna control squads carry out operations in civilian towns entering and leaving Quaterna. At Villa Tevere, a small village on the railway line, a ten-day strike to clean up the district is being carried out by a large force of 20,000. In the province, it is reported, is a good example of everybody for himself. Many producers have and their olive presses and taken away the oil. There are not nearly enough pressed and sold, having only 10 when at least 35 are needed. There are no roads, and a 60-minute spot-check in the Rome-Tivoli road a few days ago yielded 1.37 quintals of oil - 70 liters from a horse and cart, 30 liters from a light truck, 20 liters from one bus and 100 liters from a truck. Each of the bicycles and 8 from a village. At Montebelluna, where three steel drums containing 100 quintals were seized, 240,000 lire was said to have been paid for the shipment. In such circumstances producers have no worries about the high cost of their crop. The words "oil" are often mentioned with bicycles, carts and trucks, the means of which are all ready to pay anything from 300 to 400 lire a liter for the oil. The price paid by the cleared is 60 lire a liter. Producers claim costs of production are 80 lire a liter.

Toscana, where the crop has been good but seasonally is late, but where potential production is high, has a producer of a different sort. There are no signs of bringing in their crops when the Fascist Government still owes them over 22 billion lire in

subsidies placed on the last crop, w. they were told they would get 10 lire a kilo.

Apart from the collections of pressed oil nearly 1,125,000 quintals of sunflower have been harvested over to the sunflower oil plants since the beginning of the year, which equals yield. After processing, another 4,500 quintals of edible oil.

4. Price and Exchange

Wheat from Lombardy is finally arriving at Naples... First shipment of oranges to S.K. this season has been made this past week... The Italian government will take over responsibility for allocation of P.O.B. in Lazio and Abruzzo March 1... The Italians will also take over the administration of the distribution of food in Italian-governed territory this coming week... The AC will implement the new price of wheat and pasta in AC territory as soon as it is fixed by the Italian government. Following the announcement of the 300-grain ration... Allied wheat scales will also be raised accordingly... Four tons and six barrels are to run on the Fiumicino-Roma Canal... The New Montoro plant at Terni has been re-activated for a fully production of approximately four tons of ammonia... Industry Sub-Commission has succeeded in re-regulating the Ilva Steel Works at San Giovanni Lupatone and the cotton-weaving plant of the Manifatture Cottoniere Lombrionis at Anagni, to which will be added 100 looms from the damaged plant at Naples. said looms being capable of producing 100,000 meters of cotton cloth a month... Coal production in Saragat is improving, 3,279 tons being produced last week and steps being taken to increase the labor force by exempting miners from the call-up... Speaking of Saragat, the call-up was so successful that 13,000 men responded instead of an anticipated 10,000 for the period closing February 15. The improvement being laid to the new mobilization system, improved family allowances and generally better administration... Income and Pensions are now receiving a limited amount of power from the Central Italy grid... Four per cent of the total animals slaughtered in Ascoli and Macerata provinces has been earmarked for Rome... Major Charles W. Washburne (A) has been appointed Director of the Education Sub-Commission... The AC will indefinitely lose at least 100 M, of which a third at least will go from HQ... The next National Commission Conference will be held in Rome March 6, will be closed to the press and will hear plans and policy discussions led by the Acting President and Chief Commissioner... Orders will shortly be issued to abolish the Southern and Italian regions by April 1... The correct figure as to CS.RR. strength is 64,000, the Public Safety Sub-Commission reports after review of the rolls... Col. A. Z. Young (S), Deputy Director of the Public Safety S/C, is leaving the AC to return to his civil duties

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

run on the Flucioleto-Rome Canal. Four turbines and six barriers are to have been re-activated for a fully productive of approximately 100,000 tons of electricity. Industry Sub-Commission has succeeded in re-activating the Ilva Steel Works at San Giovanni Lupatoto and the cotton-weaving plant of the Manifattura Ottobello Merlino at Anagni, to which will be added 100 tons from the integrated plant at Naples, and 100 tons from the production of producing 100,000 tons of cotton cloth a month. Coal production in Saragat being taken to increase the labor force by exempting miners from too early-up. Speaking of Saragat, the early-up was so successful that 12,000 men reported instead of an anticipated 10,000 for the period closing February 15. The improvement being laid to the new mobilization system, improved daily allowances and generally better administration. Antonio and his family are now receiving a limited amount of power from the General Italy Grid. Four per cent of the total animals slaughtered in Astori and Materata Provinces has been earmarked for Rome. Major Christian W. Widdowson (A) has been appointed Director of the Education Sub-Commission. The AC will definitely lose at least 100 M. of which a third at least will go from HQ. The next Regional Commissioners' Conference will be held in Rome March 3, will be closed to the press and will hear plans and policy discussions led by the Acting President and Chief Commissioner. Orders will shortly be issued to abolish the Southern and Island Regions by April 1. The current figures as to CC, PR, strength is 34,571, the Public Safety Sub-Commission reports after review of the rolls. Col. A. E. Young (B), Deputy Director of the Public Safety S/C, is leaving the AC to return to his civil duties as Chief Constable of Hertfordshire. The nation of the Italian Army has been increased to 3,700 colonels. The Grand del Popolo now stands at 10,535,800 qti. by 51 per cent of the target. Con- gratulations to the following who have been mentioned in dis- patches: 65K L. Ward and I. Clarke, Staff Sergeant H. W. Thompson, COMS W. H. Keen, Sgt. V. E. Bishop and Capt. R. Watson.

T. J. BERGIN
Major, AUS
DSH.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED DEPARTMENT

JUN 1944

PUBLIA RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/WHG/TMB

17 February 1945.

FEB 18 1945

AD WEEKLY PUBLICATION NO. 40

11 Feb to 17 Feb 45.

1. Political

It cannot be said that Italian reaction to the Italia conference was happy, at least to judge by the press. Hopes were running high that some reference might be made to Italy in the new historic Critica Communica and the papers on the 10th had all carried the statement (usually in bold face or italics) that Bonomi had sent to the "Tre Grandi" a plan for allied status, some changes in the financial clauses of the armistice and re-adjustment in the status of prisoners of war. Four days later, however, the Press Bureau of the Government denied that allied status had been asked for. The publication of this appeal at a time when everyone knew the conference was in session seemed to imply some hope of its being wanted and consequently to find Italy pressed over in silence in the communiqué which came from Yalta was a bitter blow. In short, to be sure, writing in the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Government) assured his readers that Italy must have been discussed at the conference but evidently the Big Three had decided the time was not ripe for announcing their decisions and meanwhile Italians must wait and hope. AVANTI too took it with resignation, pointing out that this was another installment in Italy's payment for the crimes of Fascism. But most commentary was not so patient in tone. L'ALBA NUOVA (Non-Fascist) and VOCE REPUBBLICANA found themselves for once in agreement; to both this "ignoring" of Italy seemed a measure of the incompetence of the Bonomi Government. L'ESPRESSO too, in IL POPOLO (the organ of the Christian Democrat Party of which De Gasperi, Foreign Minister, is the leader) expressed dissatisfaction that Italy "was not even mentioned" and similar "sanction" came from the independent Catholic QUOTIDIANO.

It is clear from the press that some kind word for Italy would have given the Government a boost in prestige as well as improving the morale of the country. However, the San Francisco meeting is not far off and already towards the end of the week editorial eyes were looking to the future rather than the past.

programs and candidates in town, this last a "managed" however not to exclude agreements with other parties. Just now this contemplated arrangement will work out is hard to say.

The Roatta trial is still going on and has thrown off two tangents which have been more provocative of discussion than the trial itself. The Leftist parties have been infuriated by the spectacle of certain witnesses summoned to the trial who, they think, are members of the OVRA, still secure, serene - and in the employ of the state. The government denied that these witnesses were members of the OVRA whereupon the try went up: the government must know who is, and if so the facts should be published and the individuals put on trial. The action party has been particularly ardent in this campaign and recently the Chile has also joined the chorus, formerly requesting the government to tell what it knows. The other tangent is the international one: Roatta, among others, has been asked for by Yugoslavia, being on the list of war criminals that Tito has marked down for trial. This brings up the delicate matter of whether Italy can be allowed to try her own war criminals if there is also competition from other nations. National pride and the sheer logic of the situation - for this is now an anti-Fascist Italy - are on one side of the debate but CHILIA (for obvious reasons) and WCE REPUBLICANA (on the lines of its general distrust in what it calls the Goyvord government) have indicated that they are for handing such people over to Tito. It seems possible that the matter will be turned over to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, sitting in London, for adjudication. Meanwhile, the business of epuration moved on a step with the setting up of the Central Commission. Bonomi spoke on the occasion and emphasized what has always been his line in this matter: epuration must strike those who had important charges and were blindly subservient to the regime, but for the lower ranks justice must be tempered with mercy. Above all the operation must be carried out with justice and legality.

The week has also seen a good deal of agitation and discussion revolving around the high cost of living. We have noted the Socialist Communist manifesto which used the return to the economic price of bread as a basis for demands for increases for the workers. Naturally IL LAVORO and other elements in the press and the public have taken up the cry. The week has seen the typographers and theatre employees threaten to go on strike and teachers are reported to be on the verge of one. The "onestivores" (skilled workers unions) and sindacati held a meeting on the ninth and warned that, sympathetic as they are to the government's difficulties, they cannot wait for ever, for people are hungry and if they find it necessary they will not hesitate to call a general strike. The government has not been idle. On the 11th the special interministerial committee met and drafted a general plan on the subject, including the specific intentions of "fighting rising prices and the black market" and "improving the food situation of the more needy classes."

At anti-Fascist Italy - are on one side of the debate but UNIA (for obvious reasons) and VOCE REPUBBLICANA (on the lines of its general mistrust in what it calls the Emperor's government) have indicated that they are for handing such people over to Italy. It seems possible that the matter will be turned over to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, sitting in London, for adjudication. Meanwhile, the business of operation moved on a step with the setting up of the Central Commission. Bonomi spoke on the occasion and emphasized what has always been his line in this matter: operation must strike those who had important positions and were likely subversive to the regime, but for the lower ranks justice must be tempered with mercy. Above all the operation must be carried out with justice and legality.

The week has also seen a good deal of agitation and discussion revolving around the high cost of living. We have seen the Socialist Communist manifesto which used the return to the economic price of bread as a basis for demands for increases for the workers. Naturally IL LAVORO and other elements in the press and the public have taken up the cry. The week has seen the typographers and their employers threatened to go on strike and teachers were reported to be on the verge of one. The "travellers" (skilled workers unions) and dislocated held a meeting on the night and warned that, sympathetic as they are to the government's difficulties, they cannot wait for ever, for people are hungry and if they find it necessary they will not hesitate to call a general strike. The government has not been idle. On the 16th the special interministerial committee met and drafted a general plan on the subject, including the specific intentions of "fighting" rising prices and the black market and "improving" the food situation of the more needy classes.

To implement these intentions special committees of the people with representation from the C.I.L.N., the unions, the workers organizations and the police, are to be formed to fight the black market and control the restaurants. It is understood that the type of the "all round" restaurants are numbered and numbered and numbered factories are to be strictly controlled. Yet the problem remains more fundamental; Lucchi, an able analyst and the government's bitterest critic, wrote in ITALIA NOSTRA that all measures of control and attempts to bring salaries in line with mounting prices are vain unless production and distribution are improved. Yet, in spite of his errors at the government, his only solution for the moment is "selling" the United States "the only nation that can help us", on the necessity of coming to the rescue now (particularly with transport) rather than a little later when rescue will be a much more difficult operation. How much of this week's intensified agitation on the high cost of living reflects an accelerated value in prices and how much is political reaction to the return to the "real price of bread is hard to say. But the papers today carry the story from the Italia-Americana PROGRESSO (New York) that AC is

sitting on top of a volcano.

2. Newspaper Squall

Freedom of the press. Italian editors have been saving of late, that he said for; but by now was not mentioned except by a few writers who thanked the Allies for wanting liberated Italy this democratic deed and were especially for improving newspaper from the United States where it is in acute short supply. The editorials were tortured off by the breakup in Naples where no newspapers were published Thursday for the reason (Naples editor's alleged) that there was no newspaper. All of it (they added) being used by Rome's 25 authorized daily newspapers (of which is at least twice as actually published and are bought and sent out six times a week by the public relations branch's Daily Digest of the Home Press Section). Not to mention 102 (correct) authorized weeklies and one tri-weekly publication. The Naples editors set up over a howl that the chairman of the Italian Press Commission and head of the Italian Government Press Bureau, Signor Bossini, travelled posthaste to Naples to investigate the affair only to find the Neapolitans somewhat hostile, whereupon he came back to Rome, leaving in his trail cries against Rome holding in the Naples papers and a threat of an editorial delegation to complain against the Italian Press Commission.

The background, according to the Commerce Sub-Commission (which reports the newspaper) and the Allied Publications Board, which since late November, has exercised a rather loose supervision over the Italian Press Commission, is as follows: The AO in 1944 had requisitioned 600 tons a month or 7,200 tons for the year, of which 2,500 tons never arrived. In fact, there have been no imports since November and none are expected until next month. In view of the then prospective tight situation, therefore, a freeze on further allocations of newspaper was ordered in September and a reserve built up which will last a couple more weeks. But when the Italian Press Commission, on AFHQ order, took over granting of licenses, the system built up by the AO went out the window, since the Italians felt that true freedom of the press meant that any and every newspaper that wanted to could publish, provided only that it was not fascist. The Italian Press Commission immediately authorized 13 new dailies in Rome alone but passed on the responsibility of distributing the newspapers to the Association of Newspaper Editors in Rome. This, it was eventually discovered, led to some dubious practices and FWS investigators reported widespread black market activity in imported paper. AO per cent allegedly disappearing into the black market, including stocks of PWP itself and those of the Army mobile papers. Newspaper from the U.S. was sent by the Allies to authorized recipients for \$150 a ton. The reports said that it was being exchanged for black market local paper in a ratio which provided the papers with considerably more stock for the cost they wanted above their original AO authorization. Prices

the arrival only to find the Neapolitans somewhat hostile, whereupon he came back to Rome, leaving in his trail cries against Rome echoing in the Naples papers and a threat of an editorial delegation to condemn against the Italian Press Commission.

The background, according to the Commerce Sub-Commission (which imports the newspaper) and the Allied Publications Board, which, since late November, has exercised a rather loose supervision over the Italian Press Commission, is as follows: The AC in 1944 had requisitioned 600 tons a month or 7,200 tons for the year, or when 8,200 tons never arrived. In fact, there have been no imports since November and none are expected until next month. In view of the then prospective tight situation, therefore, a freeze on further allocations of newspaper was ordered in September and a reserve built up which will last a couple more weeks. But when the Italian Press Commission, on 28th order, took over printing or licensing, the system built up by the AC went out the window, since the Italians felt that true freedom of the press meant that any and every newspaper that wanted to could publish, provided only that it was not fascist. The Italian Press Commission immediately authorized it new dailies in Rome alone but passed on the responsibility of distributing the newspaper to the Association of Newspaper Editors in Rome. This, it was eventually discovered, led to some dubious practices and PWB investigators were alerted to investigate black market activity in imported paper. 30 per cent of the paper disappeared into the black market, including stocks of PWB itself and those of the Army Corps of Engineers. Newspaper from the U.S. was sold by the Allies to authorized recipients for \$170 a ton. The reports said that it was being exchanged for black market local paper in a ratio which provided the paper with considerably more stock for the copies they printed above their original AC authorization. Printed for the imported stock were said to be as high as \$2,000 a ton. Now much of the 400 tons of imported newspaper allocated to Rome thus went under the counter and no one could or would say.

Provincial papers, as in Naples (which has seven authorized dailies and 11 weeklies) and Florence (which has two dailies and six weeklies) began complaining that they were suffering because of the preferential political treatment afforded the Roman dailies. One result followed. AC pressure turned the distribution agency to the Senate Nazionale dei Lavori. And authorities insist there is no reprint in Naples and that the Naples square is a political strike against the free-pressed policies of the Press Commission. Roman papers have been apologetic to their provincial brethren of the past, averring that it was a breakdown of transport to Naples which deprived that city of paper. To set up, the situation has reached such a stage that the Allied Commission is asking the Allied Publications Board to ask the Italian Government to take action in the matter by making final recommendations as to what imported paper is used for liberated Italy

[illegible][illegible]

3. The Italian Fleet

After fifteen months of protracted negotiations with the Spanish government, the Regia Marina Italiana has received a welcome reinforcement by the return from Spanish waters of the light cruiser "Vittorio Veneto", four destroyers and some small craft. Records of the Navy Sub-Commission. The ships put into the Palermo after the Armistice in September 1943 instead of proceeding with the rest of the fleet to Malta - some because they carried survivors of the battleship "Roma", sunk by German bombers west of Sardinia, others alleging shortage of fuel. The Minister of Marine called off his expected visit to Istanbul to welcome them in person, either because he found himself unable to get away from the Ministry or because it occurred to him that the conduct of the remaining officers had yet to be inquired into.

Since the Italian fleet has "co-operated to the fullest possible extent" with the Allied Authorities, as Rear-Admiral C. E. Morgan (B), head of the Navy Sub-Commission put it - subject, of course, to the limitations imposed on the fleet at the surrender and the ability of the Allies and the Italian Government to provide facilities for modernization and repair. Of the five battle-ships, all in reserve, the two most modern - the "Vittorio Veneto" and the "Vittorio Veneto" - are interest in the latter makes of the Suez Canal. The one-third of the ships' complement kept aboard are allowed daily periods of recreation in the messes and received their Christmas mail by destroyer. Two of the older ships, which are at Taranto and Siracusa, occasionally go to sea for gunnery training of recruits. The fleet's six cruisers and eight destroyers are kept constantly at work and have rendered effective service in transporting ton and materials at high speeds between Mediterranean ports. The Italian fleet is the only one in the Atlantic Ocean.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Spanish Government. The Regia Marina Italiana has received a welcome reinforcement by the return from Spanish waters of the light cruiser *Attilio Regio*, four destroyers and some small craft. Reports from the Navy Sub-Commission. The ships put into the harbor after the visit in September 1943 instead of proceeding with the rest of the fleet to Malta - some because they carried survivors of the battleship *Uffizi*, sunk by German bombers west of Sicily, others because of shortage of fuel. The Minister of Marine called off his expected visit to Taranto to welcome them in person, either because he found himself unable to get away from the Ministry or because it occurred to him that the conduct of the command officers had yet to be inquired into.

Since the transition the Royal Italian fleet has "co-operated to the fullest possible extent" with the Allied authorities, as Rear-Admiral C.E. Morgan (R), head of the Navy Sub-Commission put it - subject, of course, to the limitations imposed on the fleet at the surrender and the ability of the Allies and the Italian Government to provide facilities for modernization and repair. Of the five battleships, all in reserve, the two most modern - the *Vittorio Veneto* and the *Vittorio Veneto* - are interned in the latter lanes of the Suez Canal. The one-third of the ships' complements kept aboard are allowed daily periods of recreation in the desert and received their Christmas mail by destroyer. Two of the older ships, which are at Taranto and Brindisi, occasionally go to sea for gunnery training of recruits. The fleet's six cruisers and eight destroyers are kept constantly at work and have rendered effective service in transporting men and materials at high speeds between Mediterranean ports, running under the Allied cause that ever they did for the Axis. Some idea of the extent of the relief thus afforded to Allied shipping can be gained when we realize that up to the end of 1941 the Italian Navy had carried 210,000 Allied personnel, moved 87,000 tons of stores, escorted 1,170 convoys - including 3,300 ships - and steamed a total of 1,600,000 miles. The lightness of design and the lack of spare parts are beginning to tell on these ships, however. Of the torpedo boats and corvettes, some 40 in all, approximately two-thirds are used in convoy and escort work. The fleet is encouraged to sweep its own minefields, though Allied shipping proceeds only through waters previously swept by Allied minesweepers. Mussolini's Italy once proudly boasted large numbers of submarines, but now there are only about a dozen in any way fit for service. Those remaining, however, perform useful work on special operations or serve as "workshop mice", i.e. targets for Allied test-tube operations. Naval officers and men in many cases have shown commendable enterprise and individual bravery in special operations against the Axis. Up at the front the San Marco Battalion, though corresponding

to one of our battalions, in response, Italian naval officers and men.

In general, the morale of officers and crews has been good. The men get more and more than ever before and welcome any kind of active work to take their minds off the state of their country and of their families. With the traditional "hospitality" of the Italian people, the crews are totally engaged, happy to be employed, fed and clothed, and they have tackled with a good will even such uninspiring tasks as "repatriating" wounded and often very ill soldiers and prisoners-of-war. True, some of the younger and more energetic officers find at the leisurely ways of the Ministry of Marine, and there was a case of one commanding officer, "plus royaliste que le roi", who refused to put to sea on the plan that the Minister had not sworn allegiance to the King. He was "relieved" of his command and put on half-pay for six months - "your encouragement" the Minister said. The food situation is good. A Benito Mussolini "reform" which equalized the rations for combat and non-combat personnel was received with great satisfaction by the latter, who got a considerable increase, and with the grudging acquiescence of the former, who lost a little by the change. The overall strength of the Navy is 75,000 and the numbers are kept down by discharging reserves and ship-exploded men in favor of young volunteers.

But the Regia Marina's greatest asset and by far its most important contribution to the Allied war effort has been the shipbuilding and repair facilities provided by its dockyards and harbor installations, especially at Taranto and Naples. To date more than 2,000 repairs, refits and overhauls have been carried out to Allied and Italian vessels and there have been over 1,000 dockings. The dockyard's capacity more than 100,000 Italian workmen, of whom some 14,000 are at Taranto, 14,000 at Naples, 3,000 at Palermo and 3,000 at Leghorn. Many of the repair units operate almost entirely under Italian direction, with a minimum of Allied supervision. The fact that some 100 Allied vessels are hauled each month in Italian dockyards means there is no need for these ships to return to home waters for repair - a big relief to Allied shipping resources and one much appreciated at the time of the landings in France, not to mention the savings to Allied manpower in the Italian handling of port and harbor installations.

4. Gifts and Gifts

Congratulations to the following British officers who have been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of distinguished services in Italy: Brigadiers G.R. Upjohn and A.P. Crockett-Smith (to whom also congratulations on his promotion), Col. W.J. Lott, Lieut.

497

increase, and with the resulting acquiescence of the former, who lost a little by the change. The overall strength of the Navy is 75,000 and the numbers are kept down by floating reserves and time-served men in favor of young volunteers.

But the Regia Marina's greatest asset and by far its most important contribution to the Allied war effort has been the shipbuilding and repair facilities provided by its dockyards and harbor installations, especially at Taranto and Naples. To date more than 2,000 repairs, refits and overhauls have been carried out to Allied and Italian vessels and there have been over 1,000 dockings. The dockyard's output was more than 35,000 Italian workmen, of whom some 15,000 are at Taranto, 15,000 at Naples, 5,000 at Brindisi and 5,000 at Leghorn. Many of the repair units operate almost entirely under Italian direction, with a minimum of Allied supervision. The fact that some 150 Allied vessels are handling each month in Italian dockyards means there is no need for troop ships to return to home waters for repairs - a big relief to Allied shipping resources and one much appreciated at the time of the landings in France, not to mention the saving to Allied command in the Italian handling of port and harbor installations.

4. Oil and Bricks

Contributions to the following British officers who have been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of distinguished services in Italy: R. Williams J.R. Upjohn and A.R. Trafford-Smith (to whom also felicitations on his promotion); Col. W. J. Legg, Lieut. Col. C.A. Briggs, J.H. Clifton and his promotion; Col. W. J. Legg, Lieut. Col. J. A. Rafter, C.P. S. Tolson, R.B.S. Moffatt and D.D. McCole, and Captains G.A. Campbell, J.B. Black, J.A. Kellert, R.C.L. Llobent and A.D. Mack. The Information Division of the Public Relations Branch has put out a handsome "Desk Guide to Italy" which should be particularly useful to field offices soon. No. 1 District in Southern Italy estimates that 70 per cent of all Bailey bridges still up in that area can be removed soon as a result of completion of permanent structures, for which the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission takes a look. Speaking of bridges, there will be enough damaged ones to "repair up forward, 500 bridges being down in Pescara Province and 300 in Foggia Province. The principal rubber reclaiming factory at Torrespedana has begun operations and already has produced 2,000 kilos of reclaimed rubber. Industry Sub-Commission reports.... The Rome Gas works will now be able to produce gas at full pressure for seven hours a day, thanks to permission granted for increased consumption of coal up to 300 tons a day. More industrial news: The Cecchini plant of the Societa Metallurgica Sarda in Sardinia has started production of ammonium sulphate; the Uffice Crociani plant at Torrestiana (near Siena) has begun production of carbon black; plants for olive oil refining and soap manufacture; ardent soap,

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 384

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/4446/PRB

10 February 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 45

FEB 11 1945

20 Jan to 10 Feb 45.

1. Political

The Council, meeting on the 7th, tackled, as predicted last week, the tough question of the political price of bread and, "after exhaustive discussion", decided to abolish the political price "as soon as possible" since it had become "an intolerable burden to the state" (Quoted from the official communiqué.) The Council also expressed its unanimous conviction that the needy classes must be compensated for the effect of this action and instructed the competent ministries to prepare concrete suggestions so that the "necessary operation of bringing the price of bread up to its real cost might have the character of an act of national solidarity." Press reaction to this decision was very mixed. Lucet, in ITALIA NUOVA thought it laudable but late and feared there might be too much delay in working out the compensation measures. Approval also came from the Liberals and from IL QUOTIDIANO but of course the parties of "the masses" were anything but pleased. L'ESPRESSO (a new daily of Socialist sympathies) said that nothing else could have been expected from the present Government which follows a policy far from favorable to the poorer classes and predicted gloomily that other food prices would go up too. Renzi, in L'ESPRESSO, said this was another example of beggary at the wrong end; just as in the matter of expropriation the big names were spared and the little fellows attacked, so here it is the poorer classes that must make the sacrifices. Benedetti had already given his opinion before the fact; writing in IL LAVORO a day before the decision was made public he argued that the price should not be abolished until the nation could be increased and that it would be a good idea to raise salaries to meet the additional cost of bread anyway. A cool and objective appraisal of the economic effects - as apart from the political - of the Council's decision appeared in IL GLOBO. Here the action was approved but the writer remarked that the relief it will give the state budget will probably be only temporary; the undervalued lira can only be saved by increased production. He added, a propos of currency that it is neither inflation, nor an increase in the expense of maintaining the Allied armies which is - or collectively are - responsible for revaluation but rather and simply the economic situation of any form of production.

50

Chief of Staff (67)

10 February 1945.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 45

FEB 11 1945

20 Jan to 10 Feb 45.

100

[illegible]

It seems likely that the tactics of the workers' parties, instead of fighting the return to the real price index will be to press for more increases in salaries. The tactic was indeed discussed at the first meeting of the G.I.I. Executive Committee which took place on the 2nd. The Camera dei Lavori followed with an order of the day on the 7th asking employers and public administrations to increase immediately salaries of all workers and employees. UNITED PROGRESS joined the chorus, both suggesting that the state should proceed more vigorously with confiscation of funds of those who have benefited by Fascist corruption and LAVOCCO (Deputy to speaker) declaring "we will not be frightened by the spectre of inflation".

[illegible]

added that assistance... as on prisoners held by... Russians are...
unobtainable. The government's report was objective, not to say...
purely statistical in tone, and for this it was taken to task by...
ITALIA, MOSCOW, which feels that the government should press for re-...
inclusion of prisoners retained by the United Nations and U.S. ...
look to compel Germany to give "recognized status and better treat-...
ment to those in German hands. Stone, too, writing in IL HIGHWATER ...
DEL MARINE said that one of the most urgent and painful problems ...
is that of Italian prisoners in the hands of the Allies. Half a ...
million families ask themselves, he said, "Why the government doesn't ...
think about this" and the soldiers who want to fight for the Allies ...
are puzzled by the paradoxical retention of their comrades. It was ...
announced that Canada will take up negotiations on this subject ...
with the British authorities (and says "we have been up to now in the ...
hands of the Swiss Embassy in London). The news release carrying ...
this information added the poignant item that a delicate aspect of ...
the matter of the Italian POWs in England was their popularity with ...
the British press and consequent resentment on the part of the local ...
Swiss. This should simplify the matter of repatriation, we would ...
think.

The second meeting of the Council this week took place on ...
the 8th. A new Commission for Veterans was set up. This will ...
deal not only with veterans but also civilians in the arms to be ...
liberated and, through the particular organizations, will also be ...
concerned with assistance for the patriots, and in GIORNALE DEL ...
MILANO. Masparotto was named Alto Commissario. At the same meeting ...
the Minister of Foreign Affairs reported on the steps which it has ...
been considered opportune to take at this time to persuade the heads ...
of the United Nations to re-examine the Italian question from the ...
economic, financial and international point of view. The phrase ...
"at this time" is significant. Naturally there has been much ...
speculation on the agenda of the conference a day. It was announced ...
on the 9th that Bonomi had sent a telegram to the BI. These setting ...
forth Italy's case, and asking for allied status. What odds and ends ...
of rumors and news that have come across the Atlantic have been, ...
from the Italian point of view, good. Much publicity has been given ...
to Masparotto's intention to ask the House to make Italy a full- ...
fledged ally. Bonomi's statement that the armistice "does not pre- ...
judice Italy's future" also provided a cheering note, reinforced as ...
it was by the declaration of U.S. Acting Secretary of State ...
that "there is no article in the armistice concerning future ter- ...
ritorial arrangements." Italians have heard similar reassurances ...
before but coming at a time when they are sure their fate is being ...
debated, these are recorded as particularly significant.

C. Confusion twice confounded

The following by way of sequel to the Salvarezza affair

The second meeting of the Council this week took place on the 21st. A new Commissioner for Veterans was set up. This will deal not only with veterans but also civilians in the areas to be liberated and, through the partisan organizations, will also be concerned with assistance for the patriots, said IL GIOMALE DE L'ALITING. Gasparotto was named Alto Commissario. At the same meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs reported on the steps which it has been considered opportune to take at this time to persuade the heads of the United Nations to re-examine the Italian question from the economic, financial and international point of view. The phrase "at this time" is significant. Naturally there has been much speculation on the agenda of the conference a day. It was announced on the 21st that Bonomi had sent a telegram to the Big Three setting forth Italy's case, and asking for allied status. What else and ends of rumors and news that have been across the Atlantic have been, from the Italian point of view, good. Much publicity has been given to Gasparotto's intention to ask the House to make Italy a full-fledged ally. Bonomi's statement that the American "does not pre-judge Italy's future" also provided a reassuring note, reinforced as it was by the declaration of U.S. Acting Secretary of State Green that "there is no article in the American Constitution future territorial arrangements." Italians have heard similar assurances before but coming at a time when they are sure their fate is being debated, these are regarded as particularly significant.

C. Confusion twice confounded

The following by way of sequel to the Salvarezza affair as set forth two weeks ago in our Bulletin (No. 43 for 28 Jan.) The dramatic not to say historical disappearance of Salvarezza on the day before he was to give his press conference and "tell all" led of course to the wildest speculations in the press. The delay of a week in finding him allotted time for the most colorful rumors about his whereabouts to arise and have free circulation. He was said to be across the lines, out of Italy, or worse, persecuted in his hide-out by some benevolent or terrified police boss. "Quant' e bello Salvarezza che si fugga tuttavia" sang the wags. However, on Sunday the 4th he was run down and arrested by one Ferencza Cavacchini working for a special group of police under the direction of Berlinguer, Associate High Commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes. The circumstances of his arrest were as picturesque as could be desired. After an attempt to locate him in one house - with exchange of shots between the police and the terrified tenants - had failed he was run down in another, located in the little cypress quarter of Monte Verde, caught all unsuspecting while sitting in the kitchen engaged in the innocent task of mending a

cigarette-lighter. In his possession were found two revolvers, one of German make, a German "Gewehr 1898" and various fragments in the German language. His secretary, an Egyptian named Arcadipane and said to have spent two years in Germany, was also arrested. Both were mailed off to Regina Coeli and Salvatore was submitted to a thorough medical examination. A few days later the father of the Gobbos - who started all this - was stabbed, though not fatally. The haze has by no means lifted. As yet the compelling arguments (but completely to whom?) have not come to light. Nor has Salvatore's name been brought into direct contact with any leading personality in the political scene. The Minister of Justice, did however state for public consumption that if there were great forces back of Salvatore they would be punished. Justice would take its course, thereby suggesting to the press that there might be some fire under all the smoke. The leftist papers have taken up the cry; why was Salvatore arrested by the special unit of police assigned to the High Commission? Why was he killed by a special prosecutor before being turned over to a magistrate? And VOCE REPUBBLICANA hinted strongly that the Questore of Rome may have had reasons for his reluctance in the pursuit of the fugitive; was not the Questore the same man who was once Questore of the Royal Household? From that the stop was easy (for VOCE REPUBBLICANA) to anarchist implication in the plot (whatever it is). Some color was lent these suspicions by Salvatore's own statement, quoted in AVANTI, that he was sure Bonita (whom he described as a military genius) would be saved by Badoglio and that he himself was a devout monarchist though uncertain as to whether the next king would be Humbert II or Victor Emmanuel IV. The monarchist ITALIA NUOVA which was at first the most insistent for investigation in the affair has contented itself with cataloguing the "common crimes" of the accused and reminding AVANTI that the Gobbos held membership in the Socialist party. And as for us, Gentile reader, we promise that we shall return to the subject only when we have more facts.

3. The Black Market

This money subject, on which probably every AC officer feels he's an expert, is currently coming in for some fresh and constructive investigation in the Economic Section. Major F.W. Teoby (B) is analyzing the situation at the request of AFHQ and while, as he says, there will be nothing revolutionary in his eventual disclosures, the memorandum he is now preparing will at least have the merit of tying up a lot of loose ends. The basic facts, in this preview, may be outlined as follows: (1) The Italians are receiving only about 800 calories of food on their

695

he was assigned to the High Commissioner's why was he killed by a special prosecutor before being turned over to a magistrate? And VOCE REPUBBLICANA hinted strongly that the Questore of Rome may have had reasons for his reluctance in the pursuit of the fugitive; was not the Questore the same man who was once Questore of the Royal Household? Does that the step was easy (for VOCE REPUBBLICANA) to socialist implication in the plot (whatever it is). Some color was lent these suspicions by Salverezza's own statement, quoted in AVANTI, that he was sure Rosetta (whom he described as a military genius) would be saved by Batoglio and that he himself was a fervent monarchist though uncertain as to whether the next king would be Rutherford II or Victor Emmanuel IV. The monarchist ITALIA NUOVA which was at first the most insistent for investigation in the affair has contented itself with cataloguing the "common crimes" of the accused and reminding AVANTI that the 1906 held membership in the Socialist party. And as for us, gentle reader, we promise that we shall return to the subject only when we have more facts.

3. The Black Market

This heavy subject, on which probably every AD officer feels he's an expert, is currently coming in for some fresh and destructive investigation in the Economic Section. Major F.W. Tooby (E) is analyzing the situation as the request of AFHQ and while, as he says, there will be nothing revolutionary in his eventual disclosures, the memorandum as is now preparing will at least have the merit of tying up a lot of loose ends. The basic facts, in this preview, may be outlined as follows: (1) The Italians are receiving only about 600 calories of food on their official ration, whereas the absolute minimum subsistence requirement is 1,800 calories; ergo, they have to try to make up this deficiency in some fashion; (2) There is a shortage of consumer goods and Italy has always had to import wheat, the total amount of which is not covered by Allied imports large as they are; (3) The presence of Allied troops in the country, with their organic stocks of supplies, becomes a source to replace in some measure regular imports. The factors of lack of transport and its effective control and the slow development of a police force big and strong enough to enforce controls are, of course, also contributing elements. It can be said, further, that the black market is mainly a civilian market, that is, the amount of Allied goods in it is not as large as popularly supposed. Actual pilferage goes on from Allied depots but on a wholesale scale. The real drain of military supplies, including food, clothes, etc., comes naturally from the personal and casual tribute of such goods from military individuals to Italian individuals, and since most of it is consigned or used by the recipient, little of this actually gets into the black market. The criminal side of military personnel willfully giving away large stocks of Allied goods or conniving

1737

- 4 -

at illicit services for gain is another matter. The Provost Marshal General of MILUSIA reports that in 1944 his Criminal Investigation Department raided 2,000 black market houses involving military property, of which 20 per cent had to do with civilians directly stealing or diverting goods and 35 per cent with civilians being in illegal possession of killed property. Both types of offenses having no definite trace of collusion. The remainder were, however, clear cases of misappropriation and illegal sale involving conspiracy between the civilian and military to obtain goods or services, usually use of WH transport. The main military items figuring in the deals were food, clothing (including blankets) and petrol, though there were cases where deals were turned for a case of nails or transporting civilian furniture. Carrying of grain and olive oil are examples - which have now become familiar - of the abuse of military transport.

The black market, in its latter sense, may be called a free market, that is, controlled only by the law of supply and demand, to which it responds accordingly, especially when official food sources are able at times to put the market with a product at a price competitive to the black market one, such as happened when potatoes were flooding Naples through official channels last year. The major fact at the moment is the mere existence of the black market and the effect it is having on the population that may not have enough cash to meet its rocketing prices. The following table gives an idea of what a family of five had to spend in 1938 to reach its more or less normal diet of 2,500 calories each, and what it would have to spend now for the equivalent diet (if it could be found) and what percentage of that sum would have to be spent in the black market to obtain such a diet:

City	1938	Now	Black Market Percentage
Florence	426 lire	5,342 lire	90
Rome	449 "	11,102 "	96
Naples	294 "	5,270 "	96
Bari	337 "	4,798 "	90
Palermo	354 "	3,477 "	94
Cagliari	406 "	5,341 "	91

Revelatory also is the another table which shows the percentage breakdown of the average weekly expense for food by urban families in liberated Italy:

Region	Nation Card	Black Market	Home-Grown
Lazio	1.51	95.45	5.04
			20.73

to which it responds mercifully, especially when official food sources are able at times to find the market with a product at a price competitive to the black market one, such as happened when potatoes were flooding Naples through official channels last year. The major fact of the present is the mere existence of the black market and the effect it is having on the population that may not have enough cash to meet its rocketing prices. The following table gives an idea of what a family of five had to spend in 1938 to reach its more or less normal diet of 2,800 calories each, and what it would have to spend now for the equivalent diet (if it could be found) and what percentage of that sum would have to be spent in the black market to obtain such a diet:

City	1938	Now	Black Market Percentage
Florence	428 lire	2,342 lire	23
Rome	548 "	11,192 "	96
Naples	384 "	5,270 "	96
Bari	337 "	4,798 "	90
Palermo	364 "	3,477 "	94
Capriani	409 "	6,341 "	91

Revelatory also is the another table which shows the percentage breakdown of the average weekly expenses for food by urban families in liberated Italy:

Region	Ration Card	Black Market	Home-Grown
Lazio	1.31	93.46	5.04
Abruzzi	4.41	85.86	29.73
Campania	3.46	90.14	6.41
Piedmont	10.11	83.49	8.40
Calabria	6.52	83.18	10.30
Sicily	3.14	92.26	4.60
Sardinia	7.68	56.14	34.28
Average	4.34	86.06	6.96

Manual workers who get supplementary rations patronize the black market less than other classes, spending only 54.06 per cent there for food. The "other" class, (mostly white-collar workers who have even less to spend) spend 93.06 per cent. These last without doubt feel most tragically the effects of the vicious price spiral. For example, bread in Rome used to cost 1.85 lire a kilo in 1938. Now it costs from 80 to 120 lire a kilo on the black market, depending on how white the bread is. Pasta which used to cost 2.7 lire now costs 200 if white and 200 if dark. Olive oil in 1938 was 7.68 lire a liter but now is 450 to 500 lire. Cheese cost from 13.58; now costs 200 to 350. Meat used to be 9.87 a kilo and is now 500 to 600 a kilo. Where it will all end, Maj. Toddy will report to us.

which no is thorough investigation.

4. Note on the Call-Up

The Italian military call-up has been meeting with considerable response of late and present enrollments are causing for keen satisfaction, the Land Forces Sub-Commission reports. Whereas several months ago the response to anticipated enrollments was only approximately 25 per cent, it is now nearer 80 per cent, an improvement attributed to the intensified campaign put on by the Italian authorities. It is of interest to learn that the call-up in Sicily (with its attendant disturbances) was not a call-up but a recall, that is, a call for registered persons who were illegally absent. Phase 1 of this recall for the Classes of 1922-1924 started in December and ended 7 January. The Italians anticipated an enrollment of 8,000. Answering the call were 4,833, of whom 2,523 reported in December and 2,310 in January. Phase 2 of the recall for the Classes of 1918-1921 started 3 January and is still continuing. In January, 4,000 responded and 403, as of last report this month, a total of 5,016 for this phase. Anticipated, according to the Italian military estimates, were 10,000. The Allied officers of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, however, have consistently and realistically put those anticipations in doubt. Thus, the 5,333 men who answered the two Sicilian recalls to date amount to about half of the 20,000 the Italian staff had first estimated. Recruitment at the patriotic enlistment centers has also jumped considerably, although volunteers other than Patriots are also accepted at these posts. Such recruitment was 2,026 in January, 432 in December, 376 in November and 603 in October. Lastly, General DeSesvin, French representative to the Allied Commission, has been asked to inform the AC as to the manner in which the Magis and FFI in France were absorbed into the French Army.

5. Offs and Ends

Establishment Section is having its hands full these days, getting housekeeping arrangements for the North ready for any contingency. Full teams must be on hand; Hq. attachments reduced; with the eventual plan looking to officers of Southern Region, Sicily and Sardinia, being torn in and reabsorbed in a body to Venezia Region. Lazio-Umbria Region staff to Lombardy. Abruzzi- Marche to Piemonte and Tuscany to Liguria.... The Public Health Sub-Commission is arranging the transfer of 600 tons of rock salt from Sicily for use in making salines and purifying water against possible typhoid threats.... Colonel Nelson W. Monfort (A), who is Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 15th Army Group, now has

... In January, 4,000 responded and 400, as of last report this month, a total of 6,000 for this phase. Anticipated, according to the Italian military establishment, were 10,000. The killed officers of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, however, have tentatively and tentatively put these anticipations in half. Thus, the 5,000 men who answered the two Sicilian recalls to take amount to about half of the 20,000 the Italian staff had first estimated. Recruitment at the Patriot enlistment centers has also jumped considerably, although volunteers other than Patriots are also accepted at these posts. Such recruitment was 2,500 in January, 400 in December, 370 in November and 200 in October. Lastly, General DeSavin, French representative to the Allied Commission, has been asked to inform the AC as to the manner in which the Maquis and FFI in France were absorbed into the French Army.

5. Days and Ends

Establishment Section is having its hands full these days, getting housekeeping arrangements for the North ready for any contingency. Full teams must be on hand; HQ, attachments refueled; with the eventual plan looking to officers of Southern Region, Sicily and Sardinia, being told or transferred in a body to Tenebris Region, Lazio-Umbria Region staff to Lombardy, Abruzzi-Lancette to Piemonte and Tuscany to Liguria. The Public Health Sub-Commission is arranging the transfer of 600 tons of rock salt from Sicily for use in making chlorine and purifying water against possible typhoid threats. Colonel Nelson W. Konfort (A), who is Deputy Chief, Civil Affairs Officer, 10th Army Group, now has too additional duties of assistant chief of staff, 3-3, for 10th Army Group. Being on guard against possible use of VI and V2 rockets by the Germans against future liberated areas in the North, the Public Safety Sub-Commission held a national conference on civil defense arrangements in Rome this past week. Sardinia, which once was covered full of Italian soldiers - close to 200,000 - now has only 4,000 effectives on duty there. Nearly 100,000 new elementary school books are being sent from Florence to Rimini and for all for schools in the forward big army areas. Brigadier G.H. Upton (B), vice president of the Civil Affairs Section, reports, after a visit to the Littorio Hospital, largest in Rome, that considerable progress has been made in bringing the hospital up to modern medical standards. Wards are bright, airy and clean; no overcrowding; absolutely first-class radio; large reserve of tinned meat, but patients do not like it; large reserve of bandages and soap but short of rubber gloves and catheters; kitchen excellent and well-run but foot sets to patients stone-cold. 62 Italian prisoners-of-war escaped from French prison camps in North Africa and have arrived safely in Italy. Question: Are they free or aren't they? ... Maj. Gen. A.F. Kislenko is the new Soviet Russian representative

594

to the Allied Commission, regarding the... The... who has
been assigned to head a division to... former vice president
of the Economic Section, Alexander... William... is now
in civil life as executive director of the U.S. War Relocation Board....
Colonel Charles... in back on the job as Regional Commissioner
of... after... in the States where he
was... loss of... the... by the...
of... and... participated in the...-...
conferred... future... in Italy; the... who
came back the morning of Feb. 6 had not been in Rome two hours
before... began leaving... at his hotel, leaving of
his arrival before most of his...-... A total of only
4,000 tons of imported seed potatoes will be available for the 1948
planting season, a fifth of original estimates.... Another...
plant was started at... in...; it takes 1,000 sq. ft. of
land-brown... a day.... Completion of the... 120,000-
volt power line will provide a second source of power for Florence,
which last week was tied into the... Italy...
system.... Olive oil collections up to 11 January amounted to
203,500 qtl of... The... del... is now 90 per
cent of the 11,000,000 qtl goal or 10,075,000 qtl....... J.K.
Dunlop, Regional Commissioner of Southern Region, reports that
after welcoming the delegates to the... congress at Naples,
he playfully cautioned them about returning each of the 1,000
blankets they had been issued for sleeping; when the blankets were
finally turned in, there were 1,204.... Local Government Sub-Commission
is having headaches getting Italian officials selected for...
privileges to go to their jobs; one turns up sick, another can't
leave his family; one official so assigned went into hiding in Rome
and four months passed before his absence was discovered.... Two trains
were held up and robbed in Sicily the last of January.... We have
our... in Rome Sept.; in last week's... the place on the
front... mentioned that one Col. Emmanuel had been sent abroad
with 24 million lire to outfit the Ethiopians in armament buying;
his funds were actually 50 million lire; a sizeable error.

14
F. G. HERRIN,
Major, AUS
D/Director,
Public Relations.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

which last week was tied into the Central Italy electrical grid system.... Olive oil collections up to 11 January amounted to 203,880 qtl of pressed oil.... The annual oil harvest is now 90 per cent of the 11,500,000 qtl total of 1974, 503 qtl.... Brigadier J.K. Dunlop, Regional Commissioner of Southern Region, reports that after welcoming the delegates to the labor congress at Naples, he playfully cautioned them about returning each of the 1,200 blankets they had been issued for sleeping: when the blankets were casually turned in, there were 1,204.... Local Government Sub-Commissioner is having headaches getting Italian officials assigned for AMB provisions to go to their posts: one turned up sick, another can't leave his family; one official so assigned went into killing in Rome and four months passed before his absence was discovered.... Two trains were held up and robbed in Sicily the last of January.... We Hong our heads in Rome Dept.: In last week's Bulletin the piece on the Italian trial mentioned that one Col. Emanuele had been sent abroad with 22 million lire to outfit the Ethiopians in armament buying; his funds were actually 30 million lire: a sizeable error.

A. G. BROWN

T. G. BROWN,
Major, AMB
B/Director,
Public Relations.

The press gave "wide" coverage to financial matters that so worried Sullivan. At the weekly press conference of the President, it was announced that the Government had agreed to an equivalent

Italy had expressed himself as favorably inclined on the occasion of a visit paid him by representatives of the Unione Donne Italiane. However, the matter had not been settled until the talk of preparation of the first electoral lists (which are to be ready by April 10, it is understood) had brought it to the fore again. Spurred on by an impatient new president and, no doubt by the example of the other governments at work in Italy in the fighting, the Council took action and, at the meeting of 23 Jan. gave orders the next day to the various committees and organizations in Rome. ITALIA NUOVA found the announcement of the important measure somewhat reservationally and it covered the "ground should appear" in the first electoral lists not under preparation. The press hailed it with rather subdued enthusiasm since all the big newspapers had already used in setting the campaign under way. AVANTI, UNITA and VOCE REPUBBLICANA seemed to think the women would vote well because they had seen they were capable of being good irregular soldiers. AVANTI referred to the partisans and Pacelleri in VOCE REPUBBLICANA recalling the record books of the women in Spain. RIFORMA L'INCHIESTA thought the women would vote with their men and the new measure would make no difference in election results and ITALIA NUOVA looked to a better world with women's well-known sense of justice now positively functional. Just how the ladies will vote is a matter about which there is much talk. Various tendencies will reveal the marks of the Christian Democrats, others think that Communists and Socialists may be the winners. No take no prophesies; this indeed is the land in which the porous "varium et mutabile solum" continues to be joined.

The press gave rather more attention to financial matters than to women suffrage. At the weekly press conferences of the President it was announced that the government has asked for an equivalent of 400,000 lire in Italy. Something has been done in this direction by the United States which recently credited five billion lire to the Italians against money spent by American soldiers in this theatre but the press, notably ITALIA NUOVA, has pointed out that this is insufficient and in any case no work has been done from London though Churchill has stated that three quarters of the troops in the theatre are British. ITALIA NUOVA as might have been expected, applauded the government's new stand and urged them to speed it up and speed frankly to the Allies; it is impossible to describe Italy as a free country or to hope for the beginnings of democracy as long as Italians must bear the full cost of an army of occupation at the same time as they are obliged to suffer numerous regulations of their goods and their producing plants. Hope as this move is running fairly high, mostly because of the government's stronger attitude which, it is argued, indicates a knowledge of allied sympathy partly because great things for Italy are expected from the Big Three conference. The remarks of Harry Hopkins to the Italian situation, his statement to Eleanor Packard of the U.S. that the American public was not satisfied with the situation in Italy, intensified this optimism. Another financial factor that reappeared during the week is the political price of bread.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

the standard of living of agricultural workers. The Congress passed several resolutions the most notable being to the effect that "new contracts must attempt to extend to all industrial worker participation in the management and the Congress explored the prospects with which reconstruction is proceeding because of lack of genuine national planning." Accordingly, that such planning should have in view the general interests of the country and not "the private interests of certain plutocratic groups and, of course, within 'nationalization of private enterprise' and any industries." The three members of the "secretary committee," namely, Grant and Division were re-elected by acclamation.

The other item of the Council meeting may be noted. General Hodge was named Chief of Staff and the State Department passed under control of the War Department. General announced that 322 functions of the first four grades of the "State hierarchy" had been separated, including a number of generals and admirals. The work of separation in the higher grades, he said, is very nearly concluded and in a short time the functions of the state may be carried on in full tranquillity and with restored prestige.

Furchland, off for Washington, told the press that he felt the important part of his mission was to convince the United States that Italy should have allied status. A few days earlier he had given an interview in which he presented his conviction that the American people did not like the Italians but regarded them more as victims of Fascist than exponents of it. Questioned about Italian migration to America, a subject of burning interest to Italians, he said the subject was delicate and had to be approached with care. This is a matter we shall so doubt have some of in the future.

2. Also with the Arabs

Notwithstanding the fact - or perhaps because of the fact - that the Eighth Army front has been almost static for many weeks, normal living conditions are being re-established behind the lines as a phenomenal rate. This is due to a new relationship between the Eighth Army and the staff of British Region, proposed last November by Group Captain Benson and supported wholeheartedly by Col. Bowman, British Regional Commissioner. The two organizations have closed to rather as a team, the one supplementing the other, under command of SCAG Eighth Army. There has been no sinking of their identity, but the co-operation and good-will between them have been complete. Administrative head of the Region is, in the temporary center is Lieut. Col. Hartley, Regional Executive Officer, who acts as S.O. 1 (2) of the Eighth Army with Lieut. Col. Reichen-Jones S.O. 1, commanding officer of the Eighth Army Base HQ. On paper, the plan of operation looks complicated. In practice, because the administrative has been so cordial all along the line, everything has officers are operating

63
 with a much greater consideration than ever before for long-term civilian requirements. The Romagna officials have developed a keen appreciation of military necessity in formulating their initial policies. All the schools are functioning already as far forward as Corps boundary lines, and some have been opened even within Corps areas. Prices and wages are being adjusted to a level prevailing in Southern Italy. The needs of farmers are being met on an extended scale. Drainage of the flooded areas near Cervia has already begun, and pumping stations will be in operation as far north as Ravenna by the end of February. Civilian transport has been reorganized, and machine shops are repairing or cannibalizing vehicles in Forlì and in Ravenna. In Rimini, local engineers and specialists have drawn up a basic plan for the reconstruction of their shattered city, the plan has been approved by AMG and by the Italian Government, and 325 men are at work clearing away debris in conformity with the planners' intentions. Italian courts are functioning in Ravenna and Forlì. In some instances handling cases of minor infractions of military proclamations. Rehabilitation of industries has begun, though the lack of electrical energy is still an acute problem. With the co-operation of the Civil Affairs Section equipment has been supplied for mine-clearing and a School of Mine Removal, with patriot instructors under Army direction, has already graduated one class. There are some headaches, of course. Fuel is in very short supply, with only 100 tons a month allocated for hospitals, schools and bakeries when the hospitals alone need 500 tons. There is wood in the area, but the terms of sale of wood-working tools has not been fixed and necessary material has not been released. The property control officer is having difficulty in Forlì because the provincial records have been destroyed. Carabinieri uniforms are not coming forward as quickly as had been hoped; AMG has allocated transport for their delivery, but the clothing is not forthcoming at the other end.

In other parts of the area, Faenza was bombed 23 January but not badly. Bagnacavallo is still under artillery fire but evacuation is proceeding. In fact, civilians have been evacuated along all the front lines. A rail route on the headquarters of the Communist and Christian Democrat parties at Rimini disclosed nothing more than a clandestine mail service between Rome, Rimini and Forlì communes. Typhoid has cleared up in the San Marino-Rimini area. Three brick works at Cesena are making a total of 550,000 bricks monthly while production of 500,000 bricks has started at Melola. Spare parts for farm tractors have been found at Ravenna, enough to supply a greater part of Italy. 500 tons of oil flour were sent to Rome recently by rail. An issue of land in place of olive oil was made in Faenza and Ravenna. Food supplies for three months were sent into 14 mountain communes likely to be isolated by the winter. Timber felling has commenced in the Pineta di Classe, 70 per cent being slated for fuel and the rest for construction work. Livestock is depleted, though less than expected - cattle being 30 per cent below 1941 levels, pigs 12 per cent, horses 24 per cent and sheep 32 per cent. School supplies

Removal, with Patriot instructors in an Army direction, has already graduated one class. There are some headaches, of course. Fuel is in very short supply, with only 150 tons a month allocated for hospitals, schools and bakeries when the hospitals alone need 500 tons. There is wood in the area, but the terms of sale of wood-working tools has not been fixed and necessary material has not been released. The property control officer is having difficulty in Foll because the provincial records have been destroyed. Carabinieri uniforms are not coming forward as quickly as had been hoped; AMG has allocated transport for their delivery, but the situation is not forthcoming at the other end.

In other parts of the area, Faenza was bombed 23 January but not badly. Baginacorello is still under artillery fire but evacuation is proceeding. In fact, civilians have been evacuated along all the front lines. A rail line on the headquarters of the Communist and Christian Democrat parties at Rimini disclosed nothing more than a clandestine mail service between Rome, Rimini and Foll communes. Typists has cleared up in the San Marino-Rimini area. Three brick works at Cesena are making a total of 550,000 bricks monthly while production of 500,000 bricks has started at Meldola. Spare parts for farm tractors have been found at Ravenna, enough to supply a greater part of Italy. 600 tons of old flour were sent to Rome recently by rail. An issue of land in place of olive oil was made in Faenza and Ravenna. Food supplies for three months were sent into 14 mountain communes likely to be isolated by the winter. Timber felling has commenced in the Pineta di Classe, 70 per cent being slated for fuel and the rest for construction work. Livestock is depleted, though less than expected - cattle being 32 per cent below 1941 levels, pigs 13 per cent, horses 24 per cent and sheep 22 per cent. School supplies for 1,000 pupils were found at Foll.

492

In the Foll Army zone, where operations are likewise stagnant, work of rehabilitation is progressing at the same time as the Fifth Army AMG is looking toward its future role in North Italy. Refugees are coming through the lines since the Germans stopped food supplies in the Apennine area. 200 persons a day being sent South through the Lucra center. Few Patriots have come through, however. Crime is under control, although a triple murder (believed political) occurred at Lucra and a double one (attributed to an old family feud) at Lest'm a Signa while at Borgo San Lorenzo there has been a mild outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The arrival of five 25-kw. generators has also enabled several projects to start which had been held up because of lack of power.

labor

A new voice is making itself heard in the economic councils of these days in the person of Mr. William Henry Braine, who has been newly appointed as Director of the Labor Sub-Commission. A senior official of the British Ministry of Labor for the last 20 years, Mr. Braine has already been hitting the mark among his conferees by reason of his extremely lucid explanations and his know-how of the Italian labor scene. He also holds the post of labor attorney to the British Embassy and has been in Rome since last September, since which time he has developed many contacts. After the basis (but more or less technical) job of insuring an adequate supply of labor for the Allied forces, Mr. Braine considers that the big problem facing his Sub-Commission is how to help install into Italian labor leadership a responsible sense of democratic industrial relations without any shadow of attempting to impose such a manner of solution. In any event, Mr. Braine is making all sorts of literature available and many of the young Italian labor leaders (with almost no experience behind them but tremendous energy and good-will) are seeing for the first time such standard publications as the "Industrial Relations Handbook" of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry's "Gazette," which may give them an idea of how to approach their complicated jobs with less rhetoric and more facts. Mr. Braine recognizes that the employers must be organized for industry's benefit; since an agreement entered into with a union will be worthless if the employing group is not truly representative of industry. Speaking of employers and employees, the question of internal commissions, as the Italians term the works committees set up in some factories, is coming in for serious study in the planning, too. In North Italy the Fascist Republicans have been encouraging workers to take a greater share in the management of industrial plants in the hope of buying their support. Internal commissions, however, had a history long before Fascism in Italy and free all appearances, the last has not been heard of them, especially when we get to Milan.

The Travels of Colonel Fiske

Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Chief of Staff and vice president of the Establishment Section, who probably gets about more than any other two people in HQ., recently returned to Rome after a trip to Paris (and then he was off again to the 5th and 8th Army fronts to present some Bronze Stars) with some interesting anecdotes - and what will interest American officers particularly - some hints about the future. The Colonel accompanied General McNarney, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, in what was to be a mission to London to discuss Austrian planning. Bad weather grounded their plane in Southern France and so they travelled to Paris in a Waron-lit, the last has not been heard of them, especially when we get to Milan.

energy and good-will) are seeing for the first time such standard publications as the "Industrial Relations Handbook" of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry's "Masse" which may give them an idea of how to approach their complicated jobs with less rhetoric and more facts. Mr. Braine recognizes that the employers must be organized for industry's benefit since an agreement entered into with a union will be worthless if the employing group is not truly representative of industry. Speaking of employers and employees, the question of internal commissions, as the Italians term the works committees set up in some factories, is coming in for serious study in the planning for in North Italy the Fascist Republics have been encouraging workers to take a greater share in the management of industrial plants in the hope of buying their support. Internal commissions, however, had a history long before Fascism in Italy and from all appearances, the last has not been heard of them, especially when we get to Milan.

The Travels of Colonel Fiske

Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President of the Establishment Section, who probably gets about more than any other two people in HQ., recently returned to Rome after a trip to Paris (and then he was off again to the 3th and 5th Army fronts to present some Bronze Stars) with some interesting anecdotes - and what will interest American officers particularly - some hints about the future. The Colonel accompanied General McFarney, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, in what was to be a mission to London to discuss Austrian planning. Bad weather grounded their plane in Southern France and so they travelled to Paris in a Wagon-lit, which, Col. Fiske says, was just as fancy as in the old days. With bad flying weather continuing, the London officers of SHAEF came to Paris instead, so four days of conferences passed in the French capital where it was bitter cold and where the demolishers of the Police Bergeries went through their antics sneezing and coughing in the all-together while the audience sat huddled in greatcoats and winter underwear sympathizing no end. Paris still seems the Paris of old as far as the Colonel could tell from his hotel windows, though friends reported that a good meal of Parisian cuisine would now cost you \$25 (in Rome a similar repast for one would be \$10). On the business side, details of shaping the American military government organization of Austria were discussed. A substantial part of U.S. personnel in AC will be used for the job. A training school has been established near Naples and officers assigned to eventual Austrian duty will attend short courses of indoctrination and then return to their Italian assignments until called for in operations. The school will practically be no second Sinai-Quarou. The Colonel is flat out on that. American officers have been already assigned to attend the courses which begin next week and which will range from a few days to a few weeks, depending on the military government background of the officer.

late and unsystematic manner and almost unbelievable. Day after day they flew to day-slave with supplies and in many cases with the knowledge that they were out of supplies and would have to return home. From captured territory they tried to join the Italian army at these and other men, caused like hardships in a life-sitting on the ground of the slaves and death-laboring their pitifully out-of-date machines in the air on the landing grounds of liberated Italy. By June 1944, conditions had improved beyond recognition. Scottish members of expeditions were sent to North Africa and the Nile Delta to find supplies and replacement parts and soon a valuable flow of material started to arrive in Italy. The invasion of Northwest Europe opened a new front of potential supplies and a similar group was sent to France and Belgium searching for parts. They, too, were successful. The government of the I.A.F. has not been able to include one squadron of Spitfires, two squadrons of Hurricanes and two squadrons of Mustangs, a total of thirty Allied aircraft and two squadrons of Mustangs was carried out and parts planes. Improvements in the workshops was carried out and parts from obsolete Allied aircraft were collected and a number of operational Italian machines. In the meantime the I.A.F. has become operational and operationally effective. Section over day-slave took place daily and many thousands of tons of supplies were shipped to Marshall Tito's forces. Attacks were made on German supply dumps, trains, bridges and transport. Since September 1944 the I.A.F. have destroyed enemy trucks on the roads and have attacked, harassed and sunk large numbers of barges, convoys, motor launches and fishing boats. By December 1944 the strength of the I.A.F. had increased to 70 fighter units, 14 bombers and 27 transport, all serviceable and of Allied and Italian types. During the active period, of approximately 200 sorties, it has flown 6,000 sorties and has served as well to day-slave that special function of its services has been made by the I.A.F. Italian air force and a measure of appreciation and congratulation has been received from Marshall Tito himself.

5. Volcanic Variables

A detailed and excellent report on Italy's recent developments had been made by Lt. Colonel Howard of the 11th and Major Hanley of the 11th, who were in Sicily from January 7th onwards. The report has been sent to the Regional Commissioner about reactions of still another outfit. It comes from extremely heavily on the Italian army, the 11th, and the local Italian administration. Main causes of the riot are listed as follows: of the civilian authorities to foresee, violence, misbehavior and neglects accordingly conduct of the Carabinieri; interference of the Italian unit employed.

The report states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism. It also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism. It also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism.

When these two reports were received, the Italian government was in a difficult position. It was not clear what to do. The Italian government was not sure if it was being deceived. It was not sure if it was being deceived. It was not sure if it was being deceived.

In discussing the background of the Italian government, it is important to note that the Italian government has a long history of being a victim of terrorism. It has been a victim of terrorism for many years. It has been a victim of terrorism for many years.

A.M.D. administration has been a major factor in the Italian government's decision to support the Italian government. It has been a major factor in the Italian government's decision to support the Italian government. It has been a major factor in the Italian government's decision to support the Italian government.

The public administration without A.M.D. decided to support the Italian government. It decided to support the Italian government. It decided to support the Italian government. It decided to support the Italian government.

The report also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism. It also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism. It also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism.

The author of the report also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism. It also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism. It also states that the Italian government is not doing enough to protect its citizens from the threat of terrorism.

In assessing the background and character of the author, the author (after stating that this information was obtained from a confidential source) states that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church" and that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church".

The author states that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church" and that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church".

The author states that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church" and that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church".

The author states that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church" and that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church".

The author states that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church" and that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church".

7. Trial scene

This work the attention of the Roman press on the trial scene on the Roman-Catholic trial, in which Roman, Soviet, American, the mysterious Captain Roman, and the dark and sinister-looking Colonel Roman, the author states that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church" and that the author is a "person of considerable influence in the Roman Catholic Church".

667

are not based on anyone's truth, are not relevant.

A. Udes and S. La

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

...and ...
 Sorrento Daniel C. Lofgren who is being awarded the Silver Star
 in February for gallantry in action with the Fifth Army last fall....
 Felicitations also to six six Army and Air Force officers who have
 been awarded the Bronze Star: First Lieut. William A. Loebe, Col.
 Charles E. Pritchett, Maj. John A. Steele, Maj. James C. Wisniewski,
 Major Steve Katis and Capt. Edmund E. Torcavallini.... The Grand ol
 Popolo now stands at 1,418,371 and a 10 per cent of the 11,400,000
 all target.... Only 600 Italian officials are available to fill about
 1,200 posts, the local Government Sub-Commission reports.... Civilian
 vehicles, wrecked by the Germans, still are back almost to pre-war
 status.... By late Spring, 1,100 tons a day are being unloaded now....
 in 1944 a person or two already working in Southern Italy displaced
 persons' camps, as hoped to replace all officers there by April 1....
 Lieut. Col. G. E. Weider is, Deputy Director of the Public Works and
 Utilities Sub-Commission, is leaving AC to return to Britain, good
 luck to him in his very responsible appointment in Berlin.... The H.
 Priorities Board, playing Solomon, this week issued 66,000 requests
 for 2,800 tires of all kinds, more than half to two regions, small
 allocations being made for olive oil, cotton, Italian State Railways,
 public works, etc.

Envoi

At the end of a Bulletin (which you believe it?) ten under-
 stood his efforts to readers, with grateful thanks for many appreci-
 ative comments. Under his leadership staff the Bulletin will continue
 as usual, or better than usual, until the brave New World without
 Bulletin arrives.

Love, Lucien

LUCIEN FLAHER
 Major,
 Public Relations Director.

51 *cc*
Chief of Staff
100

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMBAT
AFRO 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
SECRET

R28/WB42/PMB

21 January 1945

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 42
16 Jan 45 to 21 Jan 45

1. Political

On the 18th the government's mobilization decree, calling the classes of 1914 through 1924 to arms was published and posted. The government, at one of the regular press conferences, put the case mildly enough, explaining that the call was made in order to equalize the contribution of men from the various regions and to replace the older classes with younger recruits. But the press sensed that the moment meant - and should mean - more than that. Storsa was quoted as saying that this was the moment for Italian youth to show the strength of its feeling to contribute to the new mobilization of Italy and in general all parties agreed not merely to acquiesce but enthusiastic response to the call to arms. A large section of the press found the time again opportune for bringing up the matter of changing Italy's status. "The Allies," wrote Enzo Salvemini in ITALIA NUOVA, "must now recognize that rights and duties exist on both sides", going on to say that a situation like that in Greece must be avoided and concluding with the frank statement that Italians want abolition of the armistice clauses. Guerdon of their frontiers and a full alliance. QUIRINALE on the same theme remarked that an armed Italy with a victory to its credit will be assured of having a voice in the formation of the new Europe. Utilizing this line of thought the C.L.M. addressed a message to Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill and DeGaulle asking to be allowed "a strong national army, capable of taking its place at the side of the Allies." The anti-democratic papers of course found it also a good moment to insist on army reform; ITALIA LIBERA affirmed that there should be no connection between the new army dedicated to the victory of democracy and the old one, "condemned, as it had been, to failure in an international war," and VOCE REPUBBLICANA asserted its readers that the youth of Italy was anxious to fight for the country but not for the king. In the University of Rome the students held a meeting on the 18th to express their enthusiasm for the new army and their willingness to serve in it. They too asked for alliance instead of co-belligerency and carried banners reading "La guerra, si; ma non ad occhi chiusi." (War, yes; but not blindfolded).

This tide of adolescent fervor, as might have been

In Foreign Affairs department was the announcement of the appointment of Alberto Tomassini as Ambassador to the United States. Tomassini (born 1886) is a well anti-fascist; once editor of the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, he went into exile in 1925 and in Paris became acquainted with Roosevelt. Lussu and Ciancia in the publication of "Giustizia e Libertà". He traveled widely in his years of exile and is well-known abroad. He served in the last Salazar government as Minister without Portfolio. Incidentally he is a member of the Action Party and his appointment may somewhat consider that sensitive group for their sense of injury over "Affaire Brown".

Two speeches abroad made for rather subtle reflection in Italy this week. Firstly on January, Churchill's declaration in the House of Commons that "England does not need Italy as a partner" tempered any hopes of a conciliatory spirit in that quarter, and his statement that British arms are playing the main role in the Italian campaign was interpreted by Italian papers to mean that "Gory England" would have the dominant policy on the peninsula. Nenni remarked, more in sorrow than in anger, that Churchill doesn't understand the new Italian democracy and warned that an unsympathetic British policy might well drive Italy into what Churchill calls "Stakavist" or back into exasperated nationalism. The French Foreign Minister, speaking on the question of Tunisia, pointed out that it was not France that had torn up the Convention of 1880 (which had given preferred status to Italian residents in Tunisia and which was now hated by Mussolini), and while France recognized that there was now a new regime in Italy, and one worthy of French sympathy, negotiations would have to be carried on with the recognition that the terms of the Convention were a dead letter. Italy is paying dearly for Mussolini's chameleon-like diplomacy but perhaps nowhere more dearly than in the delicate field of Franco-Italian relations.

Simone was formally installed as Governor of the Bank of Italy on the 2nd in the presence of Bonatti, Admiral Sironi and other personages. He and Solmi both made brief speeches, the latter expressing moderate optimism on Italy's financial future and looking to the winding up of the Fascist nationalistic money policy and a return to "free exchange and open and bilateral agreements." Simonesi and his both spoke of counting heavily on Allied understanding and cooperation in these matters.

In the field of anti-fascist exiles, announcement was made of the appointment of four Vice Anti-Communist Agents, a new office and, one would think, an indication that the process is to be speeded up since these officials do not replace the existing Commissari but assist them. Grillo, too, taking over from Spadimare in the field of administrative supervision, stated his intention of carrying on his of administrative supervision, stated his intention of carrying on his

in horror than in anger. That Churchill doesn't understand the new Italian conspiracy and warned that an unappreciated British policy might well drive Italy into what Churchill calls "Trotskyism" or back into exaggerated nationalism. The French Foreign Minister, speaking on the question of Tunisia, pointed out that it was not France that had torn up the Convention of 1886 (which had given pre-ferred status to Italian residents in Tunisia and which was now cited by Mussolini), and while France recognized that there was now a new regime in Italy, and one worthy of French sympathy, negotiations would have to be handled on with the necessities that the terms of the Convention were a dead letter. Italy is paying dearly for Mussolini's backstreet-like diplomacy but perhaps nowhere more dearly than in the delicate field of Franco-Italian relations.

Einhardt was formally installed as Governor of the Bank of Italy on the 2nd in the presence of Bonomi, Admiral Steno and other personages. He and Bolzoni both made brief speeches. The latter expressing moderate optimism on Italy's financial future and looking to the winding up of the Fascist Nationalistic money policy and a return to open exchange and open and pluralist money policy. Einhardt and Bolzoni spoke of counting heavily on Allied understanding and cooperation in these matters.

In the field of anti-Fascist sanctions, announcement was made of the appointment of four vice Anti-Commissari Agricoli, a new office and, one would think, an indication that the process is to be speeded up since these officials to not replace the existing Commissari but assist them. Grigori, too, taking over from Spadolini in the field of administrative operation, stated his intention of carrying on his work along the lines laid down by his predecessor. Nevertheless the change parallels in left-wing papers that the departure of Grigori and Spadolini means a slackening of operative zeal. On the other hand, it may simply mean a more objective and logical approach to the business.

Meanwhile the Roman press has been full of discussion of the imminent trials of Surian (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Roatta (ex-chief of Staff), which are slated to begin next week, and the defense lawyer, Dr. Cassinelli, famous for his forensic furberia, has created a certain amount of consternation mixed with hilarity by tailing an imposing list of defense witnesses including such names as Padoglio, General Franco and, curiously, General Masera MacFarlane and Max Taylor, and Dr. Macmillan. Alled by that device and the inevitable illness of Roatta (for Caruso set a fashion in these matters) it is charged that he has been hoping to postpone the trial. Latest development however is that Cassinelli has almost been disbarred (expulsion at work) and the trial will go on without him - and without, at least, some of his witnesses.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Further investigation concerning the loss of a Carabiniere and the fatal shooting of a British corporal on 12 January led to the poor quarters of an ex-convict distaff where in the same building at the corner of 12th Avenue and 12th Avenue, a Carabiniere was killed under the latter 12th Avenue was known to be hiding with considerable stores of arms, ammunition and stolen property. There remained only the execution of successfully laid plans for a general clearing of the area when it would be killed and four members of his gang were captured. On January 12, some of the prisoners were apprehended by Carabiniere and British soldiers. It is believed, they had come to a blacksmithing mission. On the same day across the street is the Penitence district, too poor, too a five-foot high back with brown hair and a red, with red all, too high of a wall, were approached by three Carabiniere. Carabiniere facing, they attempted to take it down into the street without being to the weapons.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Social Services, State of New York, Division of Child Welfare, Office of the Commissioner, dated 10/10/68.

1000

[illegible]

2000-01 676 2000-01

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

Inter Office Memo.

Det. 300

15 January 1945.

To: C.O.S.

Reference page 7 of the Bulletin.

1. I have marked three points where ITO has included matters labelled "SECRET" which are at present only in the recommendation stage. I think that these ought not to be included.

2. Very often reports such as these are included in the Odds and Ends column, and I would suggest that this column at any rate should be vetted by either Major TALBOT or myself before it reaches you.

3. Attached is a note from the Chief Clerk stating the classification of the documents in question.

W. Shipp

Lt. Col.,
C.S.C.

Chief of Staff

→ PRB

I entirely agree.

I seriously & emphatically disagree. The BULLETIN IS SECRET. What's wrong with including secret matters. My 1st/1/4 am I claim to be a better judge than Lt. Shipp or Capt.

Sis

0

0

(1) The letter to AFHQ recommending that Patents be allowed to join the Global Army in bonds as 'SECRET' and actually has not yet gone forward.

(2) In respect of the reproduction of specialists please see folios 38 + 40 of attached file 8262. You will note that neither folio is classified. (but they were delivered by hand).

(3) No 2 That responsibilities were defined in AFHQ 'SECRET' letter at folio 74 of file 509 also 483
Henceforth. The letter to AFHQ has not
yet been written yet it will
be written by SECRET.

31 Jan 1945
RECEIVED
JAN 14 1945
SECRET

100/7241/724

13 January 1945.

80 WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE
JAN 14 1945

1. Position

On the way of Education (Public Natives) all good little Italian children go to bed with the heavy conviction that the benevolent Benito will visit them during the night and bring some little present for them. The Council of Ministers, working in the dark, took over the Benito role very handsomely and allotted five billion lire for a housing program. Surely one of the most practical and essential measures to their credit. It almost made me weep to see the money program since it was stressed that the funds were to go to urgent repairs rather than to new construction (there must be a new fitting time for nationwide planning) for the fact is so - since as soon as possible the father of Benito's father. Of the five billions not a single one was for repairs to public buildings and two for private ones. It was stated that the Minister of Public Works and Industry have notified all of their needs in the way of new buildings, transportation and coal. Special attention has been given in all communes to deal with the problems of the shelterless; it is assumed that the nation will be approached from a local as well as a national point of view. Also posters are to be put up everywhere explaining the machinery of the law so that the general public will know where and how to put in his claim. Still playing the part of the good fairy the Council also approved measures to improve the lot of the fighting soldiers, raising their food allowance and doubling their vicarious ration, and assigned someone to pay of functionalism of the judiciary and prepared to examine with benevolence the possibility of larger subsidies to needy soldiers' families.

Storace's letter of resignation from his High Commissionership of Sanctions against Fascism was read at the meeting. He gave statistics on the more than one million administration, which he surveyed with moderate satisfaction, and expressed the belief that the process would be completed but made some rapidly in the North where it would be a simple matter of getting an answer to the question: did you or did you not collaborate with the enemy? Storace's place is not to be filled, at least for the time being; the new Commissioner will report to Benoni. A complete solution, however, Italia Libera, which follows Storace and all things affecting his with jealous vigilance. It is all to the good that the nation should not be entrusted to a dictatorship until the action marketplace but Benoni has not the time

that would be a great deal of trouble, as the government went on to state. Italian newspaper, and the newspaper in turn will be free to buy any news or domestic news outside their wish. This, being real freedom for the press, strikes a blow for democracy and was appreciated by the Italian people. The long service of the Italian press comes to an end, and Italian people and similar expressions of satisfaction have to be found in the columns of POPOLIO and DISSEMINATIONS, the latter remembering to thank the allies for this new freedom.

The illustrations mentioned have arrived this week. The King was reported as in technical condition including the supply of Italian people on Monday morning, that is, that he had and was promptly confiscated. The Italian was also reported in a seriously no one will tell us.

On the 15th there was a meeting of a special international committee, headed by General, to tackle the business of "disciplining prices and fighting the black market". In those circumstances

C. The ending

No last minute news is available from the Arabs, but Fifth Army reports that December 1st the most uneventful month since last winter. The village of Baven in Lower Bavaria changed hands twice in the space of a few days, being the first time since the landing at Salerno to be lost after ten months of Allied military government. It is back now in Allied hands but for the moment the Italian Fascist radio had put out a message of gratitude to the Allies for a ten-day strike of civilians for the enemy found in the village. On Florence edition continues tonight the protest and at the end of the week the provincial Commissioner and the city began to administer a strong rebuke to the Committee of the village for attempting to interfere with the administration. Stable conditions at the front have accentuated a general feeling of constipation among the population. The Communists are easily the best organized party and the political party has now been joined by an underground group of extreme anarchists, not unconnected, it is thought, with the various recent waves of violence. Relations with Allied troops are good, marked only by complaints of discontent on the part of American soldiers on the ground. Much discontent is evident over the scarcity and high price of food but the freezing cold weather has made fuel and even larger in the public mind. The shortage is due entirely to lack of transport. An olive oil ration distributed in heavily all the discontent caused general dissatisfaction, but opinion is reserved on future prospects. With the new year begins the day of optimism to the civilian population - provisionally they had hope that in practice.

The work of the Carabinieri moved in for special police and the regulars continue to be active and have a strong, well-organized force in military operations. In Sicily, there were several hundred of serious cases, including the theft of Allied property and attempted bribery of the military police. A report of 24,000 people held in the islands to liberate a prisoner and the Carabinieri were active in all these. The prisoners are now in jail, but the Carabinieri are still there. The arrest of 11 ex-convicts also in Sicily has caused widespread satisfaction. A representative was in Rome and discussed in reports, 10,000 people were in Rome and discussed in reports and some 30,000 people. It is expected that the notes other through the port of Livorno. Health is normal in Rome. except for 2,000 where a typical epidemic has killed 10% of the population. Over 2,000 refugees were evacuated during the month, nearly all to Southern Italy. In Lucca there was a riot on the banks, but it was not serious, by a population over-embellished to war measure.

3. Warren situation

Sicily, since January 6, has been having a little war of its own. We all know by now that the causes of the war are extremely difficult, not to say impossible. It appears that it is from us to make the attempt.

But perhaps it may be said that on 22 January there was a flaming Fascist speech at Agostino on January 7 and that Major J.L. Mammì, in an extremely interesting speech on public safety in Sicily during December, analyzed Italian protests against the call-up as follows:

- (a) As Italy had not been declared an ally and was pre-supposedly considered as a conquered people, for what was she fighting?
- (b) Was there any violation of the law not published?
- (c) What were the conditions of service, equipment, etc.?
- (d) How much money did the recruits have to be sent to fight Japan?
- (e) Why had the call-up been made immediately prior to the Christmas and New Year festivities?
- (f) Why serve while brothers and other relatives were still overseas in P.O.W. Camps?
- (g) Why leave families to starve in present difficult economic conditions?
- (h) Why should those with separatist and/or Republican sentiments fight in the Italian army?

It was reported on January 7 that conditions were serious in the town of Vittorio, Genoa and Milan, that 100 Italian soldiers had been arrested by the Carabinieri and that 100 Italian soldiers had been arrested by the Carabinieri.

480

shot in the eye this week as a result of a decision taken to help the Italian Government with AD personnel and plans, but at the same time making it crystal-clear that the responsibility for efficient collections in Italian Government territory belongs to none other than the Italian Government. Mr. Belmont (A), director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, has given all members water and field can, Mr. J. R. T. Crawford (B), and Mr. Belmont (B), respectively, and other Italian officials met at Naples this week to lay detailed plans which will actually be sent to the field. Sixty teams, in which all 14 officers will participate with Italian officials and police who will take about 400, will be sent throughout liberated Italy into the olive oil areas (except Sicily, by the way to insure that collections are safe). (There will be modifications in procedure, of course, in the territory). Italian Government road blocks will be manned 24 hours a day. Teams will be organized. "40% of olive oil mills and presses will be organized. Italian doctors have been ordered by the Government to make expeditions of villages and a wide publicity campaign has been organized. The goal has been set at 500,000 qtl. by the end of April, enough to give all Italy an average of 200 grams a month. But for the principal line, still Italian soldiers 200 grams a month for the devastated areas and even stockpiles for the North in a small way. Details to this have been given 100,000 qtl., a lot more when one recalls that the comparable figure for two years ago was 40,000 qtl. Allied officials are being carefully instructed that in Italian Government territory they must only advise and supervise but not take part in actual seizures or executive action. Armies (except Allied personnel carrying all on military vehicles) will be driven out by Italians, especially action against black market rings who are believed to be holding considerable quantities of oil for future sale. Special Italian agents, armed with letters of authority from Prime Minister Bonomi, also will impress on Italian prefects the necessity of drastic action. Let us hope for the best.

5. THE MOVING ON

The Far-Rightist Warfare 3 unit, whose tentacles of radio, film, press and tourist propaganda have been working hard and more widely throughout North and Italy and the Balkans is now withdrawing some of their forces liberated Italy in conformity with the general policy of allowing Italians to run their own house. In recent months there have been a good many discussions about the territories, present and future, of the PEE. To put the matter in a nutshell, it may be said that propaganda backed by force, if not later continued, may develop into a monopoly of controlled opinion which has little in common with democracy. In the course of the war, advised the PEE has naturally built up large staffs of Italians and - that is perhaps very important - simplified agents in training of personnel, circulation of newspapers, methods of distribution, and channels of

information, besides visit 6 assets, now difficult to move, such as the materials used to repair radio transmitters and printing presses. The visiting question is how such assets can be transferred to other ownership without creating, on the one hand, another monopoly of a purely Italian kind, and, on the other, chaos and confusion in the world of news. On January 10, PWB Italian Theatre Headquarters notices to exist, and PWB will be divided into two separate units - PWB IV Army Group, and PWB AC Italy. The latter extending over "Liberated Italy up to the Rear Army Control Line and being only a liquidation operation". In other words PWB will now withdraw its activities fairly rapidly from liberated Italy. On the same day, January 10, the news agencies of the United Nations will be permitted to sell their news direct to the Rome newspapers. Italian news agencies will also be allowed to operate, the AC taking care, as far as it can, to prevent the growth of any monopolistic agencies such as SSSANI was. For the time being the PWB will continue to supply news to the provinces, until recommendations for its channels of distribution (a knotty point when communications are as poor as they are today) have been made by a technical committee now sitting under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner. The PWB-controlled newspaper, *COMUNISTE DI ROMA*, will also disappear, at least as far as its name is concerned: the Rome press is much exercised to know whether its machinery and employees will revert to the former owners, or, as it is said, flourished under fascism. Other branches of PWB such as films, publications, propaganda shops, and even perhaps the high-bush "intelligence" section, are likely to come under AC control or cooperation, modified by the participation of CMI and MOI and the Rome authorities, and in the course of 1945, or the Allies' good time, reverting to Italian hands. Perhaps the most interesting point about the shift in ownership or control of all such projects and propaganda weapons is that no one has yet discovered a defect which is not either arbitrary or chaotic. In other words, a newspaper or radio station can be handed to a government or a resistance group, which is an arbitrary action, or allowed to find the nearest blinder, which is a chaotic solution. Short of breaking things up altogether, there seems to be no solution which could be called strictly democratic.

7. CMI and CMI

Lieut. Col. F. Craig (B) was left over-riding the devastated areas headquarters relief staff and taken on top of the headquarters of the Patrols Branch... Mrs. Tassara Agnelli, a relative of the Fiat family, has directed the Public Health Sub-Commission five days-long audiences, complete with drivers and English-speaking nurses, to arrive in the Fifth Army area... The first regularly scheduled civilian passenger train between Rome and Naples will leave Rome the morning of January 22 as the start of what is hoped will be a twice-weekly timetable... Another first will be the navigation by regular unloading of the River Tiber within a few days when a schooner will traverse the channel for the first time.

15
Office of Chief of Staff
JAN - 7 1945

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY
AND NAVY
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

41 JAN 18 1945

AD WHEELER BULLETIN NO. 40
31 Dec 44 to 3 Jan 45

WAG/WH40/270

1. Political

Politics, it may be said, resembles at times nothing so much as a lady boudoir. Various ingredients including all varieties of flar and some meanings that one would never dream of tasting by themselves, are thrown into the pot and one has to rely on the experience of the cook and a little on fate for what the combination will taste like. Speculatives too certain ingredients will float to the top in the course of the simmering and remain until dismissed by other dominant elements or until thrust back by the vigilant fork of the chef. The Aztl case was bubbling merrily on the surface of our Roman boudoirs last week only to be firmly buried by the action of the Council which steadily admonished the Aztl that this was a case for strict discipline and not reformist caprices. The Aztl scandal as it was described by Henri, thus became the Aztl anti-climax, leaving only AVANTI muttering discontent at the outcome, and the innocent spectator somewhat puzzled at the developments of the Communists whose UNICA had backed Aztl to the limit but whose representatives in the Government must bear their share of responsibility in supporting his removal.

At the same meeting (on 25 December) the President was pleased to announce recognition of a committee from the C.L.M.A.I. (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia) affirming its unity with the Government in the fight for reconstruction. This group had been recognized by the Italian Govt as the representative organization of all anti-Fascist parties in occupied territories, but Bonomi was careful to point out that the allies have agreed on military measures. Other nations of the Council were largely routine; noteworthy is the draft of a law to give pensioners (this item neglected category) the subsidy benefits already extended to other classes.

Emulation which has no other than a predominant flavor

878

11/13/1

rely on the experience of the good and a little on fate for what the conclusion will taste like. Sometimes too serious ingredients will float to the top in the course of the discussion and remain until the last by other buoyant elements or until thrust back by the violent force of the fact. The last name was bubbling gently on the surface of our Roman bouillabaisse last week only to be firmly buried by the action of the Council which sternly admonished the Army that this was a "left for strict discipline and not violent capture". The "left standard" as it was described by Momi, thus became the left anti-climax, leaving only a faint smattering discontent at the outcome, with the innocent spectator somewhat puzzled at the significance of the Communist whose UNITE had backed April to the limit and whose representatives in the Government must bear their share of responsibility in supporting his removal.

At the same meeting (on 30 December) the President was pleased to announce adoption of a motion from the S.A.A.I. (Committee of the International Movement for the Italian Affirmation) affirming its unity with the Government in the fight for reconstruction. This group has been recognized by the Italian Government as the "representative organization of all anti-fascist parties" is composed of "revolutionaries", but Bonomi was careful to point out that the allies have accepted the CLNAI as political reconstruction whatever, though they have agreed on military measures. Other action of the Council were largely routine; noteworthy is the start of a law to give personnel (this law mentioned category) the subsidy benefits already extended to other classes.

Expectation was not low given a dominant favour to our bullheaded, continued to simmer. Clara wrote a long and well-reasoned article in Italia Libera on the result that corruption is in essence a political and not a bureaucratic affair and that the abolition of a "magistrate" for Stresa would be a calamity. It may be that this point has been taken, for in April of last year, after announcement of Stresa's formal resignation, it was stated that his post might well be left vacant until the occupation of northern Italy. It appears now that one, Grieco, has taken the place of Scoccimarro; the functions of the new Ministry for occupied Italy to be directed by the latter have yet to be defined. There has been some discussion during the week of administrative elections - it is hoped that electoral lists will be ready by April the 15th. Presumably the ladies will not vote this time, says RICHARDINO BIANCHI, pointing out that all parties and Bonomi have agreed in principle on woman suffrage but no one has yet initiated the necessary legislation. However, there are some indications that definitive action may be taken before long.

Macmillan's speech. The point was on the whole, understood in tone: his main point was that Italy is now divided between those "reactionaries" - a minority in his opinion - who look back to Giolitti and the courtiers of Italian workers who are looking forward. It was the retrospective slant of the text he felt, which made it impossible for the people to follow it. More to the immediate point was the statement issued by Mr. Macmillan, Acting President of the A.C., to the Allied Press on Wednesday. He said it perfectly clear that A.C. has recommended that Italy be granted all possible liberty in internal affairs consistent with the successful prosecution of the war. In the economic field all will be done for her that can be - none within the limitations imposed by the necessities of fighting a global war. But he stressed the point that all the Allies were to, could and should be nothing compared to what Italy must do for herself. On Thursday the statement of Stettinius reinforced Mr. Macmillan's declaration of the feeling of the Allies to help Italy. Nothing has yet been said about changing Italy's status from a belligerency to full alliance - although RICOSTRUZIONE bobbed up again with the old appeal this week.

There were two new appointments during the week. General Luigi Gabrielli replaced General Oxilia as Undersecretary for War and Luigi Einaudi, the well-known economist, who had only recently returned from exile in Switzerland, was named head of the Bank of Italy. Introna the present incumbent being Vice Direttore Generale. Cavaschi is back from London for a short visit, convinced that the people of England bear no ill-will to the Italians, and Cavaschi, whom Italians knew well as a radio voice in the dark years, has also returned. He remarked that Rome seemed much further from the war than London and was duly astonished at the existence of the black market. Needless to say he has been a long time away.

2. Mr. Harold Macmillan

The Acting President of the Allied Commission, who is also Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters - a post which involves juggling with all the political balls of the Mediterranean Theatre - is leading a strenuous life these days. He arrived in Rome via Caserta on Saturday, having flown from Greece that day, spent four days and nights of almost continuous discussion of the affairs of the Commission - including two lunches and a cocktail party for the Press, which had been complaining of his "elusiveness" - and returned to Caserta late on Wednesday night, bound for Greece next day, and hoping to return to Rome on Wednesday. Thereafter - if in other part of his address holds up - he intends to divide his week between Caserta and Rome. During his brief visit this week he managed to convey an invigorating sense of impending action to implement the declarations about A.C. policy which have been wafted to us, from time to time, from Pioneer Spheres in other lands.

Luigi Chetani replaced General Oxilia as Undersecretary for War and Luigi Stenatti, the well-known economist, who had only recently returned from exile in Switzerland, was named head of the Bank of Italy. In view of the present important being made Directorate General. Ceramini is back from London for a short visit, convinced that the people of England bear an ill-will to the Italians, and that when Italians grow well as a whole value in the last years, has also returned. He remarked that Rome showed much further from the war than London and was univelsly astonished at the existence of the black market. Needless to say he has been a long time away.

2. Mr. Harold Macmillan

The Acting President of the Allied Commission, who is also Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters - a post which involves juggling with all the political balls of the Mediterranean Theatre - is leading a strenuous life these days. He arrived in Rome via Caserta on Saturday, having flown from Greece that day, spent four days and nights of almost continuous discussion of the affairs of the Commission - including the luncheon and a cocktail party for the Press, which had been complaining of his "elusiveness" - and returned to Caserta late on Wednesday night, bound for Greece next day, and hoping to return to Rome on Wednesday. Thereafter - if no other part of his diocese holds up - he intends to divide his week between Caserta and Rome. During his brief visit this week he managed to convey an invigorating sense of impending action to implement the declarations about A.C. policy which have been waited to us, from time to time, from Hitler Speeres in other lands. The programme for the Commission's future when Mr. Macmillan took to London early in December, which were accepted by the British cabinet and then taken on to Washington by Mr. Richard Law when Mr. Macmillan was called at short notice to Greece, all at the time, were exactly the general policy of, as Mr. Macmillan puts it, "guiding the middle Gs". Under his proposals the Italian Government would enjoy, in territory handed over to its jurisdiction, such greater political freedom than has so far been realised - in matters, that is to say, of formulating its decrees, appointing its officials, and conducting its foreign relations without AC interference or control. On the economic side, Mr. Macmillan was less hopeful: in speaking to journalists (where he fit with considerable frankness and wit) he stressed the increasing tardiness which victory was making and would make on our shipping, tanks being longer and loads greater, particularly in the Pacific, as more territories came under our control. Under such conditions, and with constant demands from

W043 - From the Ashes

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

IN THE NEAR FUTURE IS SHOWN IN THE ATTACHED SCHEDULES FOR THE VIK OF FORM AS PROPOSED BY THE A.T.A.G.:

ROUTE	LENGTH (KM)	PERSONS (Daily)	VEHICLES AND SCHEDULES			
			VEH. No.	VEH. Frequency	MIN.	MIN.
E. to P. 1011 - Via Veneto	3.2	2,500	10	24	7	24
Regulino - Statione Turcoiana	3.2	10,500	22	15	15	12
P. 10 Flaminio - P. 10 Clodio	2.3	6,500	12	2	6	3
Colosseo - Piazza Cavour	2.1	15,500	20	14	13	14
S. L. Martore - Piazza Cavour	4.2	11,000	20	14	13	24
Fernova - Piazza Cavour	3.4	13,000	20	14	13	24
P. 10 Ponte E. - Ponte 11 Roma	4.8	2,000	4	5	2	24
S. Francesco - Ponte 11 Roma	6.0	4,000	10	34	6	18

It has been estimated that the companies are working out at the rate of 10 to 12 vehicles a month for lack of materials for proper maintenance and upkeep, but a majority of 1,500 vehicles should (if control can be successfully exercised) guarantee their service to the community for some time to come.

7. Other and Ends

Revised Electrical Road: General Italy before the Allies arrived had 1,150,000 km. of which Rome had 115,000; the Allies found 57,000 in Central Italy, of which 20,000 were in Rome; at present Central Italy has 100,000 km. of which Rome has 30,000 to 50,000. The British Navy wants to recruit 24 Italian divers for work in the E. Sea and would like to hire 2,000 other workers for the same area; AC is currently doing some of the unemployed technicians in Italy. Employed by Italy or employed. The Italian spot census taken after liberation of the Economic Section, the first such census since 1930, is now in the hands of the printers and will be available for study within two weeks. It is hoped. A preliminary board has been set up at HQ. to handle all the information for supplies and billing, with transportation needs will be directed in advance by someone who is especially sub-ordinations will find out quickly, de-structing needs to change and special in institutions. The British Military Mission is concerned that some action AC help to recruit five times for the Atlantic. The Atlantic. The French 401 Popolo now totals 10,000, 400 km. of 57 per cent. of the 11,500,000 km. of Italy. The Italian Government has formally asked the AC for 100 officers and 100 CR/EM and necessary equipment to help in the olive oil harvesting campaign, which is almost finished in Italian Government territory and under to into the collected 101,547 qtl. (compared with last year's comparable figure of 500,010 qtl.) to their request the AC is considering the ship during of about 50 or

245

A sample of the kind of service Romans may reasonably anticipate in the new future is shown in the chart below which contains some of the routes and timetable recommendations for the city of Rome as proposed by the A.T.A.C.:

that of salaries about \$100,000 (perhaps \$120,000) and that of the principal of the loan about \$100,000. It is also possible that the principal of the loan will be paid in installments over a period of 10 years. The principal of the loan will be paid in installments over a period of 10 years. The principal of the loan will be paid in installments over a period of 10 years.

Revised Electrical Note: Central Italy before the Allies arrived had 1,180,000 kw., of which Rome had 115,000; the Allies found 67,000 in Central Italy, of which 20,000 were in Rome; at present Central Italy has 105,000 kw., of which Rome gets 30,000 to 35,000. . . . The British Navy wants to recruit 24 Italian divers for

the A.T.A.G.:
...for the city of Rome as proposed by

ROUTE	LENGTH PERSONS (km) (Daily)	VEHICLES AND SCHEDULES		
		Ver. Pre-	Ver. Frequency	MIN.
V.le Pavullo - Via Veneto	3.2	5,500	10	24
Engellina - Stazione Tuscolana	3.2	10,500	22	13
P.le Flaminio - P.le Clodio	2.3	5,500	12	2
Colosseo - Piazza Cavour	3.1	10,500	20	14
S.M. Marcella - Piazza Cavour	4.8	11,000	20	14
Ferravilla - Piazza Cavour	3.4	12,000	20	14
P.le Ponte M.-Torre di Nervone	4.8	2,000	4	8
S. Trastevere-Borg. Duca di Aosta	5.0	4,000	10	34

It has been estimated that the sanitation are wearing out at the rate of 10 to 15 vehicles a month for lack of materials for proper maintenance and upkeep, but a reservoir of 1,500 vehicles should be controlled can be successfully exercised) guarantee their service to the community for some time to come.

7. Odds and Ends

Revised Electrical Note: Central Italy before the Allies arrived had 1,150,000 kw., of which Rome had 115,000; the Allies found 57,000 in Central Italy, of which 20,000 were in Rome; at present Central Italy has 105,000 kw., of which Rome gets 30,000 to 50,000.....The British Navy wants to recruit 24 Italian divers for work in the Far East and would like to hire 3,000 other workers for the same area; AG is suggesting that some of the unemployed technicians in Italian Britain or India be employed.....The Italian spot census taken after liberation of the Economic Section, the first such census since 1936, is now in the hands of the printers and will be available for study within two weeks, it is hoped.....A Priorities Board has been set up at Hq. to handle AG's international competition for supplies and bidding, while transportation needs will be plotted in advance by schedules which Economic sub-committees will fill out monthly, designating specific language and specific institutions.....The British Military Mission in Cyrenaica has been advised AG help to recruit five nurses for its African welfare establishments.....The Grand del popolo now totals 10,084,405 qtl. or 97 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl. target.....The Italian Government has formally asked the AG for 100 officers and 100 OR/EM and necessary transport to help in the olive oil harvesting campaign, which is almost entirely in Italian Government territory and which to date has collected 101,947 qtl. (compared with last year's comparable figure of 383,610 qtl.), to which request the AG is considering the dispatch of about 50 or

50 officers with strong words to the Italian Govt installing on their (I. 716) responsibility. A labor crew for 2,000 Patriots is being established at Livorno. The new prison within walls is 2500 ft. long and 25 ft. wide of concrete and 100 ft. of stone. The Italian Govt has authorized the creation of mobile battalions of Carabinieri, two of which will probably be sent to Sicily. The Allied Government Agency which was off Italian who have helped escaped British prisoners of war has had 15,000 claims, of which it has settled 2,000. 2,000 tons of sugar arrived at Civitavecchia on New Year's Eve for Rome and the North. Schools in various parts are closing or about to close because of the cold weather and lack of clothes. Libya was finally taken over by Italian Reaction 25 December. A contract to supply 250,000 flying boxes to the Balkans has been placed. One unit of the flying team which was sent to Sicily, with a capacity of 14,000 sq. ft. has been tested this week but actual electricity produced amounts to only 2,000 kw. With the approval of AC, the Italian Government has fixed the limit of imported AC at 2,000 live wire per sq. meter and 100 ft. in length. Light has been bid for to burn 20 million bricks in the Rome area as part of the general housing program. British decorations announced this week include a CB for Brigadier Lush, OBE for Colonel Hancock and MBE for W/C A. H. M. Picken, who, he is noted, managed to run the AC's Message Centre from November 1943 to October 1944 without losing a message. Congressman J. J. Lavelle, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, was just returned from Washington with a promotion (more congratulations) and the news that the Italian financial mission which he was escorting in the States would probably stay there another month in discussions. U.S. Senators Harold H. Burton (R., Colo.) and James M. Turnell (D., Del.), members of the Senate lead (formerly Truman) Committee, are visiting Italy and are investigating relations between civilian and military agencies among other things. It is reported. Six British MPs arrived on Friday for a tour of Italy and were so well entertained to dinner somewhere in the South that (as Mr. Robert Bernays, one of the party, told us) a general officer fell backwards into the fire.

Queste fogge un Testato Contempo

With a general order issued by Rome Allied Area Command, the following locations, buildings and areas have been placed "off limits" to Allied military personnel: 1. All houses of prostitution; 2. All public buses; 3. All civilian restaurants; 4. The establishment operated at Via Carlo Alberto 4; 5. The distillery located at Via Almeida Ribeiro 189; 6. The mayor's estate of Castel Porfiano; 7. Wine shops and bars in Nettuno and Anzio. The first three restrictions do not apply. 7

live per ton and 30 million coal at 1,500 live per ton.... Lightite has been bid for to burn 20 million bricks in the Rome area as part of the general housing program.... British negotiations announced this week include a 25 for Brighton Lush, CBE for Colonel Hancock and MBE for W/O A.M.M. Pickett, who he is noted, managed to run the 10th Message Centre from November 1943 to October 1944 without going inside; communications to all.... Commander J.B. Lawler, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, had just returned from Washington with a promotion (more negotiations) and the news that the Italian stay trial mission which he was executing in the States would probably stay there another month in discussions.... U.S. Senators Harold H. Burton (R., Ohio) and James H. Tamm (D., Del.), members of the Senate Lead (formerly Truman) Committee, are visiting Italy and are investigating relations between civilian and military agencies among other things. It is reported.... Six British MP's arrived on Friday for a tour of Italy and were well entertained to dinner somewhere in the South that (so Mr. Robert Bernays, one of the party, told me) a general officer fell backwards into the fire.

8. Quote from An Estimated Contemporary

"In a general order issued by Rome Allied Area Command, the following locations, buildings and areas have been placed 'off limits' to Allied military personnel: 1. All houses of prostitution; 2. All public bars; 3. All civilian restaurants; 4. The establishment operated at Via Carlo Alberto 4-5. The distillery located at Via Alfredo Rocco 188; 5. The royal estate of Castel Porziano; 7. Wine shops and bars in Nettuno and Anzio. The first three restrictions do not apply to war correspondents." --Stars and Stripes, January 1945.

LIONEL FIELDEN

Major,
Public Relations Director.

REACQUAINTED WITH COMMISSIONER
APR 30
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SECRET

30 December 1944.

DEC 31 1944

AC WEEKLY MEMORANDUM NO. 54
24 Dec 44 to 31 Dec 44

RSC/WIS/PRB

1. Political

Following the Soncini line, announced some time ago, of putting first things first, the Council, meeting on the twenty-third, attacked only severely practical and urgent matters. The budget, proposed by the Ministry of the Treasury for the whole present financial administration was approved. The agreement worked out between the Uffizi and various categories of employees for the payment of the fifth month's gratuity to workers (an old Italian tradition calls for double pay for December) was also sanctioned and made obligatory. The Council said that money set aside for reconstruction will be used to relieve unemployment, but against the prospect of additional unemployed as repatriation of prisoners of war goes under way. The Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program. The Commissioner for Food was asked to keep in mind the demands made by the Uffizi. Swiss employees were given a special Christmas bonus and finally the Council, while preparing a fiscal plan for the pensionists - who have so far been excluded from indemnity legislation - decided that part payments should be given them beginning Jan 1st. Having thus preluded the Christmas season for a large section of the population, the Council adjourned until the 30th.

The political stage then remained dark until the press conference for foreign journalists given on the 27th by the Public Relations Office of the Presidency. It was announced by the head of the Office that the Italian government was happy to have resumed diplomatic relations with Belgium and to have "reactivated" them with Romania. Most problems that impede resumption of relations with France have been solved, he said, and the government is hopeful of speedily settling the few that remain. (Incidentally Soncini told the Times representative that all his ministers were Francophilic and that he himself, the new Foreign Minister, considered reconciliation with France his first objective). It was stated that the war effort was and would continue to be the first concern of the government; pressing internal problems could be surmounted under the headings: education, food,

worked out between the Cgil and various categories of employers for the payment of the "fifth month" gratuity to workers (an old Italian tradition called quinto scatto for "fifth month" was also sanctioned and made obligatory. The Council said that money set aside for reconstruction will be used to relieve unemployment, but against the prospect of additional unemployed as repatriation of prisoners of war ends under way, the Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program. The Commissioner for Food was asked to come in and the demands made by the Cgil. State employees were given a special Christmas bonus and finally the Council, while preparing a final plan for the pensioners - who have so far been excluded from industry legislation - decreed that part payments should be given from the beginning of the year. Having thus brightened the Christmas season for a large section of the population, the Council adjourned until the 30th.

The political stage then revealed that until the Press Conference for foreign journalists given on the 27th by the Public Relations Office of the Presidential Palace, it was understood by the head of the office that the Italian government was happy to have resumed diplomatic relations with Romania and to have "reactivated" them with Romania. Most problems that largely concerned the government in Romania have been solved, he said, and the government is hopeful of speedily settling the few that remain. (Incidentally, Bonomi told the Press representatives that all his ministers were Frenchophile and that De Gasperi, the new foreign minister, considered reconciliation with France his first objective). It was stated that the war effort was and would continue to be the first concern of the government; freedom, internal problems could be solved or under the heading: education, food, reconstruction. In the delicate matter of separation and movement was made that Grotto wished to resign his post as High Commissioner; a worthy successor - probably a magistrate - would be chosen to succeed him and the process of separation would go on as before - perhaps with a few "reluctant" to make it more expeditious. Friday's papers suggest that one Parni, Director of the Court of Cassation, will be named to replace Grotto, having been in Italy during the complete session "Cai protest". It was also announced at the conference that it would be impossible to hold administrative elections before late Spring but that plans for a consultative body of some sort were under study. Italia Nuova found the government's program as announced at the conference "too vague" and remarked that evidently Bonomi is so conscious of being Minister of a defeated nation that he thinks foreign opinion must be informed first about his plans; Italians can wait. This is not the first time Italia Nuova has removed blame for its expansiveness to the foreign press (see Bulletin No. 12, Aug. 13), a matter on which this

have seen this character that to that end was required. (which has no party affiliation) admitted this initiative but found it a little out of place. AVANTI made the point that while his removal may have been inevitable and even desired by the officer himself, it seemed a pity that such a good man should have to go while generals with far different records remained. "I also recall that AVANTI had no serious ill feelings at all". AVANTI's ITALIA LITERSA contained a letter from the General himself, pleading that he had no idea of undertaking such a mission and that he was not a man of undertaking with prize to his forty years service and recent accomplishments as evidence of his devotion to his country. On the same day AVANTI occasioned the Ministry of War to publish a communiqué on the case. It may be that a first class cause celebre is in the making.

De Gasperi made his first speech as Foreign Minister, following the lines laid down by Bonomi in his instructions to the Foreign Office last July (See Bulletin No. 17, 20 July, 1945). AVANTI returned to the traditional, pre-fascist foreign policy of Italy. Soler's expectation of the financial situation producing ITALIA NUOVA and AVANTI together coming very much found it too Pollyanna-like in tone and a view that an appeal to faith and confidence was not a good substitute for practical remedies for Italy's financial condition. The people's Christian approach was of necessity general in terms and of course is not strictly speaking a matter of Italian politics at all. But anything emanating from the Vatican is subject to careful scrutiny and analysis these days. Comment from the Roman press was in general favorable. The Pope's definition of democracy while not entirely clear did draw a distinction between "people" and "masses" which pleased the moderate parties. He also defended - as the OSSERVATORE has occasionally in recent months - the rights of property and other "natural" rights of preeminence; the concept of society is essentially hierarchical. Still he is on the side of democracy and post war international solidarity. The speech indeed could be interpreted as support of Dumbarton Oaks. AVANTI contented himself with remarking His Holiness that socialism implies democracy. AVANTI discreetly said nothing.

2. AMG with the Armies

AMG entered Faenza on 18 Dec just in time to relieve some 6000 citizens, hiding in cellars in the town, from starvation. There was no flour left, and the people were standing in line for coffee mills. The water and sewer systems were out of commission and there was no electricity. At least 25 per cent of the town has been completely destroyed, and it is estimated that 40 per cent of the buildings in the townships are ruined beyond repair. Every town in Faenza which might have served as an observation

44

point was demolished by the Germans, including the towers of every church and the one on the post office building. The Bishop of Fuenfue, nearly 60 years of age, was killed by a shell fragment 7 December in his room in a convent some five kilometers outside the town. A memorial service was held in the Duomo on 23 December attended by AMG officials. Destruction is particularly heavy in the neighborhood of the railway station and along both banks of the Lamone River where Route 1 runs in from Fovii. Citizens have begun to return in small numbers from hiding places in surrounding villages, but most of the townspeople sheltering in cellars are still in hiding, and the number of sick and wounded among them is still unknown. An emergency hospital with 100 beds is being organized. Typhoid fever has been sent for to ward off a threatening outbreak. Sick and wounded from a hospital which the Germans used as a machine-gun post are being transported to the AMG hospital in military ambulances. A refugee centre has been organized and between 700 and 800 from nearby hamlets will be accommodated in it. The town is still under shell fire from the German lines, but there has been no mortar fire since 21 Dec. Very few dead and wounded civilians were found in the streets when the Allies arrived.

Exhibits from the famous Museum of Ceramics were removed for safekeeping some time ago to two private houses. One of them has been knocked flat and the priceless examples of early Etruscan which it contained are buried in the rubble. The other house is intact. The Army is co-operating with AMG to see that the rubble in the ruined house is not touched until experts can begin salvage operations.

The food situation in the Comune of Fuenfue is not bad. At least 20,000 quintals are reported stored in different places, though some of the grain is wet. There is storage space for about 7,000 quintals in the town and AMG has brought in supplies. There seem to be adequate supplies of vegetables on farms near Fuenfue, but importation cannot be allowed for a few days for security reasons. The electrical flour mills are all out of commission and water mills cannot operate just yet because canal walls have been smashed, but it is hoped that two will be running shortly. Water tanks were fed through a gravity feed system 35 kilometers long. The pipes have been broken in several places. The Royal Engineers are installing water pumps along the Lamone and water points will be set up because the compensating reservoir has been smashed.

Doctors, nurses, technicians from the waterworks and electrical services as well as municipal employees are being allowed back into Fuenfue as fast as they appear. The banks have adequate funds on hand, between one and two million lire having

the town is still under shell fire from the German lines, but there has been no mortar fire since 21 Dec. Very few dead and wounded civilians were found in the streets when the Allies arrived.

Exhibits from the famous Museum of Ceramics were removed for safekeeping some time ago to two private houses. One of them has been knocked flat and the priceless examples of early Faience which it contained are buried in the rubble. The other house is intact. The Army is co-operating with UNR to see that the rubble in the ruined house is not touched until experts can begin salvage operations.

The food situation in the Comune of Faenza is not bad. At least 20,000 quintals are reported stored in different places, though some of the grain is wet. There is storage space for about 7,000 quintals in the town and UNR has brought in supplies. There seem to be adequate supplies of vegetables on farms near Faenza, but importation cannot be allowed for a few days for security reasons. The electrical flour mills are all out of commission and water mills cannot operate just yet because canal walls have been smashed, but it is hoped that two will be running shortly. Water mains were fed through a gravity feed system 35 kilometers long. The pipes have been broken in several places. The Royal Engineers are installing water pumps along the lanes and water points will be set up because the compensation reservoir has been smashed.

Doctors, nurses, technicians from the water-works and electrical services as well as municipal employees are being allowed back into Faenza as fast as they appear. The banks have adequate funds on hand, between one and two billion lire having been found in the vaults of one branch alone. The electrical transformer station was not blown up and most of the equipment was hidden by officials with the help of partisans. The smaller transformers on poles have all been smashed, however. The fire station is in ruins, but one pump and truck and other pieces of equipment have survived the battle. Acute shortages will be relieved from Ravenna, where the fire services are intact. One lone carabinieri was found on duty when UNR arrived, with some rifles, two members of the Guardia Municipale and several questura officials. Fifty-two carabinieri came in on 22 Dec. The jail was smashed to rubble.

A sindaco, a vice-sindaco and a giunta, nominated by the CLN and described unofficially by the Acting Bishop as useful and trustworthy citizens, have been appointed. The sindaco is a man who held the position before the Fascist regime came into power. Capt. Pallottini, the C&O, says: "The CLN seem a substantial lot. There is no party wrangling among them. The town was peaceful when we came in. There were none of the usual banes of partisans

673

walking around with arms and legs stretched. The civilians have turned in their arms to the Carabinieri and the partisans at the Caserma. This seems better than to have them harassed by us. The clergy helped greatly to keep things under control before we arrived.

There are no technical facilities as such in Monza. The traditional art is carried on by families who hand on their skill and knowledge from generation to generation. Most of their work is done to order. Monza had a furniture factory which employed 150 hands. The machines are gone and the buildings are partially wrecked. There was one silk mill which is also without machines and partly smashed.

3. Retrospect

1944 has been a memorable year in history with the taking of Rome and the long-awaited second front to say nothing of a presidential election and various developments of military and political nature which will provide future historians with material for volumes. But in one way it has been like any other year: it was a long year to look forward to and now that it has passed the time seems to have been very short. Memories are of course highly personal yet it may well be that those of the writer - who has never been anything but a headquarter's bunny (base wallah, if you will) will be shared by many of our family. We remember that a year ago we were in Santa Cesarea; it was sunny and there was actually baking available for those who had a day off. It was cold in the hotel though (some things are apparently unchangeable) and we remembered still with a shudder the long ride twice a day from Santa Cesarea to Rimini and back. The night ride was particularly grim that with the "jet", the confinement in the crowded cars and the heavy frost which had fallen on the roads. As for Rimini itself we used to wonder why anyone had ever come to the town and from the moment of our arrival gossip used to play with the idea of an early move. It came and with it a cleavage in our family. Some of us learned to know Salvo where the offices were no longer than the Corporational (honest!) and the refuge of the Java mess no warmer than the kitchen by unusual good food and warmed by the charm of Lord Stanhope. Others made the acquaintance of Naples, at that time, dirty, overcrowded and inevitably cold. Still there was a good deal to remember Santa Brigida - an officers club and - faint to mind, in the early days - a little Swiss winery frequented by some, or let us be frank and say many. No, life was not all froth in Naples. The fiery glamour of Vesuvius in eruption and perhaps an occasional flash of light from the distant hills linger in our

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

of the long-awaited second front to say nothing of a presidential election and various developments of military and political nature which will provide future historians with material for volumes. But in one way it has been like any other year: it was a long year to look forward to and now that it has passed the time seems to have been very short. Memories are of course highly personal yet it may well be that those of the writer - and has never been anything but a Headquarters Benny (blessed wallah, if you will) still be shared by many of our family. We remember that a year ago we were in Santa Cesarea; it was sunny and there was actually baking available for those who had a day off. It was held in the hotel though (some things are apparently unchangeable), and we remember still with a shudder the long wait twice a day from Santa Cesarea to Rimini and back. The night ride was particularly evil what with the cold, the confinement in the crowded bus and the bad road from unlighted villages passed on the road. As for Rimini itself we used to wonder why anyone had ever come to the town and from the moment of our arrival would use to play with the idea of an early move. It came and with it a cleavage in our family. Some of us learned to know Salerno where the offices were held and the Corporation (blessed!) and the value of the Gova was no longer ignored but rather by unusual good food and warmed by the cover of Lord Stansgate. Others took the acquaintance of Naples, at that time, dirty, over-crowded and inevitably cold. Still there was a good mess - remember Santa Brigida - an officers club and - taste is mine, in the early days - a little Swiss winehouse frequented by some, or let us be frank and say many. No, life was not all that in Naples. The fiery clamour of Vesuvius in eruption and perhaps an occasional flaming sunset behind Sorlito will linger in our memory as long - amazingly we say perhaps longer - than the first Regional Commissioners meetings, not without clamour and a certain amount of fire themselves. A chosen few among us will remember 1944 for the hysterical joy of welcome given us on our entry into Rome - even a night spent on the ground in the Villa Borghese was a small price to pay. And for all of us there will be satisfaction in recalling the warmth of the Roman summer - with all too infrequent excursions to Frosino and Ostia - and the sense of victory on the way and contact again with the life of a capital and a city unwarmed by war. Winter comes again now and we shall again be told and caught all sense, and it is a long way from there most of us would like to be, but in retrospect 1944 has had its points. We haven't solved all our problems; some of them even grow greater with time and even from the bubble - or lower echelon - point of view the tendencies are still with us and the captain is running out. But we have come a long way to where since the gloomy days of the Internationale and some of it has been pleasant.

There is a proverb in this country: buona compagnia senza in via. One could wish that any situation the way but however isn't it that we can only be grateful for the company. E a tutti buon cappi' antro!

4. Other and Ends

Work on the devastated areas is again some progress, Lieut. Col. F. Gualis, Hq. coordination office on the province, cautionary reports: The number of roofless has been reduced to 200,000; 170,000 sq. ft. of canvas has been distributed, also 700 tons of clothing; a special ration scale, with a base issue of 200 grams of bread and 100 grams of pasta or flour daily is in effect; mine clearing would have removed 20,000 mines; 36 per cent. of the bridges is isolated; companies have been repaired; one G.I. company provides exclusive transport for the area; Mr. Soliman, an American civilian expert, has been touring the areas, giving expert advice on repairs; 1,000 blankets have been distributed, and supplies of cement have been obtained. Southern region has set up an entire organization for the repair and drying of salvaged army clothing, initial output to be 2,000 garments a day. Some beet plants are being surveyed in Southern and Central Italy. The Finance Sub-Commission reports that the current Italian budget shows total estimated expenditures at 73 billion lire and estimated receipts at 13 billion, while Italian officials were officially informed for the first time that the aggregate amount of all lire outstanding as of 31 October was approximately 44 billion. Flashes from the Electrical Front: The 5,500 kw. generation unit at Cernusco, which was recently repaired, developed a short circuit and damage resulting will take three months to repair; at Cernusco, a 1,000 kw. unit was restored after five months' work. Discussions are afoot concerning the feasibility of small-scale the three northern regions of Liguria, Lombardy and Piemonte into one super-region, with strong sub-commission representation, and perhaps totalled organizationally after Hq. (that is, into Economic, Civil Affairs and Establishment Sections, etc.) in order to deal broadly and quickly with the heavy political-industrial problems anticipated. Only 1,000 Italians have responded to date to the military call-up in Sicily instead of the anticipated 2,000. Tuscany conscripts are reported increasingly resentful of the continuing ban on hunting in their native mountains, but what otherwise can the military do in an army area. The Patriots Branch has shipped 2,000 overcoats, 2,000 sweaters, 2,500 pairs of socks and 2,500 shorts to the Patriots in the Florence area while the Fifth Army has collected 2,500 trousers and 3,000 shirts for the same purpose. Olive

Mr. Solomon, an American Consul expert, had been touring the areas, giving expert advice on repairs; 4,000 blankets have been distributed, and supplies of cement have been obtained... Southern Region has set up an entire organization for the repair and laying of advanced Army clothing, initial output to be 2,000 garments a day... Sugar beet plants are being surveyed in Southern and Central Italy... The Finance Sub-Commission reports that the current Italian budget shows total estimated expenditures at 73 billion lire and estimated receipts at 13 billion, while Italian officials were officially informed for the first time that the aggregate amount of all the outstanding as of 31 October was approximately 44 billion... Flashes from the International Front: The 5,500 Kw. Generation unit at Capranza, which was recently repaired, developed a short circuit and damage resulting will take three months to repair; at Cervara, a 1,000 Kw. unit was restored after five months' work... Discussions are being conducted, the reliability of coal resulting the three southern regions of Liguria, Lombardy and Piemonte into one super-region, with strong sub-commission representation, and various detailed organizational after HQ. (that is, into Economic, Civil Affairs and Sub-Committee Sections, etc.) In order to deal broadly but quickly with the heavy political-industrial problems anticipated... Only 1,000 Italians have responded to take to the military call-up in Sicily instead of the anticipated 8,000... Turbidity problems are reported increasingly resented of the continuing lack of authority in their native mountains, but what otherwise can the military do in an army area... The Patriots branch has shipped 12,000 overcoats, 2,000 sweaters, 2,500 pairs of socks and 8,000 shorts to the Patriots in the Florence area while the Fifth Army AMI has collected 2,500 trousers and 2,500 shirts for the same purpose... Olive oil containing, as of 28 December, stood at 50,581 quintals, while the Grandi del Popolo is now 87 per cent, of the target figure of 11,500,000 lbs. or 10,000,000 qts. collected, as of 28 December... Refugees Committee-and-Reliefs: 1,200 Italians left Rome for towns in Calabria and Puglia while 700 Italians came into Rome on a train from northern areas, of whom 614 were Romans... Six Members of Parliament will leave for AC with a visit shortly... A first consignment of 700 sacks of parcels for Italians from the U.S.S. arrived in Naples 28 December, while another 200 sacks are arriving January 1... Efficiency reports are now to be returned on all American officers, irrespective of rank (and in the past, when only field grade officers got the once-over), and on a new supervisory calculation, Superior counting, monthly, for 7, Excellent for 3, and Very Satisfactory for 3... Both AC HQ, the regions and the Army AMI's did themselves

472

17

proud with hospitality on Christmas, acting as an elms to
any number of children, poor people and unfortunates... During
the week an attempt was made to steal the ring from the
Pope too... And the inhabitants of it will want to take up a
collection to build a monument to their most famous citizen,
the bandit Fra Diavolo... We don't know what it means but that's
1944 for you... Happy New Year.

Conrad Fildes

CONRAD FILDEN.
Major,
Public Relations Director.

51
[Signature]
 Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 420 394
 PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Secret

SECRET

23 December 1944

12-12-44

R26/W336/200

AC WEEKLY PUBLISHED 12. 34
 17 Dec 44 to 20 Dec 44

1. Political

The tension created by the long debate may be said to have abated. The Italian Party, in Italian Party, has had one or two articles during the past week explaining why it could not have expected a share in the Govt, and AVANTI has continued to mutter that Bonomi will be returned but in general the situation has been relaxed. All parties which are looking now to the future rather than quibbling - or existing as the case might be - over the past. Bonomi, having refused the post of Ambassador in Washington, was the object of a special commendatory communiqué issued by the Council; it was to be regretted that a war of his competing should have occurred. It was to be regretted that a war of his out of loyalty as important an assignment, but the Council hoped that he would be available in the future for the service of his Country. For the leftist appetite for emigration has not been dulled by recent events, but even if the faintest words of the Council were merely a "reconciliation prize" as AVANTI called them, the gesture was evidence of the conciliatory attitude of Bonomi towards the minister. Indeed he went further and at the opening of the Council meeting (on the 20th) took occasion to point out the importance of the G.L.N. It may be that the spectacle of the unhappy lot of France has had a sobering effect on Italian public opinion; certainly the papers have been full of articles on Greece and there has been a tendency to look upon it as the best test case of what the future may be. The Allies seem to forget they belong on the liberal side" said HONORABLE LIBERALS, "and if they are to look to a policy of Westphalian under- standing rather than follow the Atlantic Charter, then the Nazi- Fascists will have won the war". Much space has been given too to the Polish situation and against too wide background of international relations the difficulties of the G.L.N. and the new Govt have been seen in proper perspective.

The Council met twice on Tuesday. At the morning meeting 1271
 Several of the members gave election lists prepared and the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2. On and off the rails

Civilian traffic carried by the railways is looking up. The freight amounted in the month of November to 303,034 tons, including 121,736 tons of foodstuffs, 31,722 tons of fuel and 21,221 tons of seed fertilizer. In spite of a large fruit movement programme was flitted into existing train schedules and export was brisk. Capilavi movements included 1,000 tons of D.I.D. supplies, 300 tons of cheese and 1,000 tons of pigment, all for export. On 8 November a violent cyclone blew a train of five cars and engine clean off the rails in the Fiesco-Chilivani section of the Sardinian Ferrovia Complementare, killing one and injuring fifteen. Bari Division accepted bids for taking 5,000 tons of wine in approximately equal quantities to Naples and to Ostia. The same division moved 400 tons of olive oil. The amount of olive oil moved illegally is not disclosed, but on one occasion when the Bari-Naples train was sequestered for contraband 10 tons were found stowed on the bottom and in the baggage of travellers. Naples movements were attractively varied. Besides the more usual commodities, 6,000,000 lire in currency was taken to Bari, two cars of women and children from the Italian Embassy in Ankara were conveyed on the final stage of their journey to Rome and theatrical parties were moved, with who knows what trappings, to Bari, Taranto and Sicily. Pontecorviano's bad reputation for pilfering has lost the town its right to a daily call by the Naples-Napoli passenger train.

Speaking of pilfering, large-scale disappearances of Allied property from railway cars by organized gangs is reported by the Naples Division of the Military Rail Service and steps are being taken in conjunction with Public Safety, Southern Region, to provide police protection at the most difficult control points. Activities, it is said, are on such a scale that the Allied war effort is being impaired. The stretch of rail between San Giovanni and Salerno appears to offer particular attractions to the thieves. At Avellanaghiera the Cape Stations complain that he and his staff have been held up by an armed band on more than one occasion. In Naples it is known that at least four organized gangs have been working in cooperation with railroad employees anxious to line their pockets quickly at the expense of the community. Cars are run by the hi-jackers to suitable spots where black market racketeers hungrily await the spoils. The cars are unloaded, seats and money change hands on the spot with bewildering rapidity and by morning it is safe to assume that the trucks are standing in empty innocence many miles away. The Naples gangs, evidently aware their activities have not gone unobserved, are at the moment strategical followers of the situation at and around which must of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

"all in all" he observes "there are trends of political infiltration into a rather susceptible and easy target."

The greatest problem in reopening schools in the regions, including Italian Government territory, is getting unoccupied school buildings out of the hands of the requisitioning authorities. In Rome the RAIAC and local military quarters when requested reduced the number of Allied occupied schools to about one half and Italian military units made an even greater reduction in the number of buildings they occupied, but the prefect and sindaco, who are the sole authorities for removing civilians and repairing and cleaning school buildings have so far made no progress. The following chart shows the trend of derequisitioning events in Rome between 23 October (when the Education Sub-Commission broadcast an appeal to Allied and Italian authorities to hand the schools back to the school children) and 1 December.

	OCCUPIED		RETURNED TO	
	20 Oct.	1 Dec.	USE	
<u>Elementary</u>				
Allies	19	12	8	
Italian Forces	5	1	7	
Italian Civilian Authorities	20	27	0	
Refugees, etc.	43	43	0	
Italian Political Parties	12	12	0	
Needling Repairs, etc.	58	59	0	
School Children	49	54	15	
<u>Secondary</u>				
Allies	10	2	10	
Italian Forces	5	3	2	
Civilian Authorities	1	1	0	
Refugees, etc.	13	13	0	
Political Parties	5	4	1	
Needling Repairs, etc.	33	33	0	
School Children	52	55	13	

In contrast to the situation in Rome, schools are beginning to function in a large number of buildings in the Naples area, and in other parts of Lazio-Umbria. In the northern provinces of Grosseto, Arezzo, Lucca, Pistoia, Siena and in Florence province south of the Arno a large percentage of the schools are open, but in some cases lack of accommodation prevents large attendances. In recently liberated Emilia plans are being perfected for the opening of schools in Forlì and Ravenna. Despite realistic student aid measures, such as food, clothing, and medicine, it is

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

785017

RETURN TO
DSERECEIVED
20 OCT 1962Elementary

Allies
Italian Forces
Italian Civilian Authorities
Refugees, etc.
Italian Political Parties
Needling Repairs, etc.
School Children

18 13
5 4
20 20
43 43
18 18
32 32
48 48
34 34
15 15

Secondary

Allies
Italian Forces
Civilian Authorities
Refugees, etc.
Political Parties
Needling Repairs, etc.
School Children

18 15
5 2
1 3
1 1
13 13
5 4
33 33
32 32
13 13

In contrast to the situation in Rome, schools are beginning to function in a large number of buildings in the Naples area, and in other parts of Lazio-Umbria. In the northern provinces of Grosseto, Arezzo, Livorno, Pisa, Siena and in Florence province south of the Arno a large percentage of the schools are open, but in some cases lack of accommodation prevents large attendance. In recently liberated Emilia places are being perfected for the opening of schools in Forlì and Ravenna. Despite vandalism student aid measures, such as the plan to serve pupils hot lunches daily, it is unfortunately probable that many Italian schools, open and operated at such effort and expense, will have to be closed down during the coldest part of the winter for lack of glass window panes.

4. Wine and Eggs

Col. DeCesaro, chief staff officer of the Economic Section, is officiating as acting deputy chief of staff and vice president of the Section in the absence of Mr. Antolini. On Well Department, 25,000 cases of citrus fruit arrived in good condition at Civitavecchia from Sicily and 1,000 cases promptly disappeared en route from the port to Rome. Sardinia is to contribute 300 horses, 500 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep to Livorno-Naples area in the Lazio-Umbria Region. 250,000 boxes of lemons have been shipped to U.S. this season already. Italian quarters and passengers are slowly coming back into their own. 25,000 tons being carried last month. All violations apparently center in the busiest ports, Livorno and outlying Naples, according to the latest reports, which show

1. For several months in the Southern Region, with the exception of the Southern Region, which includes Naples, and only 1,000 cases but, undoubtedly as a result of a long and tested experience, and fit to report only 14. The displaced persons and registration Sub-Commission has been studying requests for individual registration of stranded Italians and to take care of them and the request as Haiti, New York and Brazil. The fact that they are not housing 2.000 any longer, some through the fact that they are not housing the winter months. The winter, which has been making damage to roads and rails, and interrupted flow, delivered to Brazil and Calcutta, some requests and a little flour for four days. Pennants near San Francisco in the Southern Region, which is still over the new wine tax and the olive oil market. The AD Tenth Command Unit is now operating in the Southern Region in Naples as a displaced person any possible re-employment of the spirit of last year. The official UN-aid-Dove: United - 1,000 kg. concentrated especially vacated at Acquafredda hydro-plant; last - 4,000 kg. through overflows at Terni and Larderello. Current annual total tons: 4,000,038 mt. or 86 per cent. of the 4,600,000 mt. total. Olive oil collections to date are 10,700 mt. which, according to Agriculture 3/0 experts, is a pretty bad show, definitely. The Robert P.E. the 40's former secretary-general, in luck at headquarters from a northern region as AD Liaison officer with UNRRA and the Economic Section's administrative officer. The inter-ministerial reconstruction committee of the Italian Government and staff officers of the Economic Section are now holding weekly meetings every Thursday afternoon at the Grand Hotel, taking their hair down over mutual problems. Military authorities are now approaching the Industry Sub-Commission, asking for AD views before proceeding to requisition factory buildings, a hopeful sign. Lieut. Col. John P. Ames, acting regional commissioner of Lazio-Umbria Region, is calling a Faletti Christmas Eve by making a radio broadcast to his Romans in Italian (but not, as he adds, without a strong Chicago accent). These coal needs for essential military and civilian consumers now amount to 2,000 tons a day, mostly Italian coal, of which 200 tons a day are used for Allied military installations, 300 tons for the railways which haul the coal and the rest for essential civilian users such as public utilities, hospitals, pasta factories, bakeries, cement works and for industries. You may have three guesses as to why 'Cantonese' disapproved this week on the day of its publication. Caratini did a smart job this week at for Marano, rounding up a gang which had been giving trouble in the district and setting a haul which included 3 machine guns, 22 sticks of dynamite, 24 rifles and some more. On Friday night at the Regional cinema in Rome printed leaflets were scattered on the audience bearing the quotation from Fundatore's proclamation "The war has struck..." (made at the beginning of the present German offensive) and, of course, "Hell Hitler!" and "Viva il Duce!". Some will not after all be all lit up as Christmas, alive if Duce!

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

and Lattinello... Current demand for copper is 1,000,000 lbs. or 80 per cent. of the 1,200,000 lbs. total... All the collections to date are 10,000 lbs. which, according to American S/C experts, is a pretty bad job, definitely... Below Robert's, the 40th former secretary-general, is back at headquarters from a northern region as liaison officer with UNRRA and the Economic Section's administrative officer... The inter-ministerial reconstruction committee of the Italian Government and other officers of the Economic Section are now holding weekly conferences every Thursday afternoon at the Grand Hotel, taking their turn down over national problems... Military authorities are now approaching the Industry Sub-Commission, asking for AC views before proceeding to requisition factories, buildings, a hospital, etc... Lieut. Col. John D. Ames, acting regional Commissioner of Lazio-Umbria region, is pulling a 10,000 lbs. Christmas Eve by making a radio broadcast to his women in Italian (but not, as he adds, without a strong Chicago accent)... Some coal needs for essential military and civilian consumers now amount to 2,000 tons a day, mostly Italian coal, of which 200 tons a day are used for Allied military installations, 300 tons for the railways which haul the coal and the rest for essential civilian users such as public utilities, hospitals, photo factories, bakeries, cement works and so on... You say have three submersibles to why Centomilioni disappeared this week on the day of 130 public opinion... Centomilioni did a smart job this week at Tor Marone, founding up a mine which had been lying in the district and getting a haul which included 3 machine guns, 50 sticks of dynamite, 24 rifles and some more... On Friday night at the Eternal cinema in Rome printed leaflets were dropped on the audience bearing the quotation from Rundstedt's proclamation "The hour has struck... Victory at the beginning of the present German offensive", of course, "Hell Hitler" and "Viva il Duce"... Rome will not after all be all lit up at Christmas, any extra electric power being conserved by an extension of tram services up to 3 a.m. to keep the buses attention at night time at St. Peter's... And so, say as wish to our superiors a dignified Christmas, to our equals a well-provided Christmas, and to all others a (consecrated) Christmas.

W. J. Sullivan
 W. J. Sullivan
 Public Relations Director.

0005/WP07/0442

NO. 001 8A OF LOG IT

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (6) \end{array}$$

16 December 1944.
19 DEC 1944

Treated

collected and is reproduced
entirely as received. It is
not to be construed as an
admission of liability or
guilt on the part of the
Department of Justice or
any other Federal agency.

PRECEDENCY
VICE PRESIDENT

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO
AGRICULTURE
AIR
EDUCATION
FINANCE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
INDUSTRY, COMMERCE

NAVY
JUSCIE
NOTES
INTERIOR

OCCUPIED ITALY
 COMMUNICATIONS (PRT)
 PUBLIC WORKS
 TRANSPORTATION (RP)
 TREASURY
 WAF

1939, TRAVEL AND TOURISM
ITALIANS ABROAD

Subinot birinchi

Benetti (I) (L)
 Tomlinetti (C)
 Rodino (CD)
 Avolio (L)
 Gallo (C)
 Scialoja (AD)
 Aracelo Ruiz (L)
 Pavesi (C)
 De Gasperi (CD)
 Brogioni (CD)

(1) Bozoma
 (2) Typini
 (3) Country (7)

Sacramento (C)
 Cleveland (C)
 Miami (C)
 Cambridge (C)
 Detroit (C)
 County (C)

index@coraltec.com

Spavaro (C)

Segni (C)

Sen, Polverini (I)

Statterella (C)

Tabriolo (L)

Reale { C } (E)

Fiorio { C }

Tavasc (L) (3)

Melo (L)

Verona (L)

Bassano (L)

Montalbano (C) (4)

Medici Tomatinal (L)

Fano (I)

Casolari (C)

Rizzo (L)

Secca (C)

Palermo (C)

Libonati (L)

Novelli (L)

(3) Abbreviations: (C) Communist; (CD) Christian Democrat; (L) Liberal; (LD) Labor Democrat; (I) Independent.

Members of the parties:

PRESIDENCY
VICE PRESIDENCIES

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO
AGRICULTURE
AIR
EDUCATION
FINANCE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, LABOR

INTERIOR
JUSTICE
NAVY

OCCUPIED ITALY
COMMUNICATIONS (PETT)
PUBLIC WORKS
TRANSFORMATION (AR)
TREASURY
WAR
PRESS, THEATRE AND TOURISM
ITALIANS ABROAD

Cabinet Ministers
Bonomi (I) (1)
Cossiga (C) (3)
De Martino (CD)
Fossati (I)
Galeati (I)
Lombardo (C)
Mancini (CD)
Mariani (I)
Pavese (C)
Pizzardi (C)
De Gasperi (CD)
Gronchi (CD)
Bonomi (I)
Tupini (CD)
Adm. De Courten (I)

Scalzone (C)
Cavallotti (LD)
Fulvi (LD)
Sarnegoni (LD)
Solmi (L)
Gaucci (L) (5)

Undersecretaries of State
Spavaro (CD)

Sorani (CD)
Tan. Bellocchini (I)
Mantovani (CD)
Gabbiani (L)
Rocca (C)
Fiore (C) (2)
Poggioreale (LD) (3)
Mala (LD)
Teroni (LD)
Bassano (LD)
Montalbano (C) (4)
Medici Ternaquini (L)
Fano (I)
Cassiani (CD)
Rizzo (L)
Scoca (CD)
Palermo (C)
Libonatti (L)
Morelli (L)

468

- (1) Abbreviations: (C) Communist; (CD) Christian Democrat; (L) Liberal; (LD) Labor Democrat; (I) Independent.
(2) Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce.
(3) Undersecretary for Labor.
(4) Undersecretary for Merchant Marine.
(5) Liberal and not Independent as reported last week. *Guerra nostra*.
(6) Formerly "Press and Information" and to be liquidated.

The list of Undersecretaries was ready some time before Thursday but Bonomi chose to follow the old pre-fascist tradition of putting their formal nomination on the agenda of the first cabinet meeting. This took place after the oath taken by the ministers in the presence of the President. The formula of the oath was the same as that agreed upon in June (see Weekly Bulletin No. 12 for June 25). The ministers binding themselves to exercise their functions in the supreme interest of the nation and not to commit any act prejudicial to the institutional question until the convocation of the Constituent. After the ceremony Bonomi made a short speech (AVANTI, today no time in going into opposition, called it a "performance") in which he stressed the obligation to respect

14

The issue on the institutional question and whether the ministerial system will survive in the future is a question of the future of the Italian Republic. The Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain. The Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain. The Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain.

The first question is whether the Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain. The Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain. The Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain.

Second question is whether the Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain. The Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain. The Italian Republic is a young state and its future is uncertain.

Looking back on the trials and tribulations it may be fairly admitted that many of the trials could be traced. However, the world of politics is not the world of the trials. Doubtless there are many things and many things are not entirely happy about the present government. Obviously no one knows how well it will work for no one knows what trials it may have to face. But it can be said too that the trials and tribulations in a democratic fashion: there was open and honest disagreement, sincere negotiation and a final solution which has been at least temporarily acceptable to all. Compared to the violence and intimidation to be observed in other countries, the Italian situation does not look too bad.

38

AND WITH THE ARMS

The City of Florence is shutting the last until railroad comes up for relief. There is desperate fuel shortage. In the first four weeks after the German withdrawal from the south of the city only one kilo of meat per person was distributed and the total livestock issue was only seven kilos. Some black market supplies have been sold at high prices, but A.M.G. officials confess they have no idea how the people have done their cooking. Vegetables are in short supply. Sugar for November has not been distributed. There is no fuel in the warehouses and there has not been enough food. Public soup kitchens are serving 4,001 meals a day. Garbage collections are still unsatisfactory though farmers have helped by hauling away refuse for fertilizer. Otherwise conditions in the Tuscan capital are improving steadily. Production of shoes will have totalled 20,000 pairs by Christmas. All-wool workers' socks are being made at a rate of 500 dozen pairs a day. Ten million bricks a month are coming from the kilns for industrial and civilian use. Manual labour is being imported from Pisa to relieve a total shortage. By the end of November 2,000 civilian phones had been connected and the total number in use by the end of the year will be 3,000. There is some improvement in the electrical supply and it is hoped that production of gas will be resumed by the end of the year. A.M.G. vehicles are doing three wheel runs a day from Siena but the civilian rate of haulage is disappointing. Two new kilns in the northern end of Siena province will add seven tons a day to the flour supply for Florence. The City A.M.G. is operating a pool of 24 hired civilian vehicles. Clearing of rubble and demolitions is in the hands of the Genio Civile and is going well. The Council of Administration of Florence University has been dissolved and the Rector is nominating a new one. Sixteen Jewish teachers have been reinstated.

Children attending schools at the end of November numbered 12,800 in the elementary grades, with 400 in the kindergarten and 7,400 in secondary schools. Courses for Germans at the University in Italian literature, history, language, art and politics have been so popular that extension courses may be offered to British and American troops. There has been a little trouble with troops: five civilians were assaulted by drunken soldiers, one shot in the wrist. Refugees are in good health and spirits. The peak figure in the Florence centre in recent weeks was 4,000. Out of a total of 16,016 housed in three centres only 17 were hospital cases. Following a recent cinema show the refugees put on a variety show they had organised and recovered themselves without telling the authorities. It has been described as "very good and very funny". The Tuscans seem to be learning to laugh again. Unfortunately the partisan situation, while policy is still in a state of flux, is not so encouraging. There has been a lull in political activity in Florence but quiet political

looked short. By the end of November 2,000 civilian presses had been connected and the total number in use by the end of the year will be 3,000. There is some improvement in the electrical supply and it is hoped that production of gas will be resumed by the end of the year. A.M.S. vehicles are doing three wheat runs a day from Siena but the civilian rate of haulage is also poor. Two new mills in the northern end of Siena province will add seven tons a day to the flour supply for Florence. The City A.M.S. is operating a pool of 24 hired civilian mechanics. Clearing of rubble and demolitions in the hands of the Sanio Civile are going well. The Council of Administration of Florence University has been dissolved and the Rector is nominating a new one. Sixteen Jewish teachers have been reinstated.

Children attending schools at the end of November numbered 12,800 in the elementary grades, with 606 in the kindergarten and 7,400 in secondary schools. Courses for Canadians at the University in Italian literature, history, language, art and politics have been so popular that extension courses may be offered to British and American troops. There has been a little trouble with troops: five civilians were assaulted by drunken soldiers, one shot in the wrist. Refugees are in poor health and spirits. The peak figure in the Florence native in winter weeks was 4,500. Out of a total of 16,016 handled in three months only 47 were hospital cases. Following a recent cinema show the refugees sat on a variety show they had organized and regarded themselves without feeling the authorities. It has been described as "very good and very funny". The Tuscan seemed to be leaving to laugh again. Unfortunately the partisan situation, this policy is still in a state of flux, is not so encouraging. There has been a lot of political activity in Florence since the beginning of the Italian Cabinet crisis but quiet political meetings to go on, the Communists showing the best organization and greatest initiative.

Conditions on the Eighth Army front are much as they were last winter in the Arno-Monte area. Mud, floods and demolitions make travel difficult. Diversions are insecure. The only likely way to reach where one wants to go is in a jeep and that is cold, wet, dirty business. Bus routes, trench coats and warm clothing are recommended. Most villages are unheated, many lack doors, windows, bits of roof. A GAC working in the hills near San Marino got around for weeks with a mule train and visited some of the villages on foot. The Forlì team are under constant shell fire. Last Sunday night the Luftwaffe had a go at them and blew in their doors and windows, pitting walls and furniture with broken glass. The Church of S. Egidio was hit during vesper. Known civilian dead at 1800 hrs Wednesday were 25, with others still being dug out and 50 wounded in hospitals. Though all the shops in Forlì are still closed, some industries are starting up. Two brickworks are producing for the army and some

green tiled for roofing are being taken at the same time. Stoves were found in three factories and houses of AMI. Four big shoe plants are ready to start up as soon as electricity is available and one of them is turning out 300 pairs a day of hand. A large tannery will operate eventually. Crops, surrounding wood where the find it, burned shoe patterns in one factory. Ravenna is almost an island, with sheets of water and seas of ooze reaching out in all directions. The City of Theodorico is not a thing of beauty like Siena. It looks like any other war-battered Italian town. The CLM is reported to be able and energetic and the Vice Prefect and Sindaco appointed on its recommendation are both said to be very good; but there was a surprise in AMI circles when the Committee tried to put in their own bank candidate. The partisans executed three Fascists before AMI arrived. The damaged prefettura was thoroughly looted by the assembling prefect. Some of the furniture has been found in a nearby town but the silver, linen and pictures appear to be gone for good. Ravenna Province has wheat for export and 600 tons of salt in stock but the salt works were badly smashed by the Germans. Some anxiety is also being caused by levish promises made to partisan leaders in the area without prior consultation with AMI British Army. But all is not gloom. Group Captain Benson is having a great fun with two of his Very Senior Officers who took an extremely distinguished guest from AC such hunting and returned with a kill of two decoys.

4. Economics

Mr. Antolini, acting vice resident of the Economic Section, this week received an urgent summons from Washington. At the official request of the Italian Government his departure was delayed for a few days until the inter-ministerial rehabilitation committee of the new cabinet could be briefed on what the AC considered the most pressing economic problems. At a dinner meeting with the Italian ministers, Mr. Antolini gave the following list of priorities for the Italians' economic operations as viewed by AC sub-commissions: Food: Distribution in Italian Government territory should be taken over as soon as possible from AC; Labor: The position of Italian labor officers should be legalized under Italian law; Public Works: Italian administration of public work organizations should be clarified and simplified; Industry: Expert technical personnel was needed in Italian departments to handle complex data required in reconstruction plans; Transportation: Full airport and craticment of the EMAC decree providing for central control of all Italian transport; Agriculture: Energetic action on the olive oil program; Prices: Stricter enforcement. Mr. Antolini finally left for Washington at the end of the week. He was preceded by Col. G.D. Murphy, who will look into the matter of surplus U.S. war material that could be used for Italian civilian consumption and by Major General E. Sullivan, who will follow through on

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735017

caused by lavish promises made to partisan leaders in the area without prior consultation with AMI Division Army. But all is not gloom. Group Captain Benson is having great fun with two of his Very Senior Officers who took an Extraordinary Distinguished Guest from AC and returned with a kill of two decoys.

4. Economics

Mr. Antolini, acting vice president of the Economic Section, this week received an urgent summons from Washington. At the official request of the Italian Government his departure was delayed for a few days until the inter-ministerial rehabilitation committee of the new cabinet could be briefed on what the AC considered the most pressing economic problems. At a dinner meeting with the Italian ministers, Mr. Antolini gave the following list of priorities for the Italians' economic operations as viewed by AC sub-commissions: Food; Distribution in Italian Government territory should be taken over as soon as possible from AC; Labor; The position of Italian labor officers should be legitimized under Italian law; Public works; Italian administration of public works; Regulations should be clarified and simplified; Industry; Street technical personnel was needed in Italian departments to handle complex data required in reconstruction plans; Transportation; Full support and enactment of the EMAC decree providing for central control of all Italian transport; Agriculture; Energetic action on the olive oil program; Prices; Stricter enforcement. Mr. Antolini finally left for Washington at the end of the week. He was preceded by Col. G.D. Murphy, who will look into the matter of surplus U.S. war material that could be used for Italian civilian purposes and by Major Joel E. Sullivan, who will follow through on AC requisitions.

5. Sicily again

Sicily is again in the news, this time with disturbances in Catania where on Thursday morning, 14 December, a crowd estimated at 500 and led by students went to the Italian military district headquarters to protest against the recent call-up of men for military duty. A hand grenade was thrown, persons unknown, one person was killed and one injured among the protest crowd, according to a report from the Commander of the GMR. Buller was dispersed the crowd which broke up into small groups and wandered over the town, stopping military trucks and burning several. Demonstrations also occupied the provincial call-up office which they tried to burn. Other buildings damaged were the offices of the Young People's Association, the Comune di Sicilia Building and the Palace of Justice. In the afternoon, the town hall was attacked, furniture and files flung out the windows and the building set ablaze. The city has not quieted down at last report. (There are no AC officers at Catania; and only

is in the whole of Sicily).

More trouble was brewing. It was feared, in other parts of Sicily on the food question. Brigadier Carr, the Regional Commissioner, reported to AG HQ, that the situation was grave. The report has caused the diversion of a cereal ship to Sicily.

6. From the Abruzzi

VI regards - says Colonel French, in a lively report for November on the Abruzzi-Marche Region - "the sending of seed potatoes to Rome with great suspicion. I feel they will be used for food as soon as they arrive". (Civil restaurants are off limits these days but we shall tell Colonel French if we get some new potatoes in the mess.) "Political agitation", Colonel French states "can be traced to the shortage of certain foodstuffs, the wholesale requisitioning of property by the Army, the inefficiency of the Italian administration and, in the case of Aquila, a feeling that whatever the disturbance the provokers thereof can get the better of the GPHS". The report (in that is not almost traditional fashion) has some hard things to say about transport: between Ortona and Leri - over 180 miles - there are no railways, all the problem of stockpiling in devastated areas and moving 250,000 tons of amassed grain out of the Region to deficient Regions is one of transport. Colonel French thinks that, with present transport, half the grain will still be in the warehouses when the next harvest comes round. "The need for transport in this Region" he claims, "is not a parochial but a national one." There are now many troops "vesting" in the Region, a matter which is also giving Colonel French a headache over prices and accommodation (-warehouses for instance, needed for amassing are being taken over by troops). Deliveries of olive-oil and potatoes are still below schedule: Macerata and a food demonstration arising from an increase in wages in Ancona Province which sent Anconites scurrying to Macerata to buy food and thus rocketed Macerata prices. "The Macerata trouble", observes Colonel French, "resulted in the Prefect fleeing for Rome in a hurry." Another problem is the continuing lack of bridges in Pesaro Province, reconstruction lagging for want of transport and material: Ascoli, however, manages to have a big black market in eggs.

In spite of these little worries, Colonel French reports "a fairly quiet month politically: police functioning better; no serious crimes; general health poor, even in the devastated areas." 468

7. Duration

Despite the recent government crisis which resulted in the

the High Court of Justice to be tried for failing to defend Naples against the Germans.

Over 1200 persons accused of Fascist crimes have been investigated to date and in only five cases have the defendants been released for lack of evidence. On the whole the Sub-Commissions report a fair amount of satisfaction with the way Italians are conducting the immense and difficult job. If some Sub-Commissions have suffered at the lapse of time before the appearance of concrete results, other Sub-Commissions frankly state that they have been benefited by the meticulous precision with which the Ministerial Commissions with which they deal and the courts did their work which, while time-consuming, definitely saved many valuable senior officials, who would have been lost if expurgation had taken on the character of a witch hunt. In any event, expurgation as a system for rebuilding the Government of Italy and purging the national life of the evils and crimes of Fascism is a solid concern, a comforting fact which bodes no good for the Fascist Republicans whom its probing fingers begin to reach into northern Italy.

B. Odda and Ends

Five U.S. officers who have applied for release from military service have received orders for 21-day furloughs in the United States on the way to Port Ord, Calif. General service enlisted men on the American strength are being replaced by limited service personnel. Latest figures on the collection of olive oil are 44,151 quintals, of which two thirds come from the Bari area. The Granai del Popolo now stands at 9,275,011 quintals or 60 per cent. of 11,500,000 qtl. target. 12,000 cases of citrus fruit from Sicily are to arrive at Civitavecchia in containers. 35 civilian prisoners escaped from the Campobasso jail last week. The second shipment of rock phosphate has arrived at the Montecatini chemical plant near Naples and fertilizer is beginning to be distributed in the Abruzzi-Marche Region. Postal service to Ancona will open 18 December. Fiumicino will be ready to serve as a coal port for barges shortly. Lieut. Col. G.E. Rhodes of Public Works S/O has just returned from a two-weeks' leave in London. The Economic Section is in favor of stricter military censorship in the interest of controlling loose expression of Italian opinion detrimental to the war effort. The shipping scarcity is causing readjustment of the UNRRA program, which is in process of being cut back to handle only medical supplies and displaced persons until ships can be found for a full tonnage suited for mothers and children. AC Hq. now has radio telephone service to New York and Washington but conversations have as many restrictions as a porcupine has quills. Col. Gevers is transferring his services to AFHQ where he will dip into Austrian planning. Col. Page will replace him as Executive Officer. A Temporary Film Board, similar to the Allied pub-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

B. Odds and Ends

Five U.S. officers who have applied for release from military service have received orders for 31-day furloughs in the United States on the way to Fort Ord, Calif. General service enlisted men on the American strength are being replaced by limited service personnel. Latest figures on the collection of olive oil are 44,151 quintals, of which two thirds come from the Bari area. The Grandi del popolo now stands at 9,875,011 quintals or 8 per cent. of 11,800,000 qtl. target. 3,000 cases of citrus fruit from Sicily are to arrive at Civitavecchia in coasters. 35 civilian prisoners escaped from the Caspobasso jail last week. The second shipment of rock phosphate has arrived at the Montecatini chemical plant near Naples and fertilizer is beginning to be distributed in the Abruzzi-Marche Region. Postal service to Ancona will open 15 December. Fiumicino will be ready to serve as a coal port for barges shortly. Lieut. Col. J.E. Rhodes of Public Works S/C has just returned from a two-weeks' leave in London. The Economic Section is in favor of stricter military censorship in the interest of controlling loose expression of Italian opinion detrimental to the war effort. The shipping scarcity is causing re-adjustment of the UNRRA program, which is in process of being cut back to handle only medical supplies and displaced persons until ships can be found for a full tonnage market for veterans and children. AC Hq. now has radio telephone service to New York and Washington but conversations have as many restrictions as a porcupine has quills. Col. Gevers is transferring his services to AFHQ where he will dip into Austrian planning. Col. Page will replace him as Executive Officer. A Temporary Film Board, similar to the Allied Publications Board for control of newspapers, has been authorized by AFHQ on the recommendation of AC, to sort out some of the complications of the Fascist cinema world. The chronic complaints about lack of transport are now changing to complaints about lack of three for the little transport there is. Italian rains have hit hard at the vegetable crops of Grosseto and Arezzo. Management and workers at Prato textile plants have agreed to work night shifts in order to avoid power drains at peak consumption periods. Manufacture of paraffined paper panels in light metal frames has started at Colliere to meet the acute glass shortage. A bituminous felt roofing plant at the same place also has begun operating. Between 100,000 and 150,000 qtl. of firewood are available in Sardinia for those with ships to come and get it. 22 cons of vegetable seeds have been bought and 25 more tons will be purchased for the Balkans.

Conrad H. Fielden
 CONRAD H. FIELDEN,
 Major,
 Public Relations Director.

145
 51
 WASHINGTON ALLIED COMMISSION
 A. C. 194
 PUBLIC AFFAIRS BRANCH

SECRET

R26/MB36/2RB

10 December 1944. 11 DEC 1944

AC MEMORANDUM
 4 Dec to 10 Dec 44

1. Political

The two weeks old crisis came to an end on Thursday when Bonomi officially accepted the charge of forming a new ministry.

It was another forty-eight hours before the list of ministers could be submitted for AC approval. "A long labor," remarked an Italian official, "let us hope it will be a healthy child." The list of ministers (still not final and subject to possible revision) follows:

- President and Minister of Interior	- Bonomi	- NO PARTY
- Vice Presidents without Portfolio	- Togliatti	- COMMUNIST
	- Di Rogato	- CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
	- Broglio	- LIBERAL
	- De Gasperi	- CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
	- Tassinari	- CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
	- Arancio Ruffi	- LIBERAL
	- Pavesi	- COMMUNIST
	- Soleri	- LIBERAL
	- Ruffi	- LABOR DEMOCRAT
	- Gronchi	- CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
	- Gullio	- COMMUNIST
	- Ceramonte	- LABOR DEMOCRAT
	- Cerretti	- LABOR DEMOCRAT
	- Scialoja	- LABOR DEMOCRAT
	- De Bonis	- NO PARTY
	- Cavigli	- NO PARTY
	- Scoccimarro	- COMMUNIST

The list of undersecretaries is still in preparation.

Some readjustments in what we might call the ministerial T/O will be noted. There are now only three members without portfolio. 465

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

- President and Minister of Interior
- Vice President without Portfolio
- Minister without Portfolio
- Foreign Affairs
- Justice
- Instruction
- Finance
- Treasury
- Public Works
- Industry, Commerce and Labor
- Agriculture
- Air Transport
- Post and Telegraph
- Aviation
- Navy
- War
- Occupied Italy

- Bonomi NO PARTY
- Togliatti COMMUNIST
- Di Rodino CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Gronio LIBERAL
- De Gasperi CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Tupini CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Arancio Pace LIBERAL
- Pavesi COMMUNIST
- Boleri LIBERAL
- Ruffini LABOR DEMOCRAT
- Gronchi CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
- Gulio COMMUNIST
- Carabona LABOR DEMOCRAT
- Cavallotto LABOR DEMOCRAT
- Scialoja LABOR DEMOCRAT
- De Courten NO PARTY
- Casati NO PARTY
- Scoccimarro COMMUNIST

The list of undersecretaries is still in preparation.

Some readjustments in what we might call the ministerial 485
 T/C will be noted. There are now only three members without portfolio in the cabinet, the Socialist and Action parties no longer being represented and the Labor Democrats presumably content with Bonomi, who, though now an independent, has old ties with the party. Communications has been divided into two ministries, perhaps for political as well as technical reasons, and a new ministry of "terre invase" has been created to plan for dealing with problems of northern Italy as soon as the day of liberation comes - possibly too late for Scoccimarro out of the operation business. As regards the new ministerial line-up seven members are carried over from the last cabinet without change of position, though Carabona, as noted, has lost half his kingdom. Three others, De Gasperi, Togliatti, and Ruffini, are still with us, though in different roles. Pavesi and Scialoja new ministers of Finance and Air respectively, were under-secretaries in the previous government and in Anglo-Ruffini was minister of Justice

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

in the last Saggio manifest. The only real new-comers are Frusio (secretary of the liberal party) and previously mentioned as a successor to Caradino) and Dovelotto (secretary of the labor Democrat party). Significant is the appointment of De Gasperi as Foreign Minister. In the past this function had been assumed by the President of the Council. Its importance is indicated not only by the repercussions of the "crisis effort" but also by the fact that De Gasperi chose it in preference to a Vice-Presidency which he had been invited to accept.

The publication of the new list climaxed a week of feverish political negotiation. Throughout the week Bonomi had been making every effort to break up the leftist alliance. His obvious target was the communist party which from the beginning had been much more conciliatory than the socialist or action parties. The left was concerned principally with holding the line and trying to bring the question under jurisdiction of the C.C.I.L., hoping eventually to win the Christian Democrats over. On Monday Bonomi offered Fogliatti, Nenni and De Gasperi the posts of Vice-President of the Council. Nenni was at first alone in refusing and it seemed as if the crisis might have been settled by Wednesday but at the last minute Fogliatti refused to go along. On their line the left y refused suggested the candidacy of De Gasperi who finally refused. The alternate seemed likely to continue indefinitely. Bonomi was quoted as hoping for a solution "by Christmas" and the older generation was recalling that Bonomi had had similar difficulties in the pre-fascist era, when it had taken him 14 days to form a government which lasted less than a week. However on Thursday a final appeal won the Communists over. Fogliatti, emerging from a conference with Bonomi said that "new facts had been presented" and he felt he could approve the governmental program as XXX collaboration with Bonomi. He added, when questioned, that this did not mean an end of the plot with the Socialists; that the latter were aware of his decision and indeed approved of it. The Socialists, given a last chance, stood by their guns and the new government was formed on the basis of four of the six parties. It was at 8:05 P.M. Thursday evening that Bonomi said "Ci siamo" and departed for the Quirinale to accept what AVANTI called "investiture" from the Lacotocento.

The long range effects of the crisis are hard to estimate

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

concentrated in the Socialist or Action parties. The left was concerned principally with isolating the line in trying to bring the question under jurisdiction of the C.I.L., hoping eventually to win the Christian Democrats over. On Monday Bonomi offered Legnisti, Nenni and De Gasperi the youth or Vice-President of the Council. Legnisti was at first alone in refusing it. It seemed as if the crisis might have been settled by Wednesday but at the last minute Legnisti refused to go along. On their side the left parties suggested the candidacy of De Gasperi who firmly refused. The action to secure lively to continue indefinitely. Legnisti was quoted as hoping for a coalition "by Christians" and the older generation was recalling that Bonomi had had similar difficulties in the pre-fascist era when it had taken him 14 days to form a government which lasted less than a week. However on Thursday a final appeal won the Communists over. Legnisti, emerging from a conference with Bonomi said that "new facts had been presented" and so felt he would approve the governmental program and XRI collaborate with Bonomi. He added, when questioned, that this did not mean an end of the pact with the Socialist; that the latter were aware of his decision and indeed approved of it. The Socialists, given a last chance, stood by their guns and the new government was formed on the basis of four of the six parties. It was at 6:05 P.M. Thursday evening that Bonomi said "Ci siamo" and departed for the Quirinale to accept what AVANTI called "investiture" from the laicofascists.

The long range effects of the crisis are hard to estimate at this time. It puts two strong parties - Socialists and Republicans - in opposition, as well as the Action Party which may be easily numerically but is still dynamic and articulate. It gives the government a predominantly conservative tinge. And it has certainly weakened the position of the C.I.L. What this will add up to only time will tell. As of today core in results stands out very clearly. It has been a personal triumph for Bonomi who stood firm under two weeks of stress and tension - aside from the numerous conferences and discussions with party leaders, he received a number of anonymous letters and threatening telephone calls. The Communists have achieved a tactical triumph; they are in the government and with their alliance with the Socialists outside, will undoubtedly receive a good deal of coordination. In the next emergency - which they can probably create themselves if it suits them - they will be in an excellent bargaining position. Further, in the first open test

it may be noted that the Christian immigrants did not follow the "parties of the masses" but, though trying desperately to compromise, went along with the conservatives. And, since colonial has this time formed his government under the direct charge of the Luogotenente, it may be said that the local position of the monarchy is somewhat strengthened. However we have not heard the last word on these matters; Mennd wrote, with some reason, that the basic questions have been avoided but not solved... An international aspect of the origin which no one could have foreseen was the open disagreement between the United States and Britain over the Sforza case. Both Stettinius and Tamm (the latter subsequently backed by Churchill) re-stated their positions during the work, neither finding any ground. It is to be hoped that this will clear the air and make harmony easier to achieve before we take our chairs at the peace conference. The statement of Halifax speaking of an "understanding" with Stettinius on international matters seems to promise that.

2. AMS with the crisis.

Ravenna was entered on December 5 and found, except for slight bomb damage, surprisingly intact and normal. There are 20,000 people in the town, few refugees, a smooth administration, and "much less discouragement than usual". The only monuments seriously damaged are the churches of S. Apollinare in Classe and S. Giovanni Evangelista. The Palace of Theodorico, the tomb of Dante, the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, the Orthodox and Arian baptistries and S. Vitale are reported undamaged, while there is only slight damage to others such as the Cathedral, S. Francesco and S. Apollinare Nuovo. This is a particularly pleasing report in view of the German radio declaration of September 12 which stated that "all the historic buildings and cultural monuments of Ravenna have been destroyed by Anglo-American bomb-drops".

3. Olive Oil.

Lack of olive oil, about which the population systematically (and with reason) complains, seems fair to be a continuing situation if the olive oil collection program does not show some improvement in the near future. The present tentative target is 1,500,000 qtl. by 31 March. To date, with reports about three weeks behind, there have been only 14,000 qtl. collected as far as Hq. knows, though unclassified reports indicate another 20,000. Divergent views about

conference. The statement of Hilditch speaking of an "understanding" with the Italian on a technical level seems to promise that.

2. And with the train.

Train was entered on December 5 and found, except for slight bomb damage, surprisingly intact and normal. There are 20,000 people in the town, few refugees, a smooth administration, and "much less disorganization than usual". The only monuments seriously damaged are the churches of S. Apollinare in Classe and S. Giovanni Evangelista. The palace of Theodorico, the tomb of Dante, the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, the Orinodox and Arian baptistries and S. Vitale are reported undamaged. While there is only slight damage to others such as the Cathedral, S. Annunzio and S. Apollinare Nuovo. This is a particularly pleasing report in view of the German radio declaration of September 12 which stated that "all the historic buildings and cultural monuments of Ravenna have been destroyed by Anglo-American bombardments".

3. Olive oil.

Lack of olive oil, about which the population systematically (and with reason) complains, bids fair to be a continuing situation if the olive oil collection program does not show some improvement in the near future. The present tentative target is 1,500,000 qtl. by 31 March. To date, with reports about three weeks behind, there have been only 14,000 qtl. collected as far as Rq. knows, though unverified reports indicate another 20,000. Divergent views about the 6000-litre a gallon fixed price of the oil, the virtual stoppage of administrative machinery in many places because of lack of central Italian Government direction during the recent ministerial crisis, and the shortage of allied olive oil control officers, are disturbing factors in the present situation. There is even talk of abandoning controls and allowing natural supply and demand to bring out the oil, which producers can easily keep without deterioration in proper containers and so wait for higher prices. 17,000 drums are available for storing the oil. On the AC side, there are only about 15 officers assigned to deal with the whole problem, which is concentrated in Southern Italy, producer of 55 per cent. of Italian oil. Thus the ambitious program to collect enough oil to give every ration card holder an allotted Italy a 200-gram monthly ration, (which would take about 1,000,000 qtl. of the collection, the rest being held in reserve for the North) seems to have got off to a lame start. A problem which is going to be tossed squarely into the lap of the new Italian Government now looms.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Southern Region looks ahead.

On Tuesday Brigadier Dunlop unfolded some interesting ideas on the future of Southern Region to the Chief of Staff's meeting. His main point was that circumstances had combined to form the Region into a distinct block of 2,000,000 people, who had been cut off from the rest of Italy for seven months, who were to some extent still cut off by the belt of devastated land, who had been the first to get back to Italian jurisdiction, who who incidentally correspond roughly to the old kingdom of Naples. The Brigadier thought that Southern Region was both politically adapted to go ahead with rehabilitation programme of its own, especially as the hydroelectric supply was now fairly adequate, railways in good working order apart from a shortage of rolling stock, a road transport capable of improvement if certain decisions were taken; he thought, for instance, that the 400 AC trucks now serving Southern Region with Italian drivers might be handed over or sold to the Italians since we had no real control over them. He felt too that AC staff could no longer be reduced, leaving a total of 60 officers, mainly in the centres of Naples, Bari and Foggia, with outposts provincial officers as Cannizzo and Taranto. He was going to get all records in order for further delegations of responsibility on January 1st and also by that date to get Italian civilian employees of AC re-employed, since their continued connection with the Allies might be against them. Brigadier Dunlop raised his eyebrows over this unco-belligerent idea, but admitted that there might be something in it. Brigadier Dunlop also pressed strongly for strong and decisive measures to improve transport situation, and Major Fielder raised the point, in this connection, that the Italian Government badly wants its hotels to be restored to their proprietors who will look after them better, it thinks, than anyone else even if they have to remain in Allied occupation. Brigadier Dunlop felt that it was not yet the time to hand over Naples command fully to Italian administration but that the day-to-day administration of the city should be placed in Italian hands. The Brigadier also urged the immediate cancellation of all controls on olive-oil. Southern Region, he said, produced 55% of the olive-oil of Italy, and there was plenty of it; but the fixed price of L.60 was abominably low, the present black market price being L.400. He could do nothing, he said, to enforce such a fixed price "with a million tons of olive-oil, some of it being nine million

of rolling stock, of road transport capable of improvement if certain decisions were taken. He thought, for instance, that the 400 AC trucks now roaming Southern Region with Italian drivers might be handed over or sold to the Italians since we had no real control over them. He felt too that AC staff could be should be reduced, leaving a total of 80 officers, mainly in the centres of Naples, Bari and Foggia, with outpost provincial officers at Caserta and Taranto. He was willing to get all records in order for further delegations of responsibility on January 1st and also by that date to get Italian civilian employees of AC re-employed, since their continued connection with the Allies might go against them. Brigadier Lunn raised his eyebrows over this once-belligerent idea, but admitted that there might be something in it. Brigadier Dunlop also pressed strongly for strong and decisive measures to improve transport accommodation, and Major Finkler raised the point, in this connection, that the Italian Government badly wants its hotels to be restored to their proprietors who will look after them better, it thinks, than anyone else even if they have to remain in Allied occupation. Brigadier Dunlop felt that it was not yet the time to hand over Naples completely to Italian administration but that the day-to-day administration of the city should be placed in Italian hands. The Brigadier also urged the immediate cancellation of all controls on olive-oil. Southern Region, he said, produced 55% of the olive-oil of Italy, and there was plenty of it, but the fixed price of 1.50 was absolutely low, the present Black Market price being 1.400. He could do nothing, he said, to enforce such a fixed price with 8 British boys out of convalescent homes against nine million angry Italians." Questioned, the Brigadier admitted that the temptation to hand olive-oil (more Italian) was thinking that it will keep better than the lira) was a price factor in the situation. Nevertheless, the point that control was somewhat unreal was well taken by the meeting. Lastly Brigadier Dunlop pleaded for the retraining of old military types in this country; no less than 65,000 tons of them, he said, had been exported to U.S. when they could have been processed here; and U.S. did not return them. Mr. Antolini remarked that they had some use for tyres over there, too.

5. Vox populi at Vox mercatorum.

Lively discussions developed both at the Office of Staff and the Economic Section meeting this week on two subjects touching the brave New World which we all see so clearly emerging nowadays. First came the problem of whether Italian municipal elections should or should not be encouraged and permitted; second the question of whether eager neutrals should be allowed to rehabilitate

Italy and then capture her harbors while other people are still fighting wars, argument on both points was fast and furious. At the Chief of Staff's meeting Colonel's Place, Monrovia, Campbell and Cripps were advised of the original intentions; Colonel's Place and Cripps, with Mr. Ambrosini and Mr. Flavelle were for them, the Political Section maintained a different reserve and Brigadier Lash said that he would consult Regional Commissioners on the point. The general feeling was that unilateral actions were highly desirable but that this was perhaps not the time to take them. Later in the week according to the Political Section discussed the same point and a unanimous vote in favour was registered. Civil Affairs Section debated the issue at their Friday meeting, taking particular note of practical issues involved, such as registration, transport and law and order, general feeling of the meeting was to incline with Dublin Safety Council.

On the question of the resumption of commerce between Italy and neutrals - trading chiefly from the monopoly of Swedish telephone equipment (and contracts) in Southern Italy, and a Swedish offer to come in it once and renounce Italy's telephone system - opinions were again divided. They ranged from the one extreme view that "there was no earthly reason why the Swedes should be permitted to retain their interests at all since they had done nothing to protect them" to the other extreme view that "AC was a trustee of the Italian Government and should welcome rehabilitation whatever the source". More moderate opinion was worried as to how far Allied experts would welcome the idea of allowing neutrals to reap profits of war while our own manufacturers were still unable to compete.

Such differences of opinion, no doubt democratically healthy, should perhaps suggest caution in recommending the divergencies of the harassed government of Italy.

4. Gone with the wind.

Best story of the month comes from Barstina whence Colonel Poyeoulek reports that "we received a report that a train had been blown over by the wind but did not crash at the time. A visit to the site showed, however, that... the engine and two trucks had fallen off the track at a curve subsequent and were lying upside-down on the inside of the curve, that is, on the opposite side to the

Safety involved.

On the question of the resumption of commerce between Italy and neutrals - arising chiefly from the monopoly of Swedish telephone equipment (and contracts) in Southern Italy, and a Swedish offer to come in at once on reasonable Italy's telephone system - opinions were again divided. They ranged from the extreme view that "there was no earthly reason why the Swedes should be permitted to retain their interest in it" since they had done nothing to protect them to the other extreme view that "we are a trustee of the Italian Government and should welcome rehabilitation whatever the source". More moderate opinion was worried as to how far Allied taxpayers would welcome the idea of allowing neutrals to reap profits of war while our own manufacturers were still unable to compete.

Such differences of opinion, no doubt uncharacteristically healthy, should perhaps suggest caution in condemning the divergence of the various governments of Italy.

6. Long with the wind.

Best story of the month comes from Sardinia where Colonel Pennington reports that "we received a report that a certain ship had been blown over by the wind but did not strike it at the time. A visit to the site showed, however, that... the engine and two trucks had fallen off the track at a curved and narrow end and were lying upside-down on the inside of the curve, that is, on the opposite side to the position they would have taken up had the accident been due to excessive speed going round the corner". Other news from Sardinia includes the departure of the American troops of the Allied Garrison, the formation (of course) of a political party of autonomous Sardinia, and the dropping of some more money to us, including an American-made radio, by parachute. The American radio was captured instantly but the agents, it seems, are still at large. Sardinia has just about enough grain to support it until mid-December; collections for the United Nations have dropped off as soon as the "United Nations" announced that President Roosevelt was going to give everybody 100 grams of bread extra. However, Sardinia has 100 tons of Piero Rosendo cheese ready to export and a surplus of 250,000 lbs of tinned milk in late December and early January. Unlike Brigadier Dunlop, Colonel Pennington takes a very view of olive oil collection prospects. Sardinia during November had 25 cases of armed robbery and seven murders, which seems a pretty decent record under present world conditions. On the progress of Public Works, the remarks of Colonel

4.622

undertain who will head it. In the absence of a proper dramatic
sequel to the events are unwilling to supply it will be useful
perhaps to record the developments in the crisis in chronological
order.

The origin of the disintegration of the Bonomi government
is not quite clear. It has been known for some time that the leftist
parties wanted a stronger representation in the cabinet and presumably
had been pressing Bonomi. On the other hand, AVANTI declared on
Tuesday that the Liberals were to visit Alghero as they were anxious
to return to the old pre-fascist Italy rather than accept the Socialist
orientation towards the future. However true the charges may be, it
was the first open statement from the Left to the effect that the
Liberals were the obstacle to unity. This charge was maintained
during the week and, it need hardly be said, refuted by the Liberals.
On Tuesday, too, ITALIA LIBERA (Action) came out in the open and
affirmed that Sforza was the man indicated for the Foreign Affairs
portfolio. Later in the same day the Action Party went further and
declared it would not collaborate in any government which would not
assign the post to Sforza. By this time the British "vetoes" against
him had made known and he had been offered the Italian
ambassadors of the six parties consultations which had been entrusted to
him the first day of the crisis. As that day, as AVANTI put it, two
crises: "In order Bonomi and the crisis Sforza." On Wednesday the
Socialist Party joined the Action group in protesting against the
tentative accorded Sforza and (furthermore) stated its unwillingness
to serve under Bonomi. The Communists, though speaking mildly and
urging Italians not to forget their debt to the Allies, indicated
their solidarity with the Socialists and maintained that Bonomi had
not followed the democratic program laid down by the C.I.N. Bonomi
wrote a letter to Nenni earlier that he considered the C.I.N. the
expression of the most important political currents in the country -
but not the only ones. On Thursday the prince, who had conferred
with political figures of all colors (Republicans and Socialists refused
to go to the Quirinale but the rest, including Foglietti, went willingly
enough) charged Bonomi with the formation of a new ministry.

By Thursday the cleavage between Left and Right had deepened.
The Communist, Socialist and Action parties were resolved not to accept
Bonomi. ITALIA LIBERA going as far as to say that he had put himself
outside the pale by handling old negotiations to the Luogotenente rather
than to the C.I.N. and AVANTI observing sadly that he had now only
two alternatives: either to fight democracy or to retire. None the
less the other parties - Christian Democrats, Liberals and Labor
Democrats - were willing to accept him. At this time too there was
talk of Pini as an alternative; the Left would follow him and the
others promised support if Bonomi should fail, the Liberals being
particularly insistent that the latter be given a chance to try.

This is substantial, the position as the year goes. Bonomi is still trying to get, as seen by ITALIA NUOVA (the conservative-conservative organ whose adherents have had an existing war with the prospect of participation in the government before them) the alternatives are as follows: 1. Bonomi has lost a government based on the three parties which will accept his and reinforced by others outside the six party group. 2. He may form a so-called cabinet of technicians, at least theoretically non-political. 3. He may give up the attempt and a government more closely linked with the C.L.N. and presumably more to the left may come in.

The six party coalition was not a-bis in showing lack of cohesion under pressure of circumstances; Anglo-Saxon unity also yielded somewhat under the strain. After English disapproval of Scorta had been well aired in the press a statement came from Stettinius indicating that the United States and nothing against him. ("A victory for us," cried A. J. A. Egan, speaking Friday in the House of Commons, objected to the use of the word "victory" to describe England's attitude but reaffirmed the British thesis that Scorta who, Egan claimed, had not kept his promise to the British government to support the King and Badoglio and who had indeed worked against Bonomi as well, was hardly the man to be made Foreign Minister at this time. Egan also added pointedly that Italy was not as ally but a co-belligerent and at the moment a base of Allied military operations. Italians did not like the tone of his remarks at all. They could find however some consolation in Alexander's words of praise for Italian unity he had visited. On Friday the Cavotona division, and in British uniforms, passed through Rome. The crowd followed them with pious enthusiasm. Even a determined group of adolescents whom we saw saluting the Carabinieri while chanting "Repubblica, Repubblica" like a college yell, took time off to applaud as the trucks rolled by. The man in the street seems heartily behind the war effort, as nearly as we can judge, and - if the truth must be told - relatively indifferent to the political crisis. Indeed even Nenni is reported to have said that the crisis was of major concern only to a few politicians and a score of journalists. He probably overlooked the case (and ITALIA NUOVA did not overlook the opportunity to improve his "cynicism") but he may not have been far wrong.

The confirmation by the Senate of Alexander Kirk as Ambassador to Italy was also imminent this week. He, as well as the British Ambassador and Commodore Stone, had had a busy week of conferences with the Lungotevere and various political leaders.

2. AMS with the Allies

The latest report from Fifth Army AMS - which takes us only up to November 23, while Eighth Army AMS has no report since November 14 - is that the Fifth Army has no report since November 14. Whether this is due

been visited, had not kept his promise to the British Government to support the King and Antonio. He had indeed worked against Bonomi as well, was hardly the man of no opinion. He had indeed worked against Bonomi. Elen also added pointedly that Italy was not an ally but a co-belligerent and at the moment a base of allied military operations. Italians did not like the tone of his remarks at all. They could find however some consolation in Alexander's words of praise for Italian units he had visited. On Friday the German division, blind in British uniforms, passed through Rome. The crowd followed them with playful enthusiasm. Even a determined group of adolescents whom we saw talking the Carabinieri while chanting "Repubblica". Repubblicani like a college yell, took time off to applaud as the trucks rolled by. The man in the street seems really behind the war effort, as nearly as we can judge, and - if the truth must be told - relatively indifferent to the political divide. Indeed even Nenni is reported to have said that the crisis was of major concern only to a few politicians and a score of journalists. He probably overstated the case (and ITALIA NUOVA did not overlook the opportunity to deplore his "cynicism") but he may not have been far wrong.

The confirmation by the Senate of Alexander Kirk as Ambassador to Italy was also imminent this week. He, as well as the British Ambassador - Mr. Constance Stone, has had a busy week of conferences with the lungotene and various political leaders.

2.

AMG with the Armies

The latest report from Fifth Army AMG - which takes us only up to November 23, while Eighth Army AMG has no report since November 14 - strikes a more optimistic note than usual. Whether this is due to encouraging new facts or to a change in citizenship we cannot say. (Colonel Mayo has gone to South Africa on leave) But it is certainly good news that the total grain collection for Tuscany is 92% of the estimated figure, and equal, in spite of battle scars, to that of 1943. The estimate for olive oil production in Pisa, Lucca, Pistoia and Florence is between 50,000 and 100,000 quintals, and a sufficient number of small mills can be put into operation to deal with the crop. In general except where floods or fires still hinder operations winter planting is going ahead well. Rice-clearance is also making progress in spite of equipment and transport shortages and 5th Army AMG reports that in Florence province there has been great initiative, and local areas have been largely cleared with the help of trained UNPA personnel. Civilian squads have started work in Pisa and Lucca. Pisa city is nearly clear, and a school of instruction has been started at Pistoia. A new centre has been opened at Lucca for partisans pending their absorption in employment on road maintenance, and other such centres will be opened where and when necessary. On supply and transport 5th Army AMG remains pessimistic as usual and in circumstances no doubt justify - there are no means of moving the fuel which is so

badly needed in the "rice towns". Supplies the Col. that an abundance of lights is available in London and that the non-implementation of the "proposed" 300,000 tons of rice would be a disaster to the people, and the word HUNGER is appearing in English in the walls of Florence, while people are still not receiving the "rice" and "out of the frying pan into the fire."

The CIM have still not responded to the present, whose morale, reported going up in our issue of Nov. 15, is now reported going down.

3. Bringing Home the Bacon

Colonel W. J. Leahy, director, Food Sub-Commission, is back at AC after what started to be a two-week trip to Washington and London last September. And judging by the happy relief in the Economic Section, Col. Leahy's trip was highly productive, both as to his main mission - getting implementation for a 300,000-ton ration for Italy, and for an extremely desirable by-product, better understanding of AC's problems in the world-struggling headquarters across the seas. The gist of the colonel's report on his activities is as follows: 1. The 300,000-ton ration was now being accepted as the basis of all further subsistence planning for Liberated Italy. 2. Arrival of supplies for the increased ration will depend on the allocation of the necessary shipping, which has already been procured. The mechanics are now being worked out with AFHQ at Caserta. The program agreed upon by both the Americans in Washington and the British in London runs from January to June, 1945. Colonel Leahy's mission was to look his thanks to the staff of Washington agencies among those consulted who had to give their approval before the program received top blessing - the Colonel pointing out that naturally would have resulted from his efforts and it not been for the fine personal cooperation of all the officers and officials he dealt with - were the following: Civil Affairs Division, International Division of Army Service Forces, Office of the Quartermaster General, Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, State Department, Foreign Economic Administration, Department of Agriculture, the British Embassy in the U.S., and the British War Office and Ministry of Supply in London. One result of Colonel Leahy's rounds, gathering support from every quarter, was the discovery of 3,000,000 bags of Cuban pulses or dried beans of the 1942 crop which were found available.

The following brief table in tons gives an indication of the extent of the agreements reached, the high point of which is that 107,000 tons of wheat/rice a month are now earmarked for all Italy.

August AFHQ Estimates	AC Mission Estimates	Now Accepted	Net Results	Percentage Increase
				461

...and for an extremely desirable by-product, better understanding of AD's problems in the world-staffing headquarters across the seas. The list of the colonel's report on his activities is as follows: 1. The AD's mission has now been accepted as the basis of all further substantiated planning for liberated Italy. 2. Arrival of supplies for the intended nation will depend on the allocation of the necessary shipping, which has already been procured. The necessities are now being worked out with AFHQ at Caserta. The program agreed upon by both the Americans in Washington and the British in London runs from January to June, 1945. Colonel Lee's mission was to look him through the maze of Washington and among those consulted who had to give their approval before the program received top blessing - the Colonel pointed out that nothing naturally would have resulted from his efforts had it not been for the fine personal cooperation of all the officers and officials he dealt with - were the following: Civil Affairs Division, International Division of Army Service Forces, Office of the Quartermaster General, Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, State Department, Foreign Economic Administration, Department of Agriculture, the British Embassy in the U.S., and the British War Office and Ministry of Supply in London. One result of Colonel Lee's work, rather than support from every quarter, was the discovery of 3,000,000 bags of Cuban pulses or dried beans of the 1942 crop which were found available.

The following brief table in tons gives an indication of the extent of the agreements reached, the high point of which is that 107,000 tons of wheat/flour a month are now earmarked for all Italy.

661

	August AFHQ Estimates	AD Mission Estimates	Now Accepted	Net Results	Percentage Increase
Wheat	600,000	1,302,000(a)	642,000(b)	42,000	7
Dried Vegetables	None	135,800(a)	68,440(b)	68,440	all
Sugar	15,400	51,880(a)	38,100(b)	19,200	100
Milk	5,000	23,970	23,670	14,310	148
Meat	None	20,180	20,180	20,180	all
Fats	13,500	13,500	13,500	---	---

- (a) Subject to adjustment according to operational plans, available shipping and stocks found in North Italy.
- (b) For liberated Italy, with surplus available for North.

4. Displaced Persons

An enlightening summary of one of the major problems following in the wake of war was given the other day before the Allied Advisory

Council for Italy by Colonel W.B. Findley, Director of Adult Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. Here are some points from his address.

"There are at present in liberated Italy some 23,000 displaced persons. Of these 9,000 live in camps and 14,000 are living in private residences. These 14,000 are entitled to certain financial allowances from the Italian Government and also, in many cases, to allowances from the countries to which they belong. The nationals of the United Nations are also entitled to ration on a more generous scale than the ordinary Italian civilian ration. The Sub-Commission administers and pays these allowances and distributes the ration cards for the additional ration.

"With the freeing of France and the Balkans a further problem has arisen. There are in Southern France 250,000 Italians, partially refugees, partially forced labour, to be returned to Italy. There is in the Balkans, a large number of soldiers who formerly belonged to the Italian Army and of civilians who resided or worked in Albania or Greece. The Commission has the personnel and the machinery to plan and deal with the reception of such persons and it has therefore been made responsible for the repatriation of Italians (other than prisoners of war) to Italy and of other nationals from Italy. In this connection the term 'repatriation' is used loosely to cover the return of persons to their normal place of residence, though not their country of origin and the settling of the stateless or persecuted in their new homes.

"The following figures indicate scope of the problem:

	Count with	To be dealt with in N. Italy (est)	Total
Italy War Refugees to-date	141,000	200,000	341,000
Displaced persons repatriated	11,500		31,500
Displaced persons in			
Liberated Italy	23,500	50,000	73,500
			<u>445,000</u>

"Estimate of Repatriates to be affected:

To Italy:	From Enemy Countries	
	From France	600,000
	From former Italian divisions	800,000
		<u>1,400,000</u>

From Italy:	Greece and Poland	
	Yugoslavia	5,000
	Germany	9,000
		<u>25,000</u>
		5,000

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

to the Italian Army and of civilians who were killed or worked in Albania or Greece. The Commission has the personnel and the machinery to plan and deal with the reception of such persons and it has therefore been made responsible for the repatriation of Italians (other than prisoners of war) to Italy and of other nationals from Italy. In this connection the term "repatriation" is used loosely to cover the return of persons to their normal place of residence, though not their country of origin and the settling of the stateless or persecuted in their new homes.

The following figures indicate scope of the problem:

	Dealt with	To be dealt with in N. Italy (est.)	Total
Italy War Refugees to-date	141,000	200,000	341,000
Displaced Persons repatriated	21,000		21,000
Displaced Persons in Liberated Italy	23,000	50,000	73,000
			<u>445,000</u>

Estimate of Repatriations to be effected:

<u>To Italy:</u>	From Enemy Countries	180,000
	From France	200,000
	From former Italian Divisions	60,000
		<u>1,180,000</u>
<u>From Italy:</u>	Greeks and Poles	5,000
	Rumanians	9,000
	Germany	28,000
	Other Nations	5,000
	Stateless	5,000
		<u>49,000</u>

These figures also indicate one of the problems to be faced: REPATRIATION. Over one million Italians have to be returned to Italy. It is for the Commission to provide the necessary machinery to receive them but when this should take place is a matter of high policy involving both political and economic questions as well as transport. Planning cannot be taken to any advanced stage until a key plan on this subject has been received. Any such plan will be dependent also on the plans of the staff responsible in the dispatching countries, with whom the plans will have to be co-ordinated.

The question as to whether the frontier shall be closed to prevent unauthorized self-transportation with the possibility of displacement of labour, transport and supplies, and the importation of typhus or other diseases by bodies of returning refugees is also one of high policy. Here again the planning of staging camps and transportation cannot proceed until the routes by and water and times at which repatriation will be allowed are known. Such plans will also

have to be coordinated with the dispatching countries.

The second major problem is CLOTHING. An attempt is being made to obtain salvage clothing from the Allies and repair shops are being set up to deal with such salvage as can be obtained. The scale of the problem can be gauged when it is said that 100,000 blankets and 25,000 coats are required at once for present urgent needs and other items on the same scale.

Many of the ex-Italian soldiers to be repatriated from overseas are invalids and in need of care. They will have to be received in hospitals and whether Land Forces Sub-Commission or Displaced Persons are responsible, they will require clothing to go home in. It is no answer to say that that is a responsibility of the Italian Government unless that Government is in a position to find clothes on that scale. At present it is not.

Lastly there is the problem when is the problem of the whole AC; inefficiency of TRANSPORT - the problem of providing further transport is urgent and acute.

6. Qids and Ends

UNRRA which has been waiting to start business as soon as possible in Italy by borrowing AC supplies has been persuaded first, to follow through on their request; second, to check if and when shipping is available, and third, only then to borrow from AC up to 2,000 tons of goods, to be repaid when their own supplies arrive. U.S. Congressmen from the House Military Affairs Committee will visit Italy and the AC shortly to see things at first hand. Fleet Admiral Alexander will review 2,000 Carabinieri in Rome in the near future. The Public Relations Branch is having sent to every American officer, enlisted man and civilian in AC/AMG a biographical form to fill out for a news article in each man's hometown newspaper, in accordance with standard U.S. Army PR practice, so please fill out your form and return it to your adjutant as soon as possible after receipt. Macerata Province reports that 30,000 tonnes of maize is ready for collection as soon as warehouse space becomes available. Lieut. Col. Vorley, who has been dealing with civil affairs in Burma, has been a recent visitor to AC, looking particularly into Displaced Persons and Repatriation activities. Maj. John Beattiger, formerly with the 6th Army AMG and now with the Civil Affairs Division, U.S. War Department, is current visitor to Italy. Story without comment: 1. Before the May campaign, there was an estimated 800,000 km. of electricity in Central Italy from Cassino to Pisa-Rimini; 2. The Allies, on their arrival, found 45,000 km. left; 3. Today the known capacity is 64,000. Possibly the only electrically-operated transport signal in Italy is flashing these days in Aquila. The signal for

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

the problem of providing transport is urgent and acute.

6. Eds. and Ends

UNRRA which has been waiting to start business as soon as possible in Italy by borrowing AC supplies has been persuaded first, to follow through on their request; second, to check it as soon as shipping is available; and third, only then to borrow from AC up to 5,000 tons of goods, to be re-sold when their own supplies arrive. U.S. Congressional Committee will visit Italy and to AC shortly to see things at first hand. Field Marshal Alexander will review 2,000 Carabinieri in Rome in the near future. The Public Relations Branch is having sent to every American officer, enlisted man and civilian in AC/Ad a biographical form to fill out for a news article in each man's hometown newspaper. In accordance with attached U.S. Army PRO practice, so please fill out your form and return it to your adjutant as soon as possible after receipt. Materate Province reports that 30,000 crates of olive oil are ready for collection as soon as warehouse space becomes available. Lieut. Col. Vorley, who has been dealing with civil affairs in Bursa, has been a recent visitor to AC, looking particularly into displaced persons and Repatriation activities. Maj. John Boettiger, formerly with the 6th Army and now with the Civil Affairs Division, U.S. War Department, is current visitor to H. Story without comment. 1. Before the May campaign, there was an estimated 48,000 kw. of electricity in Central Italy from Cassino to Pisa-Rimini. 2. The Allies, on their arrival, found 48,000 kw. left. 3. Today the kilowatt capacity is 84,300. Possibly the only electrically-operated transport signal in Italy is flashing these days in Aquila. The Grand Air Popolo, as of latest reports, stands at 9,700,327 qtl. or 84 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl. target. The 1946 potato program has begun with the first shipments of 500 tons of seed potatoes from Avezzano to Calabria and Sicily. The large pleurovittata mine, largest surviving liberte mine in Central Italy, began operations on a limited scale last week. The first coal-laden ship to dock at Civitavecchia arrived there while repairs to the dock were being finished, so unloading and repairs were completed together. Approximately 325 tons of imported paraffin wax has been stolen from an Italian-guarded depot at Naples, disrupting the supply on badly that allocation of candles for public sale will be discontinued after the middle of December. A required generating plant at Capriano has added 3,900 kw. to the Central Italy grid system. Passenger steamer service will start shortly between Naples and Cagliari. Service is now being used as a port, the first train ship discharged there the other day. Colonel Poletti has left for the US on a month leave. In pursuance of the policy of the gradual infiltration of civilians Mr. M.H. Taylor(A) has been appointed

(97)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Director of the Transportation S/O with Col. Thomas (B) - expected
from UK - as his Deputy. Col. Adams has been temporarily assigned
to Lombardy Region as Acting Regional Commissioner....

John Adams

LEONEL FIELDS,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AND 354

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

S E C R E T

R26/WB24/138

26 November 1944.

AD WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 34

8 Nov to 12 Nov 44

27 NOV Recd

1. Political

After ten days of political manoeuvre in which Mussolini always apt to fall in Rome, was given full reign, Bonomi tendered the resignation of himself and his ministers to the lieutenant General at noon on Sunday. Among other consequences of this action is the lateness of the Bulletin this week, our delphic oracle having been upset by this last minute climax.

The steps leading to the resignation are somewhat obscure and at best as can only give you rumour as it trickled from the vineyard to the press. There were two main rumour trends - one, current earlier in the week, that the leftist parties wanted stronger representation in the Govt, and were anxious to weed out the "weak sisters" whom they professed to find representing the more moderate parties. Their idea would have been not only to give stronger representation to the "masses" but also to work more closely with the C.L.N. The other school of rumour was based on the alleged attempt of Bonomi to gather about him a Cabinet of technicians. According to Italia Nuova, which, as cautious as your reporter, carefully labelled its own account pure rumour - Bonomi went to Naples and attempted to persuade Orlando, Croce and De Nicola to join the Govt. The three elder statesmen are said to have made the condition that the six party principle should be abandoned and a new Govt formed of able men regardless of party affiliation. When this condition was submitted to the Ministers without portfolio - so the story runs - they refused. This story is not improbable. Tappe stated on 24th Nov that "only a Govt of technicians could gain the approval of De Nicola and other parliamentarians" and on the same day there was an indignant blast from Avanti! against the attempt of the "reaction to exclude the communists from the Govt" by forming a Cabinet of technicians. It was clear - rumour and calumny aside - that something had to be done to reestablish the balance when Cartanini left the Cabinet, and once tinkering begins in such a delicate machinery as the coalition, there is no telling how many or what kind of spare parts will be needed. An added indication of change was the resignation of Visconti Venosta, under-secretary for foreign affairs. It looked as though the Govt was being prepared

Proceeding from the unknown to the known; the council met on the 22nd and drew up a plan for Sardinia similar to that outlined for Sicily (see Bulletin for 22nd Oct). There is to be a Sardinian Council and a Sardinian Bank and the State is to give a billion lire for industrial and agricultural development. The Council also approved of a program for coordination and control of radio and a decree for "revision of films" (which looks very suspicious to anyone who knows anything about "revision" and nothing else). It was stated too that before abandoning the "collateral" price of bread, Rossi would consult the U.S.I.L. and some means of protecting the very poor from too additional burden would be worked out.

The abolition of the General Staff, decreed two weeks ago, was followed this week by the arrest of General Roatta and two of his assistants. The trial of Pentimalli and Del Totto has been again postponed - this time till the 14th of Dec. The press is vigilant but patient. The papers have been concerned about of the week with the plight of the patriots; they have pointed out that the fighters in the north cannot simply go home and wait for spring as the Allies seem to want; Tempe suggested they be given the judicial status of belligerents and sent to France for winter training, and Ughis recommended that they be given rights to subsidies and pensions like any other branch of the Army.

Saragudin's latest speech in London also called attention to the heroism of the patriots. As quoted in the Observer he stressed too the seriousness and responsibility of the anti-party coalition and stated it was his purpose to make England acquainted with the material and moral problems of Italy. Otherwise the week had little of interest in the field of foreign affairs; formal exchange of ambassadors took place between Italy and Russia, Kostylov, already named by Moscow, was accepted by the Italians and Quaroni became Italian ambassador to Russia. De Gaulle's hope for a true reconciliation between France and Italy was warmly echoed in the press - Italians would like nothing better.

2. Mission

One of the most interesting incidents that have occurred recently on the economic side of Italy and one which in fact looks forward into the post-war period, is the current visit here of the all-American Culbertson Mission, headed by Lieut. Col. William B. Culbertson, who carries the personal rank of ambassador. (He was former U.S. Minister to Panama and U.S. Ambassador to Chile). With him are six others, five of whom are American businessmen and four of whom are members of the United States Economic

and all for spring as the Allies seem to want. Tempo suggested they be given the juridical status of belligerents and sent to France for winter training, and Ulton recommended that they be given rights to subsidize and pensions like any other branch of the Army.

Carandini's first speech in London also called attention to the heroism of the patriots. As quoted in the Observer he stressed too the seriousness and responsibility of the six party coalition and stated it was his purpose to take England acquainted with the material and moral problems of Italy. Others also the week had little or interest in the field of foreign affairs; formal exchange of ambassadors took place between Italy and Russia. Kostylev, already named by Moscow, was accepted by the Italians and Quaroni became Italian ambassador to Russia. De Gaulle's choice for a type reconciliation between France and Italy was warmly accepted in the press - Italians would like nothing better.

2. Mission

One of the most interesting incidents that have occurred recently on the economic side of Italy and one which in fact looks forward into the post-war period. In the current visit here of the all-American Culbertson Mission, headed by Lieut. Col. William S. Culbertson, who carries the personal rank of ambassador. (He was former U.S. Minister to Romania and U.S. ambassador to Chile). With him are six others, five of whom are American businessmen and four of whom are members of the United States Commercial Company, an adjunct of the American Foreign Economic Administration, which has been engaged in economic warfare against the Axis through pre-emptive buying of goods and raw materials in all neutral countries.

For example, one of the nations in which buying and bidding was not as heavy and at exorbitant prices between Germany and the Allies was naturally Turkey. Mr. Van Lear Woodward, a member of the Mission who is also vice president of the U.S.C.C. and in private life a member of the big New York importing and exporting firm of Swisher & Co., was one of the original agents for many of the Turkish purchases. Since July, the Mission has surveyed the scene in North Africa and in the Middle East. While in the latter place, Mr. Woodward looked over the U.S. stockpiles in Turkey which, now that the pressure has eased off, are to be sold, if possible, at the price best calculated to make the least dent on the poor taxpayer's pocket. Certain wares, thus,

have been offered to the Italians through AC and discussions are being held as to how best to do this, a problem obviously of payment. There can be no question of sale at the original buying price but mostly of covering charges and transportation. Offered are several commodities that can be put to effective use immediately in this shortage-stricken country, as for example, woolen and cotton yarn for textile mills, which before the war used the self-same Turkish products.

Other items include asbestos, blue poppy seed, casings, castor oil seed, catgut, raw cotton clippings, old cotton rags, cotton waste, gallnuts, kerosene-toll soap, hempseed, linseed, linseed cake, linseed oil, gun fragments, gun fragments, rapeseed, sesame seed, soy beans, sunflower seed, woolen rags, airdried sheepskins, dyed salted sheepskins, airdried lambskins, dyed salted goat skins, pickled sheepskins, valet.

The Mission whose sole function is exploratory, with no authority to make any commitments, has been investigating the industrial capacity of Italy, the possibilities of import and export trade and the currency exchange position. Both the Mission and the Economic Section have been full of mutual compliments on their relationship, the Mission being frankly impressed with the alert awareness of problems by AC and the Economic Section being heartened by the crisp, factual approach of the Mission whose members, as businessmen, are considering only what is practical and feasible in returning trade to private channels as soon as possible and so allow the vitality of individual enterprises to do its share in the promotion of reciprocal trade. One step might be the strong revival of Italian handicrafts. It might be added, however, that the Mission soon found that many Italian firms, although the beneficiaries of cheap labor and cheap power (that is, in normal times), were also full of padded political payrolls and had sites in the most uneconomic positions, again for political reasons of Fascist autarky, a combination of circumstances that will clearly prevent them from assuming a competitive position in post-war world markets.

Other members of the Mission are Mr. John L. Gillis, vice president of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., Medical Supply House; Mr. Victor Bowen, executive vice president of the American Steel Export Co.; Mr. Richard C. Thompson, manager of the Export Division of the Electric Auto-Lite Co.; Mr. William Friedlaender, retired importer, and Mr. Henry Fox, chief of the Division of Commercial Treaties of the U.S. State Department.

438

no authority to make any commitments, has been investigating the industrial capacity of Italy, the possibilities of import and export trade and the currency exchange position. Both the Mission and the Economic Section have been full of mutual compliments on their relationship, the Mission being frankly impressed with the alert awareness of problems by EC and the Economic Section being heartened by the crisis, factual approach of the Mission whose members, as businessmen, are considering only what is practical and feasible in returning trade to private channels as soon as possible and so allow the vitality of individual enterprise to do its share in the promotion of reciprocal trade. One step might be the strong revival of Italian handicrafts. It might be added, however, that the Mission soon found that many Italian firms, although the beneficiaries of cheap labor and cheap power (that is, in normal times), were also full of padded political payrolls and had sites in the most uneconomic positions, again for political reasons of Fascist autarky, a combination of circumstances that will clearly prevent them from assuming a competitive position in post-war world markets.

Other members of the Mission are Mr. John L. Gillis, vice president of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., medical supply house; Mr. Victor Bowman, executive vice president of the American Steel Export Co.; Mr. Richard C. Thompson, manager of the Export Division of the Electric Auto-Lite Co.; Mr. William Friedlaender, retired importer, and Mr. Henry Fox, chief of the Division of Commercial Treaties of the U.S. State Department.

3. Vanguard of a new Italian Army

On Friday the 24th a first contingent of the six Italian "groups" now being re-equipped and reorganized passed through Rome on its way north. This passage of a small contingent - 200 vehicles in all - was a mere or less minor event, partly owing to the desire to keep publicity to a minimum until the new groups have distinguished themselves in battle and partly also to the fact that the march-past which had been proposed was changed at the last moment into the mere passing of troop-carrying vehicles of every varied shape and size. Nevertheless the Roman citizenry, encouraged by the Committee of Liberation, decided to turn out and line the streets in large numbers, and the Lieutenant-General, appearing in Rome in public for the first time since our entry, took the salute. He seemed nervous - as indeed he well might be in view of prevailing polemics - when he stepped on to the dais, but he received a good round of applause, though there

were a few whistles. A group of young monarchists gave him an ovation when he re-entered his car at the end of the ceremony. About the sincerity of the Roman welcome to this first detachment of democratic Italian troops there was no doubt at all: the enthusiasm and goodwill of the crowds was reminiscent, as a Reuters correspondent remarked, of Roman scenes in early June.

Of the six new Italian groups, roughly equal in number to three Allied divisions, two are now virtually ready - having been re-equipped and trained in the astonishingly short space of four months - and a start has been made with the training and equipment of the remainder. Both training and equipment, including guns, rifles and ammunition, are British, as rations will also be. Major-General Browning, who, as GOC, MHA, has supervised the reorganization of the Italian Army, says that the tank and artillery are of first-rate quality. "Give me two years with British officers and NCOs," says General Browning, "and we'd have an army as good as any in Europe".

Perhaps the dominant note of Friday's parade was spontaneity. No orders to come out and cheer, no cut-and-dried propaganda, few police - in fact, a Roman holiday.

4. The High Command

Mr. MacMillan, Acting President of the A.C., is now in London, for discussion concerning future operations of the Commission, and will shortly proceed to Washington where he will be met by General Spafford of G-5. On the agenda, besides the general policy of the economic rehabilitation of Italy, are: Position of UNRRA, which now operates through the AC but which says it must enter into negotiations with the Italian Government before it can consummate technical delivery of supplies here; clarification of Categories A (immediate requirements to avoid disease and unrest) and Category B (longer-term first aid foods) in the material help being planned for Italy, and civilianization of the AC. On this latter point, Brigadier Lush who recently returned from London, reported that a few British civilian appointments on a permanent basis may be soon forthcoming. Mr. MacMillan was also asked by the Economic Section to settle a disturbing report that the 1,700 3-ton trucks asked for by AC will be 18-ton trucks, a development which would literally cut in half the present requisition for this urgently needed transport.

...we'd have an army as good as any in Europe".

Perhaps the dominant note of Friday's parade was spontaneity. No orders to come out and cheer, no cut-and-ried propaganda, few police - in fact, a Roman holiday.

4. The High Command

Mr. MacMillan, Acting President of the A.C., is now in London, for discussion concerning future operations of the Commission, and will shortly proceed to Washington where he will be met by General Spofford of S-B. On the agenda, besides the general policy of the economic rehabilitation of Italy, are: position of UNRRA, which now operates through the AC but which says it must enter into negotiations with the Italian Government before it can consummate technical delivery of supplies here; clarification of Categories A (immediate requirements to avoid disease and unrest) and Category B (longer-term first aid goods) in the material help being planned for Italy, and civilianization of the AC. On this latter point, Brigadier Lush who recently returned from London, reported that a few British civilian appointments on a permanent basis may be soon forthcoming. Mr. MacMillan was also asked by the Economic Section to settle a disturbing report that the 1,700 3-ton trucks asked for by AC will be 18-ton trucks, a development which would literally cut in half the present requisition for this urgently needed transport.

5. Sicilia Liberata

It is probably fair to say that Sicily is both better and worse off than the Italian mainland and that conditions there are more serious in some respects and considerably easier in others than they have been reported. The gravest situation is a definite shortage of food for sale. There are several reasons why the market did not work satisfactorily this year, why less than half the estimated stocks were brought in. But the main one seems to be that the Sicilians have made up their minds that the lives in going to dissolve into thin air as soon as the war ends in Europe and there is a concerted rush for "staple goods" which makes prices and regulations meaningless. No spending by Allied troops exists in Sicily to keep prices at an artificial level. You can walk the length of Via della Libertà and Market in Palermo and you will not see a single Allied uniform or vehicle. You can stand for a quarter of an hour in the square outside the Cathedral in Catania and only civilians will pass by. But prices are higher in the shops than they have ever been in Naples or Rome, higher than they were

last fall, higher than they were this spring. Merchants do not care whether they sell or not. There are some sample prices listed down at random in both Palermo and Catania: Shoes sell for four, six, eight and ten thousand lire a pair; cloth caps for boys 650; white sewing thread 300 a spool; locally made toothpaste 100 a tube; cheap black cotton socks 450 a pair; men's cotton shirts 1300 to 1700; men's suits 2000 to 2500 a metre and rough thick cloth for overcoats 2700 to 3000; a sheno fur coat which looks like deerskin with the hair left on is priced at 28,000 lire. Cigarettes bring 100 to 250 lire a pack. Walnuts are 70 lire a kilo as against 35 in Naples last winter. The only thing which is reasonably priced is soap, for which there is obviously no insistent demand. Allied officials do not believe the wheat which was not amassed is being held for the black market, though black market bread in Catania is already 100-120 lire a kilo. They say that grain and oil are more probably being hidden away for "barter currency" to be used when the lire blows up. The English pound sells for 1000 lire, a gold sovereign for 500. Repairs and improvements to private property are going on at a noticeable rate, because the people are turning paper money into bricks and mortar at any price. Public works, however, are pretty much at a standstill and church repairs are going very slowly. Most of the bridges have been rebuilt and the railways are all running but road work is in arrears and if any more railway rolling stock is drained off to the mainland the few industries trying to operate will be crippled. The government control plan is said to be bogged down in red tape and working very badly. Forced permits to cross the streets of Messina have sold for as much as 100,000 lire.

Men who ought to know pick-up the idea that the Mafia has been revived as an organized movement, though they say there may be a rapprochement between lesser politicians and local criminal groups. What has happened, they say, is that the Allies in attempting to eliminate Fascism in an island where it never really existed except in the schools so weakened the machinery of law enforcement that the Sicilians have returned to their traditional custom of ignoring the law and enforcing their own ideas of justice. Isolated bandit gangs are being broken up, but the prisons are clogged. There are 12,000 persons awaiting trial in Sicily, 1501 of them in close arrest. Red tape and bribery on the lower levels of Italian administration are reported as flourishing as ever. All AMI-appointed prefects but two have been sacked. There is no question of holding elections for local posts. An attempt by the local Giunta of Catania to interfere in the election of a University Rector was

being driven away for "counter currency" to be used when the lire blows up. The English pound sells for 1000 lire, a gold sovereign for 2000. Repairs and improvements to private property are going on at a noticeable rate, because the people are turning paper money into bulins and torter at any price. Public works, however, are pretty much at a standstill and church repairs are going very slowly. Most of the bridges have been rebuilt and the railways are all running, but road work is in arrears and if any more railway rolling stock is drained off to the mainland the few industries trying to operate will be crippled. The sooner control plan is said to be bogged down in red tape and working very badly. Forged pearls to cross the Straits of Messina have sold for as much as 100,000 lire.

Men who ought to know good-people the idea that the Mafia has been revived as an organized movement, though they say there may be a rapprochement between lesser politicians and local original groups. What has happened, they say, is that the Allies in attempting to eliminate Fascism in an island where it never really existed except in the schools so weakened the machinery of law enforcement that the Sicilians have returned to their traditional custom of ignoring the law and enforcing their own ideas of justice. Isolated bandit gangs are being broken up, but the prisons are clogged. There are 12,000 persons awaiting trial in Sicily, 1501 of them in close arrest. Red tape and bribery on the lower levels of Italian administration are reported as flourishing as ever. All AMI-appointed prefects but two have been sacked. There is no question of holding elections for local posts. An attempt by the local Giunta of Catania to interfere in the election of a University Rector was blocked.

457

Schools have not yet opened this year because of an epidemic of small-pox in Palermo (23 cases on Thursday of this week) and for lack of text-books. The high-pressure educational reforms launched last year are disappearing. Teachers are said to be as Fascist as ever. Increasing confusion and political juggling with inspectors in the state schools is expected to result ultimately in the Church taking over practically all Sicilian education. Soup kitchens are running in Palermo and Catania and there is talk of giving one free meal a day in schools after the New Year.

The Regional Commissioner complains that the High Commissioner, Alaisio, is playing politics and cannot be found for days at a time. When he can be persuaded to discuss administrative problems, he often fails to act.

Public Safety officials are sharply critical of reports on the political situation turned in by military security personnel. They say sensational and unverified rumors are reported as fact. Lurid tales are picked up from professional informers. Lt. Col. Snook says: "I do not believe there is any definite plan or any organization to make trouble this winter, though if the food situation becomes very bad there may be immediate trouble which will go far."

Sicily is sunny and warm these days and there are millions of flies. The country seems smaller than it did a few months ago. The rains are late this fall, the electric networks are operating fitfully and the farmers are worried about the spring crops.

There will be no amassed grain left for distribution after the end of December. The pasta ration for the fourth week in September was distributed only in the week beginning 11 November. People will not freeze in Sicily this winter, but there will be hunger.

6. Rieti - Rail Romance

We are not even sure if it was a bell, but Train Number 3310 as it chugs and puffs its way up the mountainside from Rieti to Antrodoco and back again makes those who have an ear for sound think of Adano. What, some months ago, AMG 8th Army's Major Crippen entered Rieti, he found railwaymen sitting among their burnt out stock and damaged sheds and track with a sad look in their eyes. Not a railwayman himself, he soon had organized ranks of workers feverishly tearing up, salvaging and relaying track, removing mines and debris from tunnels, rebuilding stations and overhauling a small locomotive and a massive Wagon Lita restaurant car left by the Germans, until 22 kilometers of railroadworthy track stretched through the mountains from Rieti to Antrodoco and Train Number 3310 was ready. On its inaugural run every dignitary for miles around vied for the honor of standing on the footplates, while the huge Wagon Lita coach was crammed with tired cyclists and gaily dressed peasant women. Once a shortage of fuel threatened a crisis, but Transportation Sub-Commission decided not to freeze on the little landlocked train even if it did not make a connection with any other line and the Military Railroad Service is not averse to a little romance in its life either, so Train Number 3310 got its coal. Today, as the small engine and the big restaurant car carry all manner of goods and persons on a once daily roundtrip schedule

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

6. Rieti - Rail Romance

We are not even sure if it has a bell, but Train Number 3310 as it chugs and puffs its way up the mountainside from Rieti to Antròdoro and back again takes those who have an ear for sound think of Adamo. When, some months ago, AMG 5th Army's Major Crippen entered Rieti, he found railwaymen sitting among their burnt out stock and damaged sheds and track with a sad look in their eyes. Not a railwayman himself, he soon had organized gangs of workers feverishly tearing up, salvaging and relaying track, removing mines and debris from tunnels, rebuilding stations and overhauling a small locomotive and a massive Wagon Lite restaurant car left by the Germans, until 22 kilometers of railroading track stretched through the mountains from Rieti to Antròdoro and Train Number 3310 was ready. On its inaugural run every dignitary for miles around vied for the honor of standing on the footplates, while the huge Wagon Lite coach was crammed with tired cyclists and gaily dressed peasant women. Once a shortage of fuel threatened a crisis, but Transportation Sub-Commission decided not to Brown on the little landlocked train even if it did not make a connection with any other line and the Military Railroad Service is not averse to a little romance in its life either, so Train Number 3310 got its coal. Today, as the small engine and the big restaurant car carry all manner of goods and persons on a once daily roundtrip schedule between Rieti and Antròdoro, men and women in the fields look up and wave, and consult their watches. According to the Major the people of Rieti have gotten their railroad back, and a great deal more.

7. Pre-view

Final tabulations are on the eve of completion or what may well be considered the first authoritative census taken in Italy for years and probably the first to show in detail the effects of modern war on a country which has served as a battlefield in the bitter fighting between the Nazis and the Allies. The census or Censimento per la Ricostruzione Nazionale was ordered last August by the Economic Section. Photographic copies of the first preliminary report are expected to be ready the first part of the coming month.

-2-

The census has covered 16 compartments, i.e. all provinces from Perugia southward, including the island of Sicily and Sardinia. It included five types of information:

A demographic census covering the entire resident and present population, and laying particular emphasis upon the enumeration of war prisoners, persons transferred to forced labor in Germany, refugees, unemployed, and other groups displaced or disorganized as a result of the war.

An agricultural census covering all farms and enterprises, in addition to usual agricultural information, the extent of war damage to farm buildings, lands, and equipment.

An industrial census covering all firms employing 10 or more persons and counting particularly the extent of war damage to plants and equipment and the extent of German theft of industrial equipment and raw materials.

A transportation survey covering motor transport and the merchant marine.

A survey of living conditions covering food, clothing, housing, health, and public services.

The figures produced may throw some light upon the conditions that await us in areas not yet occupied. The census will include, for example, a "coefficient of war damage" for every commune in Italy suffering damage. The coefficient, the ratio of the number of residential rooms destroyed to the number existing prior to the war, may, when compared with army records of land maneuvers and of bomb tonnages dropped, provide a useful index of damage that may be expected to be found elsewhere.

Partial provincial figures of house destruction available include:

Province	Rooms in destroyed habitations	Rooms in damaged habitations	Rooms not occupied owing to damage	Rooms damaged but occupied
Naples	38,887	53,428	22,733	10,698
Salerno	12,713	6,842	3,785	3,047
Lecco	2	5	2	3
Taranto	12	189	141	13

damage to plants and equipment and the extent of German theft of industrial equipment and war materials.

A transportation survey covering motor transport and the merchant marine.

A survey of living conditions covering food, clothing, housing, health, and public services.

The figures provided may throw some light upon the conditions that await us in areas not yet occupied. The census will include, for example, a coefficient of war damage for every commune in Italy suffering damage. The coefficient, the ratio of the number of residential rooms destroyed to the number existing prior to the war, may, when compared with army records of land maneuvers and of bomb tonnage dropped, provide a useful index of damage that may be expected to be found elsewhere.

Partial provincial figures of house destruction available include:

Province	Rooms destroyed habitations	Rooms in damaged habitations	Rooms not occupied owing to damage	Rooms damaged but occupied
Naples	38,887	23,428	22,733	10,695
Barierno	12,713	6,842	3,735	3,047
Lecce	2	5	2	3
Taranto	425	182	141	16
Catania	12,181	9,109	6,474	3,686
Agrianto	2,389	1,052	635	427
Bari	157	345	244	103
Littoria	27,178	9,638	2,634	7,934
Frosinone	2,375	4,602	2,483	2,122
Benevento	4,768	2,092	1,312	560

456

Chiefly, of course, the census has been designed to help in the making of plans for Italy's future. The preliminary report will contain details on the existence and condition of machinery classified by 2,000 types. Similarly, the details on unemployment, on the animal population, on schools, hospitals, etc. should help fill in blanks in present operational knowledge. Finally, the emphasis upon war damage and German theft should provide one of the most detailed bills of charges that any country will have ready for presentation to the Germans.

The census has been taken by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica under the continuous supervision of Lieut. J.E. Hicks, of the United States Coast Guard, a member of the staff of the Economic Section. The enumeration work was done by the communal authorities with the help of some 10,000 extra employees taken on for the purpose and under the supervision of 223 inspectors trained in Rome and dispatched to the field. The tabulating work is being done by hand by approximately 3,000 clerks - a circumstance necessitated by the fact that the Istituto's tabulating machinery is amongst that taken by the Germans.

8. Note from Predappio

Predappio, birthplace of Mussolini, was recently occupied by Polish troops. A contributor, no less than the Provincial Commissioner of Forlì, describes the place as follows:

"The town is overshadowed by the Duce's castle, Rocca delle Casinate, where he was wont to retire in solitude and take decisions which, it was said, would bear on the future history of the world. The castle now looks down on the passage of those troops which have brought about the downfall of its lord and of the regime he installed.

"In spite of the battle, the town of Predappio is still in fairly good order and the buildings retain their newly-built aspect. The Duce caused a new town to be built on the site of his little village birthplace. Fascist emblems are to be seen everywhere. In the main square the high 'Lictor tower' of a bright red colour, still bears its fasces carved in white marble and the effect of the setting sun shining on it is quite pleasing. There are very few civilians in the streets, but Polish troops everywhere.

"The avenue leading up to the Duce's birthplace, once so well cared for, is evidence, in its present unkempt state, that pilgrimages had ceased long ago. The house itself is almost untouched with the exception of a bomb which slightly damaged a ceiling on the top floor. All the furniture has gone, except two iron beds on the top floor. The inscription 'visitors are requested to write on the walls'. It occurs to us that many visitors who did not obey the injunction, may be now hoping that their signatures will have been obliterated. An Army Unit, which has occupied some of the ground floor premises, has its number painted on the wall, in defiance of any prohibition. The remainder of the house is quite empty except for a three legged table leaning forlornly against one of the walls, and of fragments of broken glass and plaster which are strewn everywhere.

"After much difficulty, the caretaker, a tallish man, after the local

decisions which, it was said, would bear on the future history of the world. The castle now looks down on the passage of those troops which have brought about the downfall of its lord and of the regime he installed.

In spite of the battle, the town of Predappio is still in fairly good order and the buildings retain their newly-built aspect. The Duce caused a new town to be built on the site of his little village birthplace. Fascist apartments are to be seen everywhere. In the main square the high "Lictor tower" of a bright red colour, still bears its fauces carved in white marble and the effect of the setting sun shining on it is quite pleasing. There are very few civilians in the streets, but Polish troops everywhere.

The avenue leading up to the Duce's birthplace, once so well cared for, is evidence, in its present unkempt state, that pilgrimages had ceased long ago. The house itself is almost untouched with the exception of a bomb which slightly damaged a ceiling on the top floor. All the furniture has gone, except two iron bedssteads and some notices with the inscription "Visitors are requested not to write on the walls". It occurs to us that many visitors who did not obey the injunction, may be now hoping that their signatures will have been obliterated. An Army Unit, which has occupied some of the ground floor premises, has its number painted on the wall, in defiance of any prohibition. The remainder of the house is quite empty except for a three legged table leaning forlornly against one of the walls, and of fragments of broken glass and plaster which are strewn everywhere.

"After much difficulty, the caretaker, a tallish man of about forty, Nino Berti by name, was found. He speaks the local dialect (the same as the Duce's) and appears to be quite well fed. He has not much information to impart, except to do his best to impress us with the fact that he never and anything to do with the "Fascists". In spite of his expressive gestation, we cannot help feeling that this is a rather difficult one to swallow. He cannot supply any information, he has no idea where the furniture and various paraphernalia has gone to, his reply to every query is the same: the "Fascists" have been there and have taken everything away.

"We take a turn round the town and talk with the few civilians who are about. They have all the same to tell, nobody and anything to do with Mussolini and they are glad to have seen and, they hope, to have heard, the last of him. It is a fact that the Allied troops have been well received and that the residents have given them a good welcome and that their attitude is the most collaborative. We leave Predappio, wondering how much reliance can be placed on the Duce's fellow citizens, and feeling that they certainly are most ungrateful for all the embellishments and improvements

which the liberality of their once illustrious townsman so lavishly expended on them.

9. Widespread Needs

Senior Commander Stones, of the War Office Civil Affairs Branch, is visiting sub-commissions at headquarters to get first hand experience of AC operations....Lieut. Col. Cralt has been named co-ordinating officer for the devastated regions....A suggestion has been made to repatriate 1,000 Italians from the Iodocanese, a project opposed by AC at this time....As many as 2,000 refugees harbored in Sicily have been repatriated to their mainland homes....Unemployment is rising in the Abruzzi-Marone Region, which, it is feared, may be a harbinger of the near future in other parts....Wheat collections as of reports received by 20 November stand at 2,714,162 qtl. or 54 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl. target figure. Grain in the forward areas is being spoiled by the rains, as, for instance, at Ardab, where the warehouse leaked, so in some areas the damp crop is being issued in lieu of bread on the 200-gram ration cards....Two woolen companies have commenced work at Prato and a further 23 are ready to go as soon as power is available....Several requests for requisitioning of industrial premises will be presented to the first meeting of the Industrial Coordination Committee of the Allied Local Resources Board on December 1....The first fruit ship of the season is now loading in Sicily for export to the U.K....Ration scales for food and petrol in the Republic of San Marino will be the same as in Liberated Italy....The general issue of dehydrated soup and vegetables will be suspended December 1, except in army areas, because of uncertainty over future imports....An acute shortage of freight cars is hampering the movement of wheat from surplus to deficiency areas, particularly, the Rome area....

LIONEL FIELDS,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

at Arezzo, where the warehouses leaked, so in some areas the crop is being spoiled by the rains, as, for instance, crop is being issued in lieu of bread on the 200-gram ration cards.... Two woolen companies have commenced work at Prato and a further 23 are ready to do so as soon as power is available.... Several requests for requisitioning of industrial premises will be presented to the first meeting of the Industrial Coordination Committee of the Allied Local Resources Board on December 1.... The first fruit ship of the season is now loading in Sicily for export to the U.K.... Ration scales for food and petrol in the Republic of San Marino will be the same as in Liberated Italy.... The general issue of dehydrated soup and vegetables will be suspended December 1, except in army areas, because of uncertainty over future imports.... An acute shortage of freight cars is hampering the movement of wheat from surplus to deficiency areas, particularly, the Rome area....

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

455

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017C O P Y.ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 300.5-4

20 November 1944.

24 NOV Recd

SUBJECT: A.G. Weekly Bulletin No. 32.

TO : Major General J.H. Hildring,
Director, Civil Affairs Division,
War Department, Washington D.C.Major-General A.V. Anderson, GBE,
Director of Civil Affairs,
War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

1. Subject Bulletin, for the period 6 - 12 November 1944, is not being distributed by this Section. The normal distribution list includes civilian as well as military agencies in both Washington and London, and the facetious way in which this issue of the Bulletin is written lends itself readily to misinterpretation.

2. The essential material covered in the Bulletin is contained in the factually reported PWB circular Conditions in Liberated Italy No. 42, which has been given normal distribution.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Copy to: HQ ACC APO 394.

*Original with the Branch**This copy to go on OS**file for info only Action
already taken by COS.**Sgt. G.
20/11*

654

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

F26/WB33/PER

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

S. E. C. H. S. I.

19 November 1944

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 33

11 Nov 13 19 Nov 44

copy 2: NY Recd

WHL

1. Political

Cosìc rotto dura più di quello sano - "a crazed pot lasts longer than a sound one" - says a Tuscan proverb, applied this week by IL TIRPO to the Bonomi Government, which was also described by an Allied correspondent as being in its "corrolo state of crisis." Such opinions echoed a general feeling that the Government could not fall because it was already on the ground; in other words, with no electoral machinery and no clear opposition there is nothing to take its place. The crisis, however chronic, certainly went deeper than usual. Intensified partly by immediate causes such as the Lieutenant-General's interview, the rift between the Government and the Tuscan C.L.N., and the "slow-down" order to the partisans of the north; and partly also by remote causes such as the Palermo affair and the general question of Sicily, dissatisfaction at the slow progress of epuration, and, last but not least, disillusionment over a misunderstanding which translated Roosevelt's "waiting" for a ration of 300 grams into a promise of instant fulfillment. But perhaps the greatest single factor of uneasiness was the apparent deferment of victory until the spring, and the consequent necessity for the present Government of partly-liberated Italy to act.

Between November 11 and November 16 all six parties issued orders of the day. These party declarations, largely composed of pious resolutions not altogether new, seemed, if not to indicate a Government fall at least to suggest a reshuffle. The Communists and Christian Democrats (as reported in our last Bulletin) led off on the 11th; on the same day the Liberals issued an order of the day which, though limited to the Sicilian issue, indicated clear sympathy with the idea of greater regional autonomy. The Action Party and Socialists made resolutions on the 17th; on the 18th the Labour Democrats brought up the ball. Common to all these manifestoes were the ideas of grave discontent and government weakness; methods of dealing with these maladies were diverse and vague. The Communists put their emphasis on a greater war effort, more power to partisans and C.L.N., local elections, less Allied control, and a Republic;

653

not fall because it was already on the ground; in other words, with its electoral machinery and no clear opposition there is nothing to take its place. The crisis, however chronic, certainly went deeper than usual. Intensified partly by immediate causes such as the lieutenant-general's interview, the rift between the Government and the Tuscan C.L.N., and the "slow-down" order to the partisans of the north; and partly also by remoter causes such as the Falsero affair and the general question of Sicily, dissatisfaction at the slow progress of epuration, and, last but not least, disillusionment over a misunderstanding which translated Roosevelt's "asking" for a nation of 300 divisions into a promise of instant fulfillment. But perhaps the greatest single factor of uneasiness was the apparent deferment of victory until the spring, and the consequent necessity for the present Government of partly-liberated Italy to act.

Between November 11 and November 19 all six parties issued orders of the day. These party declarations, largely composed of plump resolutions not altogether new, seemed, if not to indicate a Government fall at least to suggest a reshuffle. The Communists and Christian Democrats (as reported in our last Bulletin) led off on the 11th; on the same day the liberals issued an order of the day which, though limited to the Sicilian issue, indicated clear sympathy with the idea of greater regional autonomy. The Action Party and Socialists made resolutions on the 17th; on the 18th the Labour Democrats brought up the ball. Common to all these manifestations were the ideas of grave discontent and Government weakness: methods of dealing with these maladies were diverse and vague. The Communists put their emphasis on a greater war effort, more power to partisans and C.L.N., local elections, less Allied control, and a Republic; the Socialists, six days later, went somewhat further along this line by demanding annulment of the Armistice, the limitation of AC control to "matters directly connected with military organizations", and help for Italy from international socialist organizations. The Christian Democrats in their two orders of the day took a different line. In the first, agitation and disturbance - particularly by the Press - were so roundly condemned that Terrasini himself was moved to write, in the *Unità* of Sunday, a defense of the right of the Press to reflect "popular uneasiness and popular demand." In their second order of the day the Christian Democrats drew attention to the condition of Italy today, stating that 7 million Italians were homeless or displaced, 80% of Italy's motor transport, merchant marine, roads and forests were destroyed, 80% of her railways and electric undertakings out of commission, one third of her towns ruined and 11,000 bridges demolished. Reasoning from these figures that Italy's social and economic structure was imperilled, that for lower standards of living were inevitable, and that immense sacrifices were entailed from the people, the Christian Democrats called on the Government to publish all such facts and figures, and to demand the birth of unity, so to speak, out of tragedy. The manifesto of the Action Party amounted to little more than an admonishment to the

Government is "get together" with the D.L.N. that of the Labor Democrats abroad in Christian Democrat warning against agitation and disorder and reaffirming the "truce" on the institutional question; but added, somewhat naively, that they reserved the right to "persuade" other parties about the necessity of adhering upon a democratic Republic.

Thus far the parties. The Government, at its meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, "heard" the reports of Alcide and Picca, High Commissioners of Sicily and Sardinia respectively. The stories of both islands were told; and perhaps these peripheral worries were not altogether unwelcome diversions to the Roman cabinet. Another diversion, growing rapidly stronger as the week closed, was caused by General Alexander's interruptions given on November 13 to the patriots in the north, which spoke of "a slowing down of the tempo of battle" and a "cessation for the time being of large-scale organized activity." This focussed attention, perhaps fortunately, on the silent of Northern Italy, and on this at least the Italian press could unite in calling for a greater war effort and every sacrifice by Italians in liberated territory for their brothers in the north. It is good to report in this connection that Rome will next week see the first march-past of newly-equipped Italian troops on their way to the front.

An uneasy week politically, with such exasperation over the unfulfilled or incorrectly reported "request" (the Italian "chiedere" may be translated "ask" or "demand") of Roosevelt for a 300 gramme ration. And Churchill's Friday statement that "the war would go on for some time", following Roosevelt's Thursday "victory in sight", did not add to the general gaiety.

2. AND WITH THE ARMS

Eighth Army Alto's report for the first half of November gives a picture which is a good deal less black than light. In such a fought-over area, have been anticipated. Damage seems to be comparatively slight in almost all the recently captured communes such as Precappio, (home of Mussolini) Civitella di Romagna, Rocca San Casciano, Forlimpopoli, Meldola and Forlì itself. In the last there are said to be 35,000 people, all (the town being still under shellfire when the report was written) "living like troglodytes." Everywhere in the area there appears to be a fair amount of grain; in inaccessible districts such as Civitella di Romagna the Prefect of Forlì had, before the arrival of the Allied troops, made a distribution of 2 quintals per worker and 18 quintals per non-worker or child; that is, a year's ration from August 1, 1944 to 1945 of the population, the remaining 10% getting 500 grammes of bread daily at a price of 3.50 per kilo. Normal water supplies have of

and by Italians in liberated territory for their brothers in the north. It is good to report in this connection that Rome will next week see the first march-past of newly-equipped Italian troops on their way to the front.

An uneasy week politically, with much exasperation over the unfulfilled or inaccurately reported requests (the Italian "chiedere" may be translated "ask" or "demand") of Roosevelt for a 300-granite ration. And Churchill's Friday statement that "the war would go on for some time", following Roosevelt's Thursday victory in sight, did not add to the general gaiety.

2. AMS with the Armies

Eighth Army AMS's report for the first half of November gives a picture which is a good deal less bleak than night, in such a fought-over area, have been anticipated. Damage seems to be comparatively slight in almost all the recently captured communes such as Predappio, (home of Mussolini) Civitella di Romagna, Rocca San Casciano, Forlino, Meldola and Forlì itself. In the last there are said to be 35,000 people, all (the town being still under shellfire when the report was written) "living like troglodytes." Everywhere in the area there appears to be a fair amount of grain; in inaccessible districts such as Civitella or Rocca, the prefect of Forlì had, before the arrival of the Allied troops, made a distribution of 2 quintals per worker and 1½ quintals per non-worker or child; that is, a year's ration from August 1, 1944 to end of the population, the remaining 10% getting 400 granths of bread daily at a price of 3.50 per kilo. Normal water supplies have of course been damaged everywhere in the area but wells are plentiful and repairs proceeding speedily. There are few refugees and health seems good, except for a small incidence of dysentery in Predappio and an outbreak of typhoid which has put San Marino out of bounds to troops.

Fifty Army AMS also sends a more or less "all-quiet" report. Some 2,000 refugees have been evacuated to the south, among them a man purporting to be the Bishop of Bergamo. The partisans being held in the center at Florence have been found employment on bloc with an army formation which has made provision for their housing in a Labour Camp; and everyone, it appears, is pleased. The Roosevelt 300-granite declaration has had the same effect as elsewhere - "the population are asking how soon it will become effective... applications are also being received from private undertakings for some of the promised 1,700 trucks."

Florentine politics continue lively. On November 10th 150 women congregated outside the Prefettura with banners bearing the slogans:

"Milk for children!"
 "Away with the Fascist Prefect!"
 "Long Live the Allies!"
 "We want Spuroton!"

It appeared that the second and the fourth were the keywords, the ladies asserting that they preferred privation to Fascism! In fact, the demonstration might perhaps have been considered as politically staged, had not the innocent I.C.L.S. been away in Rome on that day. During the week a visit from the Soviet Labour Delegates was expected, but they were unexpectedly detained in Rome.

3. Walls from the Siena Woods

Army SOAGs and Regional Commissioners met in Conference with AO Headquarters chiefs and officers of the Civil Affairs Section, AAI, in Siena on Friday. With key Commission personnel away, elections in the United States distracting the minds of many officers, foul weather in Italy and roads and bridges washed out, five weeks had flitted since the last Conference. Many things can change in AO/AMG circles in five weeks and several new faces were introduced. But the old difficulties remain, and they were thoroughly aired at Friday's meeting which lasted until mid-afternoon. The Conference opened on an ominous note. Col. Fiske, substituting as Chairman for Brigadier Lush, scarcely back from Britain and busy in Rome, announced that, contrary to rumour, U.S. AO personnel "would not be out of the trenches by Christmas". He said the War Department was exploring the possibility of recalling certain Sub-Commission and Specialist personnel but he doubted if any appreciable numbers would be released. New Year's Day was mentioned as a tentative date-line for a decision.

The food situation, forced into the open by President Roosevelt's request that the bread ration in Italy should be 300 grammes and by a third demonstration in Florence because that quantity is not yet being issued in the Tuscan capital, came in for frank discussion. Mr. Antolini led the chorus with the statement that "we are practically bankrupt." He said a 300 grams ration could and would be issued if the Commission allocated a theoretical stockpile of 800,000 tons of grain in what the meeting called "Kesselring's Italy." But issue on that scale would deplete those stocks, if they exist. To make matters worse the CGIL is pressing for a scale of 350 grammes for workers. November and December imports of wheat were cut back considerably below expectations. There was only one ray of hope: Mr. Mackillian was leaving shortly for London and Washington and was being briefed with the facts for the attention of both Govts. The message to the President will be, in effect, that if 800,000 tons of grain are not found in Northern Italy "we are out of business".

American opinion was instigated by a demand that if Mr. Roosevelt could shake anything out of his sleeve, it was time for him to shake.

circles in five weeks and several new faces were introduced. But the old difficulties remain, and they were thoroughly aired at Friday's meeting which lasted until mid-afternoon. The Conference opened on an ominous note. Col. Fiske, substituting as Chairman for Brigadier Lush, scarcely took from Britain and buy in Rome, announced that, contrary to rumor, U.S. Air personnel would not be out of the trenches by Christmas. He said the War Department was exploring the possibility of recalling certain Sub-Commission and Specialist personnel but he doubted if any appreciable numbers would be released. New Year's Day was mentioned as a tentative date-line for a decision.

The food situation, forced into the open by President Roosevelt's request that the bread ration in Italy should be 300 grams and by a third demonstration in Florence because that quantity is not yet being issued in the Tuscan capital, came in for frank discussion. Mr. Antolini led the chorus with the statement that "we are practically bankrupt." He said a 300 gram ration could not be issued if the Commission discounted a theoretical stockpile of 800,000 tons of grain in what the meeting called "Kesselring's Italy." But issue on that scale would deplete those stocks, if they exist. To take matters worse the GHQ is pressing for a grant of 350 grams for workers. November and December imports of wheat were cut back considerably below expectations. There was only one ray of hope: Mr. MacMillan was leaving shortly for London and Washington and was being briefed with the facts for the attention of both Govts. The message to the President will be, in effect, that if 800,000 tons of grain are not found in Northern Italy "we are out of business".

432

American opinion was instigated by a demand that if Mr. Roosevelt could shake anything out of his sleeve, it was time for him to shake. A British comment was that if anything could undermine our prestige, this situation by the slightest authority for a thing we could not do was surely the way to effect it. The Presidential request has been taken as a pledge in Florence and elsewhere and is a current topic of discussion among Italians. The Florentines, according to Col. Mayne, view it in three different ways. Some say it was an election trick, others say the Fascist Prefect has the grain locked up, others believe it will come true. Meanwhile, over in Aquila, food stores were broken into five times last Saturday night and the Prefect of Macerata fled to Rome to escape a threatened riot. The bread crisis is aggravated by the fact that stocks of supplementary foods are dwindling and no fresh supplies are in sight in any appreciable quantities. The score: dehydrated vegetables will run out in two weeks; soup in mid-January; M & V about 14 February. Annals of oil is being taken over by the Italian government and if it works there will be an issue of 400 grams a month. Mr. Antolini drew a laugh

when he announced that UNRRA had come into Italy with \$50,000,000 in credits and nothing else but a request to borrow 40 stocks of food, transport and medical supplies to start UNRRA distribution.

Minister
Mr. Hopkinson, British/In the Home Embassy, informed the Conference that Mr. Caccia had been sent to Greece by Foreign Secretary Eden to act as co-ordinator of a joint Anglo-American Commission established in that stricken country. The situation in Greece is chaotic from lack of food and the collapse of the economy. It is not sure that Mr. Caccia will return to AC. Reviewing the political situation, Mr. Hopkinson made it quite clear that as far as Britain and the United States are concerned Italy is still a combatant. Italian pressure for full Allied status is expected to increase when the Italians are invited to join in the war against Japan. The official British view that Italian colonies should not be returned will have to run the gamut of the United Nations before it becomes a firm policy. When Italy denounced the 1940 armistice with France, the League Government promptly sequestered all Italian government property in France, but improved relations between the two countries are hoped for. Italy is trying to get news of 100,000 prisoners-of-war in Russia. Turning to the internal political scene, Mr. Hopkinson hinted that unity within the government is not expected to last. It was badly cracked by the interview the Prince Regent gave to Matthews of the New York Times. The Left is nervous of the effect of the Prince's intervention in the constitutional question, claiming that plebiscites in countries which have been Fascist have been fixed. The Christian Democrats by implication have criticized the Left for attacks on the government and carabinieri and seem to be crystallizing on the right rather than the Left. But nobody appears to want a disruption of the government because no group wants to bear the burden of this winter alone and all want to sit in when the machinery for determining the constitutional question is being organized.

There was free discussion of many difficult problems. The carabinieri are not liked in the Communist Province of Grosseto but were reported to have turned the corner in Rome as a result of their strong handling of gangs in the Eternal City. Complete outfits for all the carabinieri in service in Italy are stocked in Naples and Bari and will be moved forward by rail for distribution. Activities of the patriotic Branch were praised and named. Political meetings in Army areas are banned and very strong representations have been made to the Prime Minister of Italy about ministerial trips into forward districts. Col. Gibson of AAI attended the Conference and listened to plans for moving the rear Army boundary north of Florence and Pisa. He explained the security risks involved and reminded the Conference that there is still a German Embassy in the Vatican. Brigadier Upjohn said that though there have been diplomatic shuffles because members of the

between the two countries are hoped for. Italy is trying to get news of 100,000 prisoners-of-war in Russia. Turning to the internal political scene, Mr. Hopkinson hinted that unity within the government is not expected to last. It was badly cracked by the interview the Prince Regent gave to Matthews of the New York Times. The Left is nervous of the effect of the Prince's intervention in the constitutional question, claiming that plebiscites in countries which have been Fascist have been "fixed". The Christian Democrats by implication have criticized the Left for attacks on the government and carabinieri and seem to be crystallizing on the right rather than the Left. But nobody appears to want a disruption of the government because no group wants to bear the burden of this winter alone and all want to sit in when the machinery for determining the constitutional question is being organized.

There was free discussion of many difficult problems. The carabinieri are not liked in the Communist province of Grosseto but were resorted to have turned the corner in Rome as a result of their strong handling of gangs in the Eternal City. Complete outfits for all the carabinieri in service in Italy are stocked in Naples and Bari and will be moved forward by rail for distribution. Activities of the patriots branch were praised and damned. Political meetings in army areas are banned and very strong representations have been made to the Prime Minister of Italy about ministerial trips into forward districts. Col. Gibson of IAI attended the Conference and listened to plans for moving the rear army boundary north of Florence and Pisa. He explained the security risks involved and reminded the Conference that there is still a German Embassy in the Vatican. Brigadier Upjohn said that though there have been diplomatic flurries because members of the Yugoslav mission have been arrested and convicted for espionage Army areas such as Brescia are to continue until the issue has been settled. A debate on the feasibility of moving the three Region HQs now in Chiavari to Rome disclosed that there are 90 vehicles there. Bidding for those cars between Mr. Antolini and Commissioners of active Regions was brisk. In the meanwhile there appears to be some prospect of alleviating the shortage of transport by adopting the PWB method of hiring rather than requisitioning civilian cars. No relief is in sight for the shortage of tires and tubes, the retreading scheme has been only partly successful but some stocks of spare parts have been frozen and there is a chance that batteries will be available within a reasonable time. The Republic of San Marino wants food, supplies, POL and vehicles as well as permission to send to Bari for stocks of oil and wine already bought and paid for. After a brisk exchange of opinions between W/C Beer and Mr. Antolini, with some warning from the sidelines, Mr. Capt. Benson's distribution of a year's supply of grain in Pesaro and Ancona provinces was reluctantly approved and authority given for a similar distribution in Forlì. Col. Marschall wanted to experiment with free trade when he enters Piemonte; Col. Wayne said: "Free trade was tried in King's Italy last year. We all held our breaths. But it made no difference

is all." AMV Bluffs Army pressed for Mexican promotions and promotion was anxious to promote British subalterns brought in from Aca-Aca Regiments.

4. Grain del Record

Wheat harvest collections as of 15 November stood at 9,408,849 quintals or 91 per cent. of the 10 target figure of 11,800,000 quintals for Liberated Italy. The reports from the field in about 10 days to two weeks. For purposes of comparison, on 31 October, 1942, collections were 23 per cent. of that year's total. The recent fortnightly fall in the forward areas have helped further cut down the expected returns since the wheat there was largely stacked in the open and 10 to 20 per cent. say now be considered as lost. In the Marche-Abbruzzi Region farmers are reported feeding grain to horses and cattle. Three areas - Campese, Lido-Verona and Tuscany - have, however, exceeded expectations to date. Calabria and Sicily, of course, still trail. Sicily, with a reduced goal of 2,000,000 qtl., has brought in a little more than 1,200,000. The collection is not even expected by many to reach 1,500,000 qtl. by the end of the year, although sundry devices are being tried out. This now brings to the fore the question of feeding Sicily in such imported wheat and the Agriculture and Food Sub-Commissions have been addressing their attention to this problem recently. Two preliminary studies it appears that Sicily in years of average wheat production imported 200,000 qtl. a year. The Sicilian food situation is further aggravated by the fact that production of wheat now means (fava), a staple of Sicilian diet, is almost half what it used to be due to the shortage of phosphate fertilizers. Using the figure of 1,500,000 qtl. as theoretically delivered to the collection centers by the end of the year, the AC agriculture experts estimate, roughly, that Sicily will need 1,800,000 qtl. of imported wheat for January 1 to July 31, 1943. While the food specialists give their estimate for the same period as 1,500,000 qtl.

5. Turnover

As every manjack in the Economic Section knows, the pressure has been on increasingly in recent months to turn over more and more operational responsibility for administration to the Italian Government. If anything, this turnover pace will increase, despite reports indicate. The Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission took a large step in this direction this week. Henceforth, all civil projects, regardless of cost but providing they involve no critical materials, may be carried out by the Carlo Civile without reference to AC. In the Industry Sub-Commission, arrangements have finally been agreed to by AFHQ to turn back operation of Sardinian coal

has brought in a little more than 1,200,000. The collection is not even expected by many to reach 1,500,000 qtl. by the end of the year, although sundry devices are being tried out. This now brings to the fore the question of feeding Sicily through imported wheat and the Agriculture and Food Sub-Commissions have been addressing their attention to this problem recently. Post preliminary studies it appears that Sicily in years of average wheat production imports 500,000 qtl. a year. The Sicilian food situation is further aggravated by the fact that production of dried horse beans (fava), a staple of Sicilian diet, is almost half what it used to be due to the shortage of phosphate fertilizers. Being the figure of 1,500,000 qtl. as theoretically delivered to the collection centers by the end of the year, the AC Agriculture experts estimate, roughly, that Sicily will need 1,500,000 qtl. of imported wheat for January 1 to July 31, 1945, while the food specialists give their estimate for the same period as 1,500,000 qtl.

5. Turnover

As every conjack in the Economic Section knows, the pressure has been on increasingly in recent months to turn over more and more operational responsibility for administration to the Italian Government. If anything, this turnover pace will increase, top-side reports indicate. The Public Works and Utilization Sub-Commission took a large step in this direction this week. Henceforth, all civil projects, regardless of cost but providing they involve no critical materials, may be carried out by the Genio Civile without reference to AC. In the Industry Sub-Commission, arrangements have finally been agreed to by AFM to turn back operation of Sardinian coal mines to the Italians. Southern Major's October report has a good list of activities transferred back to the natives, many of which, of course, are on a national scale and thus reflect turnover in other regions. For example:

"Distribution of drugs was taken over by civilian authorities; two cement works and two brick works were handed back to their owners; the control of certain minor industries, such as soap, was taken over by the Italian authorities; repairs to power stations and the operation of public utilities were largely handed over to the Genio Civile; agricultural supplies have been handed back to the Consorzio Agrario; military highways have become the responsibility of Italian road engineers; the ports of Castellammare and Torre Annunziata were taken over from the military authorities and Customs from AC; the posts and telegraphs of Naples Comune are now controlled by the State. The Italian Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria is responsible for preparing bills for controlled materials; coal will be received, distributed and accounted for by the Italian State Railways.

few local variations. The Naples zone is still a territory, of course, and the busy port needs constant policing. Further, of the many deserters estimated to be at large between Rome and Calabria, it is fair to assume that many are concealed in the alleyways of Naples. Yet, according to the Zone Commissioner, there is surprisingly little crime. Five-hundred army trucks pass on but on a decreasing scale. There has recently been an order put out over the Sindaco's signature forbidding Neapolitans to shelter in their homes or hotels any member of the Allied Forces; it is expected that this will dry up the source of supply of some of the black market centers. Superficially food would seem not to be a serious matter at the moment; even the food stalls of Santa Lucia (one of the poorer quarters) are well stocked with almost every kind of foodstuff. Prices are not low but at least lower than Rome. Naples is naturally regarded as a supply center in the matter of flour and the Zone Commissioner's efforts to build up sufficient reserve of pane, pasta and farina to take care of possible calls from the North or local emergencies, are conspicuous and strenuous. Naples province itself consumes 870 tons of flour a day. The rationing of olive oil is causing some discontent since at the moment some communes are selling it and others must do without. Public health, we are informed, is good. There have been one or two small-pox flurries in the small towns in the province but prompt action including mass vaccination has averted any danger of an epidemic. Warfare will always have its troubles in Naples but the orphanage is now running well and efficiently. There are 5,000 boys about in the province and the movement is growing. There is still a great shortage of footwear and blankets. Education is in good shape as the second school year after liberation begins. Of elementary schools 68% in Naples province and 90% in the provinces of Avellino and Benevento are open for business. In Naples itself, unapparently, many schools are still requisitioned.

Politics so far as Naples is concerned, indeed at a slower pace than ever. The Zone Commissioner, who was elected by "Avanti" for not accepting the candidate recommended by the local C.L.N. for Sindaco, is actually on the best of terms with the party leaders and it is expected that soon a solution acceptable to all will be reached. Meanwhile the Commissioner is doing a good job. Incidentally, the Zone Commissioner, who was approached by the "partito rivoluzionario" for permission to publish "Bandiera Rossa", achieved a triumph for moderation when he persuaded them to become the "partito rivolutista."

In spite of the persistence of problems of supply and reconstruction and in spite of the presence of the military zone war seems very far from Naples - even further than from unwarned Rome where the political repercussions of the fighting are so immediately felt. The days of tension and the nights of sleeping in the clover are over and the Neapolitan is pretty much himself again.

Some troops have been in Naples a long time and the level-
table has improved. There have been a number of new troops
Allied soldiers (including officers) and Italian soldiers.
There have been an even greater number of troops and Italian soldiers
since the authorities have started to take over the situation.
The situation is, however, delicate and should be treated as highly
secret - and we suspect would be at best immediate.

7. Olive and Ends

grosser province reports, among local government matters, that
the Capture of Monte Argentario is just one perhaps has taken on an
air of certainty since Signor Silvio Goria, too lives there, recently
declared its independence as a "Principality of Peace" in preparation
for the imminent arrival of the Saviour.... Possible manufacture of
small arms and shells in liberated Italy for the war effort has been
investigated recently by Allied specialists from Moscow.... Salvaged
machinery of the Italian Government must be sold at the destroyed
Pugliese plant which produced normally 11 million tonnes a year
may be moved to Pisa as a new production site.... The 100 tons of
American cotton recently received - plus 400 tons of Sicilian cotton
is being made into bed and personal linen, sewing thread for civilians
and some into uniforms and stockings for the Italian Army.... A survey
of the north Tiber valley textile belt shows 30 per cent of the plants
undamaged, 20 per cent capable of short term repairs, 20 per cent
capable of long term repairs, and 30 per cent, totally destroyed....
On the basis of a 200-ton ration of olive oil a month, it is esti-
mated that there will be a deficit of approximately 30,000 tons in
the current olive oil marketing program, despite the intensive efforts
of the eight harvest control officers now on the spot in the Southern
Region.... On the heels of a 10,000-ton distribution of nitrogen
fertilizers in Southern Region, bomb-type issue of imported ferti-
lizers to farmers in Sicily is being planned on the basis of the grain
harvest cereal requirements and deliveries.... Use of supplies as bonuses
in control of collections is also being applied to the fishing indus-
try where villages will have collection centers for fish and distribu-
tion centers for manta, benzine, kerosene and oil for the boats and
the night fishing lamps.... Two steps toward increased coordination of
inter-related economic section activities have been taken in the
establishment of a Priorities and Movement Division, with Mr. Merrill
H. Taylor, American civilian as head, and a Supply and Resources
Division under Mr. Marian Cleveland, the Section's Executive Director..
Two Yugoslavs have been repatriated to their homeland this month....
Plans are afoot to recruit 1,000 Garibaldi's for service
war duty from volunteers for enlistment in the Italian Army.... The
study of German will no longer be compulsory in Italian schools, the
Education Sub-Commission reports.... Noting an almost complete stoppage
of German food supplies, the Food Sub-

Full and plant which produced normally in 1944, nations a year
may be moved to place as a new production site. The 100 tons of
American cotton recently received - plus 400 tons of Italian cotton
is being made into bed and paraffin lines, being threaded for
and sold into underwear and stockings for the Italian Army. A survey
of the North Tuscany textile belt shows 30 per cent of the plants
undamaged, 20 per cent capable of short term repair, 20 per cent
capable of long term repairs, and 30 per cent totally destroyed.
On the basis of a 1943-44 survey of approximately 30,000 tons in
the current olive oil crushing program, despite the intensive effort
of the olive harvest control officials now on the spot in the Southern
Region. On the heels of a 15,000 ton distribution of nitrogen
fertilizers in Southern Region, pump-type leaves or imported ferti-
lizers to farmers in Sicily is being planned on the basis of the grain
harvest local "elections and collection. Use of surplus as bonus
in control of collections is also being applied to the fisher indus-
try where villages will have collection centers for fish and distrib-
tion centers for milt, benzene, kerosene and oil for the boats and
the night fishing lamps. Two steps toward increased production of
inter-related Economic Section activities have been taken in the
establishment of a Provisions and Movements Division, with Mr. Marvitt
H. Taylor, American civilian as head, and a Supply and Resources
Division under Mr. Herman Cleveland, the Secretary Executive Director.
200 Italians have been recruited to their homeland this month.
Plans are afoot to recruit 1,000 Carabinieri in the Italian Army. The
war duty from volunteers for an element in the Italian Army. The
study of German will no longer be compulsory in Italian schools, the
Education Sub-Commission reports. Noting that complete stopp-
of the flow of imported foodstuffs other than wheat, the Food Sub-
Commission estimates that present stocks of imported sugar, canned
meat and dried vegetables will be eaten up entirely by January.
The first autumn ship to reach Italy since May arrived late in October.
To keep up the present bread-pasta ration scale on the Italian main-
land, 112,000 tons of grain are required month by month, at the
moment, one third arrives by sea and two-thirds comes from locally
produced grain. 112,000 bales and 12 cases of silk, worth 3,000
million lire, were stolen last month in transit from Reggio Calabria to
Naples, the value of the silk being estimated at approximately 4
million lire at controlled prices and perhaps ten times that much at
black market prices. 34,331 pairs of repaired shoes were allocated
by the Commerce Sub-Commission during October while on the last day
of the month the S/C had available for allocation in repaired clothing
7,116 blouses, 5,652 pairs of trousers and 11,111 pairs of socks.
Production in the production of a new type of tank made at carbonyl
and paraffin is expected to increase the production of the Saffa match
factory at Naples from 80 million matches a month to 1 billion in a
short time. Three million cigarettes from Rome and another 3,000,000
British Trustpolder cigarettes have been shipped to Florence to meet the

acute tobacco shortage in that city.... Italian exports amounted to 1,616 tons of various products, valued at about 80 million lire, during October.... Re-activation, now under way at the large Solway chemical plant at Resignano, is expected to eliminate completely all imports of caustic soda and sodium carbonate for Italy.... Statistics for venereal disease among British troops in Italy shows that more than 50 per cent. contracted infection in Rome.... Pub Health imports.... Total number of patriots repatriated into the Italian Army as of 31 October was 807.... More than 80,000 persons have now viewed the Palazzo Venezia exhibition of great paintings in Rome.... Of 7,000 Italians arriving in the Rome refugee camps, 5,000 have been repatriated to their home countries.... The Disarmed Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is currently arranging the repatriation of 115 Greeks for Tripoli and Cyrenais, 31 French-Italians for Persim, Africa, 80 Greeks for the United Kingdom (to join the Greek forces), 20 Latin American ecclesiastics for South American countries, 100 Jews for Palestine and 50 other Catholics elsewhere for countries all over the world.... A Sardinian shepherd, vendetta has resulted in the slaughter of some 800 sheep.... A dove from Lt. Col. Dickie, former deputy director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission and now in Greece.... Many of the problems to be faced here are similar to those in Italy - destruction, disruption of communications, neglected land, lack of draft animals, of seed and of fertilizer, but we feel we have made a good beginning and if party enthusiasm, not verbal only, can be enlisted, then our progress will be vastly quickened.... Overheard from a British sergeant at a sergeant's dance "I don't know what this Fascism was about but it seems to have been very popular".

Lionel Fielder,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

1902

785017

24

5/60

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AND
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

426/WR32/PRB

18 Nov 1944

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 32

6 Nov to 14 Nov 44

12 NOV Recd

1. Political

The symphony of the week opened, like Donalducci's Fifth, with three trumpets. Hardly had the echoes of Bonomi and Orlando, recalling the happier days of Vittorio Veneto, died away, than the voice of the Lieutenant General, softly uttered by the New York Times, was heard in the land. Other more distant trumpets sounded. Stalin spoke on Tuesday, Churchill on Thursday; the finale of the Fourth-Ten Election Symphony came from Washington. Among lesser Italian trumpets were the deep note of Croce, Christian-Deveserat and Communist Atlas, and the continuing obbligato of the C.L.N.

The "audience" accorded by the Lieutenant General to Herbert Matthews, although it contained, as AVANTI pointed out, "a hundred reservations", undoubtedly bettered up the political race. It was implied, if not explicitly stated, that the Prince favoured a plebiscite, rather than a Constituent Assembly, to decide the institutional question, that he felt there might be some distinction between popular feeling and party attitudes, and that the monarchy was moving to the left. The Government next day issued a communique which, while not official (as AVANTI tried to make out), the Prince's action, reaffirmed the representative character of the six parties and the Government's pledge for a Constituent Assembly. The press seized upon the bones of contention thus provided. Lucifero in ITALIA NUOVA professed to discover actual agreement between Bonomi, Orlando and the Prince to give a new twist to Italian policy, an attitude which brought the wrath of the Left on his head with dark hints about "fascist fascists" - a much-used phrase this week. Benedetto Croce, in a weighty defence of fence-sitting by liberals, went once to Massimo for proof that neither monarchies nor republics were as the guardians of liberty, and that forms of government were the reflections of their times and not the results of propaganda. For liberals to take sides before the question had "matured" would be unstatesmanlike. VOCE REPUBBLICANA and ITALIA LIBERA found this unacceptable. Lussu maintaining that the liberals were moving to the right, and, presumably, thus meeting the monarchy more than half way. It was clear, on the whole, that the Left was decidedly nervous about the institutional question.

Under these circumstances, the shooting by a P.S. agent of a Communist who was scribbling anti-monarchic slogans on a wall in Via Ravenna on Tuesday was considerably played up. Nobody knows exactly what happened: it seems that two P.S. agents approached

reservations, undoubtedly settled up the political face. It was implied, if not exactly stated, that the Prince favoured a plebiscite, rather than a Constituent Assembly, to decide the institutional question, that he felt there might be some distinction between popular feeling and party attitudes, and that the monarchy was moving to the left. The Government next day issued a communique which, while not criticizing (as Avanti tried to make out, the Prince's notion, re-affirmed the representative character of the six parties and the Government's pledge for a Constituent Assembly. The press seized upon the bones of contention thus provided. Lucifero in ITALIA KRVA professed to discover actual agreement between Bonomi, Orlando and the Prince to give a new twist to Italian politics. An attitude which brought the wrath of the Left on his head with dark clouds about "republican fascists" - a much-used phrase this week. Benedetto Croce, in a weighty defence of fence-sitting by liberals, went back to Mazzini for proof that neither monarchies nor republics were per se the guardians of liberty, and that forms of government were the reflections of their times and not the results of propaganda. How liberals to take sides before the question had emerged would be unstatistlike. VOCE REPUBBLICANA and ITALIA LIBERA found this unacceptable, L'Espresso maintaining that the liberals were moving to the right, and, presumably, thus seeing the monarchy take that half way. It was clear, on the whole, that the Left was decidedly nervous about the institutional question.

Under these circumstances, the shooting by a P.S. agent of a Communist who was scribbling anti-monarchic slogans on a wall in via Pavenna on Tuesday was considerably played up. Nobody knows exactly what happened; it seems that two P.S. agents approached the scribbler in the twilight, asked for their papers, were refused, and in the ensuing scuffle one of the agents fired his revolver, fatally wounding a young Communist, Meati. The incident was belittled by the Leftist press into a patriotic act, this requisited in scribbling being termed by them "patriotic". This requisited in processions laying floral tributes at the foot of the scribbler, and a crowd of five thousand (surveyed by Colonel Folio) attending the funeral on Friday. It is unlikely that the Prince, and on that shooting by police agents was not unknown in Moscow, and on Saturday the Christian Democrat party issued an order of the day condemning certain sections of the press - a cap which AVANTI, in a spirited defence, assumed to fit itself. In the midst of this hubbub UNITA observed that a free press was fine but there were limits.

Meanwhile the Tuscan Committee of Liberation came to Rome from Florence and presented to Bonomi on Thursday a demand that prefects be chosen from, or by, the C.L.N. The continuing Paterno dispute in Florence is clearly only a reflection of the growing

/ struggle

PA

struggle for power of the C.I.N., not always in accord with the Rome Government. The press of course accorded full prominence to the C.I.N. visit, AVANTI repeating its familiar warning of "All powers to the C.I.N.". On Friday evening, according to ITALIA NUOVA, addressed a letter to the Ministers without Portofino asking for better discipline in the Party press, and suggesting that the next meeting called for Sunday in Piazza Marconi be celebrated on the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution be transferred to a less open place. It was accordingly moved to the Palazzo Stadium where Togliatti and Nenni were due to speak. (The Sunday Morning estimate of attendance was 14,000). On Saturday the Communist Party launched a manifesto calling for (a) a decisive lessening of Allied control (b) swift measures of operation (about which Spadolini gave a long and extremely outspoken interview on Friday) (c) more local government elections as once (d) greater powers for the C.I.N. and (e) an increased war effort. It also set the Party aim definitely as for a "Democratic Republic". A wary attitude was taken towards the formation of a Constituent Assembly, which might, according to the manifesto, include reactionary elements unless the ground were first cleared by local government elections. Last but not least was a pungent comment on the effect that the failure to incorporate Patriot bands into the Army might result in growing ill-feeling against the Allies among the better elements of the Italian population.

The Council's ruling on Wednesday seemed a little academic in contrast with these current events. Enslaved nations, already suppressed by the allies, were formally disavowed: Bergam, formerly Under-Secretary for Agriculture, became Under-Secretary for Food, a new post; Mandel, in a long report on Public Works, gave astronomical figures of reconstruction, including 1,200 million lire for roads and bridges and 250 millions for Yersuvius.

Last trumpet-note of the work was a PISA C -- that C which, according to AVANTI, has been dropped in nomenclature but not yet in action.

2. Channels

The following announcement was made from London and Washington on November 10:

As already announced, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain recently reviewed the situation in Italy and agreed on a general policy to meet the many economic and other difficulties of that country.

in order to facilitate same, they have agreed that the Right Honorable Member for the Western District will be invited to visit the station at a date to be determined.

1903

not least was a pungent comment to the effect that the failure to incorporate Patriot bands into the army might result in growing ill-feeling against the allies among the better elements of the Italian population.

The Council meeting on Wednesday seemed a little academic in contrast with these current events. Fascist unions, already suppressed by the Allies, were formally discovered. Bengami, formerly Under-Secretary for Agriculture, became Under-Secretary for Food, a new post. Mancini, in a long report on Public Works, gave astronomical figures of reconstruction, including 1,200 millions for roads and bridges and 333 millions for Venetians.

Last transcript of the work was a nice C - that C which, according to AVANTI, has been dropped in nonconformity but not yet in action.

2. Changes

The following announcement was made from London and Washington on November 10:

"As already announced, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain recently reviewed the situation in Italy and agreed on a general policy to meet the many economic and other difficulties of that country.

"In order to facilitate task, they have agreed that the Right Honorable Harold Macmillan, MP, British Resident Minister at Allied Forces Headquarters, Mediterranean, should, in addition to his present post, become the responsible head of the Allied Commission. In order to effect this, General Wilson will delegate to Mr. Macmillan his functions as President of the Commission.

"Commodore Stone of the United States Navy, at present Acting Chief Commissioner, will be appointed Chief Commissioner. Mr. Macmillan as Acting President will be specially charged with the duty of supervising development of new ventures, together with any change in structure of the Commission necessary to carry them out."

We have at present no further details about these AC birthday honours, about which rumor has been busy for some time. They clearly foreshadow changes, about which we hope to write next week.

23

Continuation of

Colonel E.H. Green, who has been for three years Military Attache in Moscow and is now on the Romanian Control Commission, visited for 40 in Rome this week. He tells us that the Romanian AS continues at present of 25 British officers, about 15 CA and roughly a similar number of Russians. The American contingent has not yet arrived. The Commission is divided into Army, Navy, Air, Economic and Transport sub-commissions. The President ex-officio is Marshal Malinowski, and the two Commissioners - who sit side by side at the head of the conference table - are General Vidorovskoff and Air Vice Marshal Stevenson. The Russians, says Colonel Green, are very cooperative in their control, and the Romanians not at all unhappy, though relations for the moment are still somewhat formal. Official functions are not attended by Russians or British unless both are invited. Outside official duties, pleasant party-giving is not at all excluded: the country is full of food and wine, and a pre-war Bitter deal in Bucharest costs 1,500 lei - about four shillings, or less than a dollar at the present rate of exchange. 23-year-old King Michael and the Queen-Mother, Helen, continue the dynastic tradition and the Romanian Government functions - with an extra C still in commission, no doubt. Bucharest has, Colonel Green says, been very heavily damaged, particularly by the unopposed 3-day bombing of the capital by the Germans after the coup d'etat.

4. Refugees to Devastated Areas

Lieut Colonel A.D. Bonhart-Gunter, executive officer for the provinces in Lazio-Umbria Region, who was brought into AC HQ to lay out a program for aid to the devastated areas and is now returning to his Region to help put measures into effect on the ground, has some revealing facts about the situation. Two weeks ago now working in the Abruzzi-Marche Region and other officers will be assigned to assist wherever necessary. The scope of the problem is to be confined to the so-called Winter Line of 1943-44 in the two regions mentioned. So far, the Italian Government, although the entire area under study is under Italian jurisdiction, has not come up with any concrete plans or even requests. The area to be helped includes the provinces of L'Aquila, Teramo, Pescara, and Pescara, with some portions of Naples and Campania provinces. Population that can be served destitute is estimated at approximately 300,000, of whom perhaps a third are children. The population cannot be evacuated, first, because there are so few places they can be taken to; second, because of lack of equipment and transport for such a mammoth operation; third, and most important, because they do not want to leave their homes or what is left of their homes, only 150, for example, having agreed to leave shattered provinces. They are now living in smashed houses, shacks made of rubble, covered and even without roof, of course, are doubling up with

4. Relief to Devastated Areas

Lieut. Colonel S.D. Bonham-Carter, executive officer for the provinces in Lazio-Umbria Region, who was brought into AC HQ to lay out a program for aid to the devastated areas and is now returning to his Region to help get measures into effect on the ground, has some revealing facts about the situation. Two teams are now working in the Abruzzi-Marche Region and other officers will be assigned to assist wherever necessary. The scope of the problem is to be confined to the so-called "Winter Lines" of 1843-44 in the two regions mentioned. So far, the Italian Government, although the entire area under study is under Italian jurisdiction, has not come up with any concrete plans or even requests. The area to be helped includes the provinces of L'Aquila, Frosinone, Aquila, Chieti and Pescara, with some portions of Naples and Campania provinces. Population that can be termed destitute is estimated at approximately 350,000, of whom perhaps a third are children. The population cannot be evacuated. First, because there are so few places they can be taken to; second, because of lack of equipment and transport for such a mammoth operation; third, and most important, because they do not want to leave their homes or what is left of their homes, only 150, for example, having agreed to leave shattered rubble, caves and over dugouts etc., of course, are doubling up with friends or relatives lucky enough to have homes still in one piece. There are also a fewfortunates with tents. Water is no problem, except for livestock, where a water-cart still delivers a ration of one liter of water a day. The American relief committee for Italy and the Red Cross are cooperating to provide clothing, which is also lacking.

Food, naturally, is the top worry. The area has no local resources at all, resources which are the usual means at present of supplementing the limited AC ration officially substituted. The wheat fields have made it impossible to plant crops, even for late harvest, not to mention the impossibility of repairing power lines and bridges with mines about. Soup kitchens can be started later but at present only children in schools are getting lunches. There is also an attempt being made to give an increased ration, even though a special ration has already made available to the area the supplementary foods now given only to urban communities over 25,000 population. This means that for the four winter "months" months there should be provided 10,000 tons of wheat, 3,000 tons of pasta, 1,000 tons of sugar, 3,000 tons of milk, 3,000 tons of

are not available and more sought. Until bills and consent are found, the currency will at least take some notice without proof for the time being. The housing program started by the Italian Government will not take any notice really for currency until next spring, as has to be counted out as a national measure. A few places near the area are sought as temporary re-location centers where the very old can be moved until a home in their own neighborhood can be made ready. Flangi had some hotels which the military authorities will be asked to be requisitioned for this purpose. The last item on the program will see the disappearance of all the glass on the glass-topped desks in AC HQ. This glass will be taken up and used to provide windows for schools and hospitals in the area. The Italian Government, through the Finance Sub-Commission, will also be asked urgently to make an immediate appropriation of funds and to cut all red tape in getting aid to these dwellers in some of the war's most ravaged sites.

5. More changes

Dr A. G. Antolini has resigned his position as Executive Director of the Economic Section and will return to Washington. He will continue in his capacity as Acting Vice President until he departs within a few weeks. President General William C. Dwyer, Vice President of the Section, will not return to the AC. Mr Marian Cleveland succeeds Dr Antolini as Executive Director. The vice presidency of the Section will be filled by an American civilian shortly. That is the total economic news of the week. We regret Dr Antolini's imminent departure and voice our appreciation for his fine cooperation in helping us to get out the news, both internally to the AC in headquarters and field, and to the general Allied and Italian publics.

6. Fifth Army Mail

Germany: winter, floods, shortage of transport, unsatisfactory supplies of food and fuel, and unemployment all go to make up a situation in which, Fifth Army AGC in its report for October points out, "public morale is far from high, largely owing to the present inferiority of physical living conditions as compared with those under the Germans. While the people are in general friendly to the Allies, empty bellies and economic distress are substituting this new friendliness to a pretty severe test." There have been food demonstrations in Florence, Pisa and Pistoia; and the last had a severe flood on November 2. However, Fifth Army AGC reported on November 3 an improvement in morale resulting from the prospect of better food rationing. Civilian movement is still a problem and Fifth Army AGC complains of "a laxity in the enforcement of the four Army check line by Allied Police" and also the indifference

/ shown

shown to representatives by Allied officers including Allied Commission officers in Rome.

Notwithstanding prohibition of ministerial visits to Florence (and a few measures imposed by a sudden desire of the Soviet labor delegates to go there) political opening between the perfect and the C.L.N. continues. The perfect, however, in spite of anonymous leaflets, is stated to be "a much happier and less prone to let his wife and family." The C.L.N. also went, as reported under Political. Fifth Army and observed that the Florentines, with their strong traditional contempt for the Romans, regard themselves as Allied to the Gestapo. It is the allies of Northern Italy rather than to the Rome Committee out of which the present Government was formed. It is, perhaps, a pointer to what lies ahead.

7. Patriots

The Italians have finally tackled the Patriot problem on their own but are bidding to run away with the ball in some respects. At a recent meeting of the Italian National Patriot Committee (INPC), the Italians cast some doubt on the advisability of issuing any more of the partitioned signed by General Alexander to the Patriots as conclusive proof of their services. It was courteously pointed out that refusal to recognize the Allied certificate might give rise to certain difficulties. The INPC also proposed that provincial branches of the Central Committee of National Liberation be entrusted to take over general supervision, in conjunction with local Italian military commanders, of taking a new and final roll of Patriots. The new classes would be: (1) Patriots who have fought; (2) Patriots who have aided the war of liberation by means other than fighting, and (3) Families of Italian Patriots. The INPC stated that it wanted to start up branch offices shortly in Naples, Aquila, Perugia, Ancona and Florence. It further proposed to establish special civil employment agencies attached to the offices of Regional Commissioners of northern Regions to assist patriots in their rehabilitation. It is obvious that nothing of the latter sort can function in all territory except by or under the authority of the AGF. In addition, families of wounded or dead patriots are also to get a break: they will receive indemnities and allowances equal to those of the regular Italian Army in similar circumstances.

8. Date and Place

The next forward meeting at Siena will be held 17 November at 447

The Italians have finally tackled the Patriot problem on their own but are blinding to run away with the ball in some respects. At a recent meeting of the Italian National Patriot Committee (INPC), the Italians cast some doubt on the advisability of issuing any more of the certificates signed by General Alexander to the Patriots as conclusive proof of their services. It was obviously pointed out that refusal to recognize the Allied certificate might give rise to certain difficulties. The INPC also proposed that provincial branches of the Central Committee of National Liberation be entrusted to take over general supervision, in conjunction with local Italian military commanders, of making a new and final roll of Patriots. The new classes would be: (1) Patriots who have fought; (2) Patriots who have aided the war of liberation by means other than fighting; and (3) families of fallen Patriots. The INPC added that it wanted to start up branches of offices shortly in Naples, Aquila, Perugia, Ancona and Florence. It further proposed to establish special civil employment agencies attached to the offices of Regional Commissioners of northern regions to assist Patriots in their rehabilitation. It is obvious that nothing of the latter sort was function in any territory except by or under the authority of the AMV. In addition, families of wounded or dead Patriots are also to get a break: they will receive indemnities and allowances equal to those of the regular Italian Army in similar circumstances.

B. Odds and Ends

The next forward meeting at Siena will be held 17 November at 10 a.m. The Greeks have agreed to come into Italy to rehabilitate telephone services in Southern Italy under a pre-war contract they had with the Italian Government, a request which has been politely referred to Washington and London. The Fighter Wing of the Italian Air Force, which now has Alcobras and Spitfires, had a record day October 31 when it made 54 sorties, the Air Sub-Commissioner proudly relates. Approximately 3,700 Italian soldiers who were among the thousands trapped in France by the Italian Armistice are being returned to Italy in the first shipment of the kind. Notes from Colonel Temperley's report for October - Italian Provincial authorities are functioning with respectable ability, although a good deal of bribery and corruption springs up the moment any activity is handed over, but not in sufficient dimensions to interfere with operations. The MCC, 600 tons of last year's wine in Puglia has shrunk to 50,000 by various means. When the wine spread in Bari Province that 40 Olive Oil Control Officers were arriving, the price of oil dropped from 200 lire a liter to 100 lire on the black market. In addition to the Curia created in the Rome press, Prince Umberto is interviewed with the correspondent of the "New York Times" drew the following from the Italian Fascist

/ ratio:

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

maker: "in the evening, one of the many American correspondents who pass their time twirling in the various bars of Via Veneto, generally looks about for something to write in his paper". When there is nothing to write, the American correspondent either invents something or creates something by means of an interview. You know American Journalists: the screen has made them very popular. The bearing of an adventurer, a language appropriate to the worst slugs, his hat perpetually on his head and pushed well back, his feet regularly stretched on a table. You know also that they are perfectly capable of interviewing Rod himself at. of asking him, notebook in hand, "whether he prefers butter or beer. Anything made news to them."

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

SECRET

QUARTERS ALLIED COMANDOS
APC 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RUC/WBOL/PHB

8 November 1944.

40 WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 41
30 Oct to 6 Nov 44

1. Political

Some weeks ago there was talk of changing the government and replacing it by a leftist front. In view of the past week's activities it seems very unlikely that such a move will be necessary. For the government, though made up of radicals and moderates in equal numbers and headed by a prime minister who certainly cannot be called a revolutionary, is nevertheless, under the pressure of circumstances, gradually moving to the left. This week, under the prodding of the CGIL, Bonomi issued a statement saying that the two problems of aiding workers to meet high living costs and redistribution of land would have to be solved "without delay". This was followed by issuance of an order to the Provincial Commissions to begin distribution of land to the peasants by November 5. It was expected - and pointed out that action should have been taken to be useful, and suggested that some one should have given Bonomi a Farmers Almanac. However, the action does show the government's desire to get on with what, only a few weeks ago, was regarded as part of the leftist program.

The CGIL conference with Gelli and Gronchi on the 30th also pressed for restoration of the workers' "supplemento pane" (additional bread ration) and the re-establishment of the "mensa Alendall" (co-operative restaurants run by firms employing a large number of workers). Back of these requests was the threat of a general strike. Gelli and Gronchi promised their best efforts and the following day a meeting was held, presided over by Bonomi and attended by the key ministers, the three secretaries of the CGIL and 40 representatives, which recognized the legitimacy of the workers' claims and promised speedy action. There was no strike but instead another victory chalked up by the CGIL and the parties of the masses. Incidentally, according to the estimate of Il Secolo the CGIL the CGIL will take care of 50,000 workers.

Another strike was averted when Rogion IV, requested by Rossini, Director of the Italian Press, promised to supply transport to typographers who are getting more and more afraid to walk home in the dark - not without reason, perhaps, since there have been recently some cases of toughness in Roman streets. The cabalistic has been doing its best. General Orlando's circular

el 44
even
personal
copy #1/17/44

6/6

personal
copy 11/11

446

174

...to meet him living costs and real-estate of land would have to be solved without delay. This followed by issuance of an order to the Provincial Commissions to begin distribution of land to the peasants by November 1. ...as was to be expected - pointed out that action should be taken to be useful, and suggested that some one should have given General a Farmers Almanac. However, the action does show the government's desire to get on with what, only a few weeks ago, was regarded as part of the leftist program.

The CIL, conferring with Giulio and Orsinal on the 30th also prepared for restoration of the workers' "supplementary paper" (Additional Press) and the re-establishment of the "Masse operaia" and to the Provincial Commissions to begin distribution of land to the peasants by November 1. ...as was to be expected - pointed out that action should be taken to be useful, and suggested that some one should have given General a Farmers Almanac. However, the action does show the government's desire to get on with what, only a few weeks ago, was regarded as part of the leftist program.

Another strike was averted when Region IV, besought by Rosina, Director of the Italian Press, promised to supply transport to typographers who are getting more and more afraid to work home in the dark - not without reason, perhaps, since there have been recently some cases of injury in Roman streets. The carabinieri have been doing their best. General Orlando's circular urging them to be non-political was well received and a kind, if playful, commentary on their vigilance, appeared, surprisingly enough in Avanti. Nevertheless, there have been sufficient cases of robbery and violence, sometimes committed by armed bands wearing Allied uniforms, to make the typographers' request for transportation no more than legitimate.

The week was enlivened by the visit of Eden who passed through Rome on Monday (with what memories, we wonder?) pausing to have lunch with Bonomi and Garibaldi at the British Embassy. Although he issued no statement his visit was celebrated by the Roman Press which, in chorus, expressed its regret for the things said about him in the old days and praised his wisdom and judgment which time has now vindicated. Laguardia's speech, assuring Italians of continued aid from the Allies was another bright spot. This morning's papers carried the report of President Roosevelt's order to the war department to supply the 300 gram bread ration to all of Italy. The announcement came too late for press commentary but we may be sure it will not be unfavorable.

Operation, the Socialists admitted when taken to task by the opposition, is frankly proceeding too slowly. In the opinion of the High Commissioner the machinery was too clumsy and he himself had not been given enough power. The government is not unaware of this situation. A recent decree calls for action within a 30 day time limit on eleven officials in the various ministries. Meanwhile, during the week, 23 more senators were appointed (including Bolstroff), undersecretary for war in the days of the Abyssinian venture, the trials of two more generals were looking up (though no date had yet been fixed for the long overdue cases of Del Tello and Pentimilli, and on Wednesday the courts confiscated the holdings of Mussolini, Ciano and "Petrucci". This last measure seems also somewhat delayed but, as the saying is, meglio tardi che mai.

2. Trade follows the Flag

The freedom of trades union delegates to visit Italy is doubtless one of the freedoms not inscribed on their noses, though it has fallen under any one of the four headings. American and British labour delegates have come and seen and reported bluntly on the situation. Russian labour delegates toured Southern Italy during October and returned to Rome this week. It seems that they were received with especial enthusiasm in the smaller centres such as Lucera, San Severo, Serracapriola, Manfredonia, Cerignola and so on. In these places a crowd was generally waiting, sometimes with a band, invariably with Soviet flags and the singing of "Bella Ciao" was the order of the day. Red shirts, red symbols of all sorts and Soviet labour badges were in great evidence. There were even squads - not of course squadristi - of women's and juvenile sections. Comedy raises the pretty head with a story, for which we don't vouch at all, although it has appeared in print, that at San Severo the delegates, having seen "collected" by the crowd and carried round in triumph. Young, when they got down, that their shoes were missing. The Camera del Lavoro posted a notice asking for the return of these proletarian but expensive articles, with what result history doesn't say. To pass from the general to the institutional, the Monarchists held a very little demonstration on Saturday outside the Quirino Theatre in Rome, where Orlando had been speaking on the occasion of the anniversary of Italy's last armistice but one. A good number of young people showed up and fellow leaflets about the crowd bearing the inscription "Who saved Italy from Fascism? The Corps of Liberation? No. The exiles? No. Sforza, Togliatti, or Nenni? No. Italy was saved by Victor Emmanuel III. Long live the King!"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

the freedom of trades union delegates to visit Italy is doubtless one of the freedoms not inscribed on iron notes, though it may fall under any one of the four headings. American and British labour delegates have come and seen and reported plentifully on the situation: Russian labour delegates toured Southern Italy during October and returned to Rome this week. It seems that they were received with especial enthusiasm in the smaller centres such as Lucera, San Severo, Benevento, Manfredonia, Civitavecchia and so on. In these places a crowd was generally waiting, sometimes with a band, invariably with Soviet flags; and the singing of "Bandiera Rossa" was the order of the day. Red shirts, red symbols of all sorts and Soviet labour badges were in great evidence. There were even squads - not of course squadristi - of women's and juvenile sections. Nobody values its pretty head with a story, for which we don't venture at all, although it has appeared in print, that San Severo the delegates, having been "hoisted" by the hood and carried round in triumph, found, when they got home, that their shoes were missing. The Camera del Lavoro posted a notice asking for the return of these proletarian but expensive articles, with what result history doesn't say. To pass from the transition to the institutional, the Monarchists held a neat little demonstration on Saturday outside the Quirino Theatre in Rome, where Orlando had been speaking on the occasion of the anniversary of Italy's last armistice but one. A good number of young people showed green and yellow leaflets about the crowd bearing the inscription "Who saved Italy from Fascism? The Corps of Liberation! No. The exiles! No. Sforza, Togliatti, or Nenni? No. Italy was saved by Victor Emmanuel III. Long live the King!"

3. Another view of France

General de Sevin, lately back from France, sends us some notes to add to the report given in last week's Bulletin. He writes to us as follows: "Many abandoned factories and mines are still to be found in France. The machine-tools are still numerous. But the revival of the industrial and economic system is impossible so long as the railways have not been reactivated. There are no bridges left, neither on the Seine, nor on the Loire or the Durance or the Rhone (except one). The mines and factories can only work 2 or 3 days a week. 1,000 locomotives are actually in service (against 15,000 before the war), 3,000 others are in repair. Rolling stock is very limited. Food products cannot get around, so living conditions are very difficult and expensive in towns. Happiness is so great among French people for having recovered freedom, that they accept such conditions without complaining. Young people are very enthusiastic. Thousands of young men on foot and without weapons, have left the provinces or Paris for the front line, asking to be immediately incorporated either in the British, American or French Army. It had not been found

possible to give them your men. After weapons or uniforms, and the units send them naturally back to the rear where they wait anxiously for the chance of fighting.

4. Supplies on the way

Several smaller cargo have returned in the Monopoli Section: Col. Jenny, director of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, from Washington; Col. Adams, director of the transported Sub-Commission, back from London; and Mr. E. K. K. head of the UNRRA Mission (who, although not tied up directly with the Economic Section, is working closely with it). Col. Jenny reported that the Army had approved a total of 40,000 kw. worth of power equipment, 25,000 kw. in one lot and small units making up the remainder. Civilian agencies had promised another 20,000 kw. Col. Jenny also broke the latter holding back 4,000 tons of engineering equipment requisitioned by 40 several months ago. Col. Adams has been attending the first conference of the European Internal Transport Agency as an observer, laying the groundwork for the consideration of Italian claims to transportation in the post-war picture. UNRRA, according to Mr. K. K. K., will work in closest harmony with it and will move slowly and carefully to build up its organization. Madras has been in Rome on the way to take over some of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission camps for Yugoslavs in Southern Italy by the first of the year. UNRRA relief goods will probably not begin arriving until February.

Mr. Antolini, head of the Economic Section, gave the news November 3 that a special Italian Government committee of a possible \$20,000,000 worth of Italian credits that might become available for orders of synthetic materials in the line of first aid goods for the Italian economy. The reaction, needless to say, among the Italians was one of keen joy and uninhibited awaiting of pencils, estimated, one minister figuring at once that he could use \$800,000,000 to re-build the destroyed hydro-electric systems of Italy. His bright report - need it be added - got a quick report circuit.

Detailed plans to hand over operational responsibility for all distribution of foods in Italian Government territory to the Italian administration also advanced this week. The Italian Government, at this writing, expects to go into the market as the largest single purchaser of unrationed commodities, substituting the black market, which it will sell to consumer distributors at subsidized prices. At the same time it plans to raise the price of bread to 1 lire and that of pasta to 10, using the savings on the bread and to help finance its market buyer. Speaking of food, it is

...also broke the record, making back 4,000 tons of equipment. The equipment requisitioned by AC several months ago. Col. Adams had been attending the first conference of the European Internal Transport Agency as a observer, saying the groundwork for the consideration of Italy, claiming to transportation in the post-war picture. UNRRA, according to Mr. Kennedy, will work in closest harmony with it and will move ahead and eventually to build up its organization. Italian personnel is now on the way to take over some of the displaced persons and transportation Sub-Commissioner says for Yugoslavia in Southern Italy by the first of the year. UNRRA relief goods will probably not begin arriving until February.

Mr. Amielink, head of the Economic Section, gave the news November 3, 1945. A special Italian Government committee of a possible \$2,000,000 worth of Italian goods that might become available for orders of specific materials in the line of first aid goods for the Italian economy. The suggestion, according to say, among the Italians was one of seen joy and uninhibited expressions of cancelled estimates, one minister claiming at once that he could use \$800,000,000 to re-build the destroyed hydro-electric system of Italy. His bright hopes - need it be added - met a quite short circuit.

Detailed plans to hand over operational responsibility for all distribution of food in Italian Government territory to the Italian administration also advanced this week. The Italian Government, at this writing, expects to go into the market as the largest single purchaser of unrationed commodities, including the black market, which it will sell to consumer distributors at subsidized prices. At the same time it plans to raise the price of bread to 11 lire and that of pasta to 10, raising the buying on the bread to 11 lire to help finance its market buying. Speculation of food, it is of interest that the announced estimate of 51,000 tons of wheat in November and 101,000 tons in December now actually are 67,000 in November and 83,000 in December.

5. Rising Wages

Col. Smith, Acting Director, who is chairman of the labor and wages control committee of the Allied Local Resources Board has presented for approval to ALQ the recommendations of a special sub-committee (1) to raise the pay of civilian employees for the armed forces to a line equal to the recent October 31 wage increase authorized by the Italian Government and (2) to go beyond that in order to maintain the preferential position of the Allied forces. 1. The labor market, which latter had would be achieved by paying an extra 6 lire a day. Thus, the average rate of common labor in liberated Italy paid by the service, which in Rome was 66 lire a day in June and 68 lire a day after October 1, (when a general army increase went into effect) would then be 100 lire a day. Dockyard workers had been experiencing some discontent over the Allied lag behind the Italian increase.

645

Accepted for publication 10 May 2006

A further movement in Havana sold a coat the other day for \$20,000 live in 500 live notes raised from Allied Military Cigarettes. The fraud was not detected until several days later, when he went to the bank to deposit funds. Yet the forgeries were very crude, the blue background having been coarsely daubed with green ink. Army field cashiers say nobody familiar with the Allied Military currency could have been deceived.

The play, "A Bell for Adam" opened on Broadway in New York on Monday night. Lt. Col. Tschani, Ice Master Jockolo of the book

is operating from Salsavilla. Marradi and Palazzuolo are in fairly good shape though there, as practically everywhere else north of Lake Trasimene, the Germans have blown all buildings along main roads into the airways to block the Allied advance - a warden procedure since the Allied bulldozers generally have the roads open again in less than two hours. Col. Smith is living under guard, a mess-deck in mud and suffering from an attack of Partisan trouble. Bands of idle men wearing red neckerchiefs are vainly for and money from the people on a large scale. Major Russell, administering the commune of Dicomano, reports that the Partisans there are threatening to take care of "an citizens when they call Fascists once the Allies have pulled out. The story is that four are to be shot, several of the Partisans sixty badly beaten up and the rest made to keep quiet. Two bands of Partisans have come down into Col. Smith's area from behind the German lines for no apparent reason except to live off the people and get away from the combat zone. The Germans numbered 182 and 180, respectively, when they arrived. All are armed, cocky, exigent. The second half of their brigade was to come also, they say, but the guide was shot by the Germans.

A fur merchant in Arezzo sold a coat the other day for 20,000 lire in 500 lire notes raised from Allied Military fifties. The fraud was not detected until several days later, when he went to the bank to deposit funds. Yet the forgeries were very crude, the blue background having been roughly dabbed with green ink. Army field cashiers say nobody familiar with the Allied Military currency could have been deceived.

The play, "A Bell for Adano" opened on Broadway in New York on Monday night. Lt. Col. Tusciani, the Major Vespicio of the book on which the play is based, is shrinking from considerable spotlight at headquarters of the Fifth Army. Mrs. Tusciani is sick of the whole thing. She is having to receive shoals of press people asking all sorts of questions. The colonel's leap, however, still jauntily advertises the book in lettering which is anything but reluctant.

F. Odds and Ends

Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Lane, 5th Army AMG labor officer, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit; congratulations.... Brigadier Lush has gone to London for a short trip.... The olive oil harvest has started at Bari.... Mr. Harold Gaccia, British vice president of the Political Section, has left the AC in a rush assignment to Greece, his place being taken by Mr. Henry Hopkinson of the British Embassy.... Refugees numbering 3,000 a week are arriving in Rome from the evacuated areas around Ancona.... The AC is keeping a sharp eye on 10,000 Italians in Southern France whom AFHQ has been talking of bringing home but who are not wanted here by AC at exactly this

time because of the shortage of automobiles.... Brigadier Bullock is succeeding Colonel Temperley as Southern Region HQ while Colonel Geyers takes up in charge of Venetia Region.... The Central dei Popolo figures, as of November 4, are 8,004,226 qstl, or 73% of the 11,600,000 qstl collection forecast.... The infant mortality rate in Rome is 82.5 for September, the lowest since January and lower than the corresponding month of 1943 when the rate was 86.8.... A sampling survey in four provinces by the Transportation Sub-Commission indicated that, on the basis of vehicles registered in 1942, 54% are signaling today and of 3-ton trucks (the real load-carriers) 54% are signaling. Lieut. Col. Bohan-Carter has been appointed coordinating officer for the special test of officers assigned to help in the devastated areas, where the greatest need of the moment is for blankets.... The second civilian to become director of an AC sub-commission has taken office: Mr. Leinati F. Albano, Agriculture, succeeding Lieut. Col. Hartman.... Story without comment: a report on missing or stolen WD vehicles reveals that Americans were responsible for 34 lost cars, British for 10 and Italians for three, although the three nationalities were tied as to cars in their possession (not yet wrecked) - 6 - 6 and 6.... Transfer of responsibility for Italian prisoners and Italian prisoners of War Sub-Commission is under consideration.... Col. Louny, deputy director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, addressed Roman editors the other day urging greater understanding of and co-operation with the Italian police who, as every newspaper reader knows, have been coming in for some heavy body-blows of late.... An acute shortage of salt has developed at Salerno because of lack of rail cars.... Naples also is having a severe shortage of ambulances in the last two weeks 70 km. of high tension transmission lines have been repaired, taking available an extra 3,167 kw. of power.... The Corps of Agents of Public Security has been re-named the National Police Guard.... Handcuffed by Allied deserters and Italians dressed in Allied uniforms are incarcerated in the Lazio-Umbria Region while in Southern Region a gang of Canadian deserters is keeping the police busy.... The civil telephone has opened from Aquila to Teramo, Ascoli, Ortona and Rieti and will do so to Pescara this coming week.... Story (unverified) from Rome - a truck with a revolver associated on riderly Italian and demanded his money. No money. Watch? No watch. Shoes, then? Sorry, only thimbles' slippers. Poor devil! And the thug. 'Come and have a drink, then', and gave him a thousand-lire note. (genuine).

8.

End

"OH FEVER,

(With apologies to John Masefield)

We must go down to one "Oh" again
 for the other "Oh" must die.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

- C - 6 and 6.... Transfer of responsibility for Italian prisoners of war to the Army Sub-Commission from the War Materiel Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission is under consideration.... Col. Young, deputy director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, addressed Roman editors the other day urging greater understanding of and co-operation with the Italian police who, as every newspaper reader knows, have been coming in for some heavy body-blows of late.... An acute shortage of salt has developed at Salerno because of lack of rail cars.... Naples also is having a severe shortage of ambulances... in the last two weeks 73 km. of main tension transmission lines have been repaired, making available an extra 3,100 km. of power.... The Corps of Agents of Public Security has been re-named the National Police Guard.... Recoveries by Allied deserters and Italians dressed in Allied uniforms are increasing in the Lazio-Umbria Region while in Southern Region a group of Canadian deserters is keeping the police busy.... The civil telegraph has opened from Aquila to Teramo, Ascoli, Oristano and Bari and will go to Pescara this coming week.... Story (unverified) from Rome - a man with a revolver accosted an elderly Italian and demanded his money. No money. Watch! No watch. Scoses, then? Sorry, only threadbare slippers. "Poor devil!" said the thug. "Come and have a drink, then". And gave him a thousand-lire note. (genuine).

8. Envoi

"C" FEVER.

(With apologies to John Masefield)

We must go down to one "C" again
For the other 'C' must die:
And all that's left is the wardship
With no star to steer her by.
For without control,
The ship will roll,
Despite the crew's trying.
But we'll hear "What a mess!"
From the C.B.S.
Through CASERTA cry....ing. (A.P.C.S. 27 Oct 45).

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

CAP

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

18 SEP 1944

PMB/PMS/WB

28 September 1944.

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 30

17 Oct to 24 Oct 44

1. Political

The past week has been a very lively one in the sphere of international relations. Action began in London where, on the 28th, it was announced that direct relations have been established between England and Italy. Sir Noel Garlas was given the personal rank of ambassador and His Majesty's Government expressed its satisfaction with the appointment of Count Caramandini as Italian representative in England. (Caramandini, it will be recalled, is a Liberal and Orso's successor in the Bonomi Government; see ABC Weekly Bulletin No. 17, July 30). Russia also acted immediately, appointing Kostylev Soviet ambassador and the following day Stettinius announced in Washington that, after consultation with other American republics it had been agreed to resume diplomatic relations with the Italian Government. The Senate is to be asked to approve the nomination of Alexander Kirk, now U.S. representative on the Allied Advisory Council, as Ambassador. The statement of Stettinius made it quite clear that this did not signify any change in the status of co-belligerency but he did add that it was the policy of the United States to give back to Italy control of her internal affairs as soon as possible. These good intentions are symbolized by dropping the middle C out of our well-known initials...Bonomi, as was to be expected, made much of these developments; Italy, he said, had been released from her isolation and for the first time he trusted the sense of justice of the United Nations which would be certain to appreciate the need for making Italy an ally. AVANTI remarked rather sourly that all this was well enough but the position was still far from clear; the armistice terms are still secret, the status of Italy remains ambiguous and it would be good to know once and for all whether the large armies in Italy are liberators or occupying forces. Points no doubt well taken, which should not however detract in the least from Bonomi's legitimate sense of satisfaction.

In an interview given to Spriggs (Reuters) on the 28th Bonomi said that Italy should leave fundamental political and social problems to the Italian people to solve in the "new situation". One

between England and Italy. Sir Noel Charles was given the personal rank of Ambassador and His Majesty's government expressed its satisfaction with the appointment of Count Gerardini as Italian representative in England. (Gerardini, it will be recalled, is a Liberal Senator in England.)

And Croce's successor in the Bonomi government, see ASD Weekly Bulletin No. 17, July 30. Russia also acted immediately, appointing Kostylev Soviet Ambassador and the following day Stettinius announced in Washington that, after consultation with other American republics, it had been agreed to resume diplomatic relations with the Italian government. The Senate is to be asked to approve the nomination of Alexander Kirk, now U.S. representative on the Allied Advisory Council, as Ambassador. The statement of Stettinius made it quite plain that this did not signify any change in the status of co-belligerency but he did add that it was the policy of the United States to give back to Italy control of her internal affairs as soon as possible. These good intentions are symbolized by dropping the middle C out of our well-known initials... Bonomi, as was to be expected, made much of these developments. Italy, he said, had been released from her isolation and for the first time he trusted the sense of justice of the United Nations which would be certain to appreciate the need for making Italy an ally. AVANTI remarked rather spuriously that all this was well enough but the position was still far from clear; the aviation terms are still secret, the status of Italy remains ambiguous and it would be good to know once and for all whether the large armies in Italy are liberators or occupying forces. Points no doubt well taken, which should not however detract in the least from Bonomi's legitimate sense of satisfaction.

In an interview given to Spivack (Reuters) on the 28th Bonomi said that Italy should leave fundamental political and social problems for the moment and concentrate on the present "strategic situation". One matter that will not wait and could accurately be defined either as an aspect of the "strategic situation" or a fundamental problem is the Sicilian question. This the Council of Ministers, meeting on the 27th, attacked with energy. The result of their consideration was the preparation of necessary decrees to set up the following machinery: a "Consulta" to be added to the Alto Commissariate - the Consulta to be made up of 24 members representing various interests on the island; further industrial development to be financed by special funds and "edifications" in the institution for colonizing the latifundia. The land question was studied but in accordance with the Bonomi policy there are to be no radical reforms at the moment. It may easily be imagined however that the agrarian question will take up most of the time of the Consulta, which is, if the Consulta is what it should be, just where the matter can most profitably be studied. The latifundia problem is by no means confined to Sicily, as readers of the Bulletin will have observed, and earlier in the week the Prime Minister found it advisable to send a circular to the prefects outlining the measures for agrarian reform (see Bulletin No. 37 for 3 Oct.), stressing the restricted and emergency nature of these measures and urging that above

all the law should be observed and no violence tolerated. ITALIA
SUCVA drawing a satirical picture of a typical bureaucrat, complete
with top-hat and umbrella, trying to explain to a group of aroused
peasants that the law didn't mean what they thought it did, ridiculed
the attempt of Bonacci to keep the peace. However, there have been no
cases of violence reported this week and perhaps the situation has had
something to do with it.

The trial of Pentimalli and Del Tetto, the two generals held
responsible for surrendering Naples to the Germans, has been postponed,
giving ITALIA LIBERA the opportunity to hint at a plot to conceal the
guilt of the higher-ups. And UNITA has carried a series of articles
devoted to the Roman aristocracy and proving, at least to the satis-
faction of UNITA, that they are a bad lot. Perhaps next week we can
tell you who is to be ambassador to Washington. Sforza's name is
bandied about to the exclusion of all others but there is no official
report as yet. And perhaps next week we can tell you who will take
Carandini's place in the cabinet. Vedremo.

2. AM3 with the arrival

Fifth Army AM3 draws no encouraging picture in its report of
October 14 - 24. Food, particularly in Pisa and Pistoia, is scarce,
and the scarcity is producing inevitable results. In Pisa a Black
Market is developing rapidly, mostly through purchase or barter by
Brazilians and American coloured troops. Brazilians, for example -
though such dealings aren't limited to Brazilians - are said to buy
grapes (price 20 lire a kilo) for 100 cigarettes a kilo; the 20 cigar-
ettes then being sold by the Italian buyer for 50 lire. In Pistoia
there was a food demonstration on October 15, and resentment is growing
against the paucity of the 100 gram ration as compared with 300 in
the more fortunate south. In Florence the food situation remains bad
and the fuel situation worse: "civilian transport is in a deplorable
shape and will soon be off the road unless tyres are provided". Al-
together a somewhat sorry state of affairs, with winter coming on:
and Fifth Army AM3, speaking of Pistoia, adds tersely that "more
in the province is low and the people only fairly sympathetic to the
Allies".

No recent report has been received from 3rd Army AM3.

3. A Note from Florence

Career trained Prefect of Florence Giulio Paterno deftly
spiced the political stew between himself and the Tuscan Committee
of National Liberation last week when he presented the local allied

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2. AMG with the Allies

Fifth Army AMG draws no encouraging picture in its "report of October 14 - 24". Food, particularly in Pisa and Pistoia, is scarce, and the scarcity is producing inevitable results. In Pisa a Black Market is developing rapidly, mostly through purchase or barter by Brazilians and American coloured troops. Brazilians, for example - though such dealings aren't limited to Brazilians - are said to buy grapes (price 20 lire a kilo) for 20 cigarettes a kilo; the 20 cigarettes then being sold by the Italian buyer for 80 lire. In Pistoia there was a food demonstration on October 18, and resentment is growing against the paucity of the 100 gram ration as compared with 200 in the more fortunate south. In Florence the food situation remains bad and the fuel situation worse: "civilian transport is in a deplorable shape and will soon be off the road unless tyres are provided". Altogether a somewhat sorry state of affairs, with winter coming on: and Fifth Army AMG, speaking of Pistoia, adds tersely that "morale in the province is low and the people only faintly sympathetic to the Allies".

No recent report has been received from 8th Army AMG.

3. A Note from Florence

Career trained prefect of Florence Giulio Fervari deftly spiced the political stew between himself and the Fascist Committee of National Liberation last week when he presented the local allied military government with his first epurational decrees which almost without exception contained the statement: "With the concurrence of the TCML". When allied government officials, patiently playing their part, pointed out that the TCML sanction would have to be removed from the decrees because the Committee was not a government body, the TCML kept judiciously quiet....Hardly had the Regional Commissioners, SCAGs of Armies and Headquarters staff breathed a concerted sigh of relief at the thorough-going manner (or so it was thought) in which the issue had been handled at the last Siena conference, than the problem of Italian cabinet ministers playing politics in forward areas raised its persistent head again this week. On Saturday (Oct. 21) a special messenger arrived in Florence from Rome with the news, disquieting to the Liberal Wing of the TCML, that Minister-without-portfolio Garandini would not be able to address them here the following day owing to the fact he had been unable to leave Rome; then came Monday and the news, disquieting to local military government officials, that Minister of Commerce and Industry Gronchi had already arrived in

Tuesday end, allowing only for short stop-overs for speeches, was making for Florence where he was scheduled to address a meeting of Christian Democrats the following Wednesday. In the nick of time, an allied officer intercepted Minister Goncalves at Figliani and in Florence on Wednesday a meeting at which Goncalves was present was held in Lt. Col. Michele's office. Neither Dr. Paterno, Florence's prefect, nor Col. Spicer, AO's Chief of Local Government Sub-Commission, who was in Florence for the day, were present.... Even the cheerful rumor that Cavallini had been nominated ambassador to the Court of St. James failed to console the Treasurer of Florence's Liberal Party who was with him all week long; warned only one day in advance of the scheduled meeting that their principal guest would not be present he had made extensive preparations for a sumptuous reception and dinner afterwards (at today's prices!).

4. Shipping in Sardinia

The workers of Sardinia have, it seems, taken their reduced ration - which brings them into line with the rest of Italy - fairly well. A spot of trouble came from the AGO workers at the coal distribution plant at S. Antonio, who discovered that, since they were not technically miners, they would not get the "A" supplementary ration; and went on strike accordingly. However, a concession in the form of dehydrated soup and vegetables, coupled with a rough house for the secretary of the Sindicato, restored them, apparently, to work and good-humor. Sardinia seems to share some of Sicily's difficulties over grain-embargoes: the prisons are full and the authorities not keen to add to the fifteen thousand cases pending. Yet the grain fails to arrive. The High Commissioner has been speedily enervated and, no doubt, eloquently: more to the point perhaps, he has devised a scheme of taxing around to the post grainless districts a small force of Carabinieri, who "clean their rifles and sharpen their weapons rather ostentatiously while the people are reminded that although the date for the grain collection is past, no punishment will be given to anyone bringing it in voluntarily even now". This rather naive proceeding had the effect of producing 300 quintals in Florinas and 500 at Sanluri - each in one day. The best Sardinian story of the week, however, must be told in the words of Colonel Pennavale. "In the Province of Sassari, one of the priests has created a minor problem. It appears that the local people consider he is charging too much for ceremonies such as funerals etc and there is undue delay when the fees are not forthcoming. This rather unexpected variation on Black Market practice in this island where violence is not far below the surface has resulted in a bomb being thrown near his and some attempt to snipe him at his parochial window. The Prefect is asking the Area Bishop to arrange for an exchange."

the workers of Sardinia have, it seems, taken their "reduced ration" - which brings them into line with the rest of Italy - fairly well. A spot of trouble came from the 300 workers at the coal distillation plant at S. Anteo, who discovered that, since they were not technically miners, they would not get the "A" supplementary ration and went on strike accordingly. However, a concession in the form of dehydrated soup and vegetables, coupled with a rough house for the Secretary of the Sindaco, restored them, apparently, to work and good-humour. Sardinia seems to share some of Sicily's difficulties over grain-hauling: the prisons are full and the authorities not keen to add to the fifteen thousand cases pending. Yet the grain fails to arrive. The High Commissioner has been speedily energetic and, no doubt, eloquently: more to the point perhaps, he has devised a scheme of taking around to the most grainless districts a small force of Carabinieri, who "clean their rifles and sharpen their weapons rather ostentatiously while the people are reminded that although the fate for the grain collection is past, no punishment will be given to anyone bringing in in voluntarily even now". This rather naive proceeding had the effect of procuring 300 quintals in Florinas and 500 at Salsola - each in one day. The best Sardinian story of the week, however, must be told in the words of Colonel Pennycuik. "In the province of Sassari, one of the priests has created a minor problem. It appears that the local people consider he is charging too much for cereals such as funerals etc and there is undue delay when the fees are not forthcoming. This rather unexpected variation on Black Market practice in this island where violence is not far below the surface has resulted in a bomb being thrown near him and some attempt to snipe him at his parochial window. The Prefect is asking the Arch Bishop to arrange for an exchange."

5. Symptoms of Hope?

The Economic Section these last weeks has been holding nightly meetings preparing orders and justifications for a program of limited aid to Italy requested by two envoys of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Harris (H) and Mr. Mitchell (M). The program breaks down requirements into two categories: A - goods to alleviate disease and unrest for reasons of military necessity; B - longer term first-aid goods. Under the former go all food, transport and medical supplies needs. Such materials are at present paid for out of regular civil affairs military appropriations set up for the purpose. The second category comprises materials for essential industries such as power, textiles, cement, fertilizers, etc.

Other signs of economic stirring may be noted in the fact that two Italian Government officials will shortly go to Washington for financial talks, accompanied by a representative of the finance

Sub-Commission, and have been suggested that I would accept an invitation to attend the International Chamber of Commerce convention at Atlantic City, N.J. early in November. As with the materials orders of the Italian Government, so, with these projected trips, the AC still acts as a screen, since no word has yet come as to lessening of actual controls. Another indication is the report that Italy will be permitted shortly to have communications through cables and radio with the outside world.

On the food front, while waiting for word on the AC request to raise the ration throughout liberated Italy to 300 grams, the Economic Section has decided to issue a 300-gram extra ration of flour or pasta north of the Guadigliano River, effective November 5. This would amount to a 20-gram daily increase.

5. Neighbouring countries

The D.G.O.S. and VP Est Seo (Colonel Flaks), in case you don't remember the latest initials) has recently returned from a rapid but comprehensive tour which took him first to a spot near Dijon, where his plane was grounded, and thence by car to the 6th Army Group, then up into Belgium and back to Versailles and Paris. He covered a good deal of country and was struck by the negligible damage, compared to this country, and the speed with which France is getting back to normal. Livestock abounds, railways are in full operation, even prices, in the country, are reasonable. Paris of course has luxury prices of its own, but its markets are well stocked. No troops are allowed in the city except on official business, which of course may cover a multitude of leaves. Administration is, as elsewhere in France, entirely in the hands of the French. The AMG, acting (if at all) in a liaison capacity, are settled in some well-known, though of course not Augustan, stables; and some of them were heard to lament a fate which, after two years "schooling" at Charlottesville, Tizi-Ouzou, and other delightful resorts, now had them schooling again for Germany. The main facts about France seem to be that it's no place for AMG, that it is astonishingly prosperous, and that not many Frenchmen are keen on doing any more fighting.

From Greece, through correspondents arriving back in Italy, come not altogether distiller stories: little or no starvation, at least in the south, plenty of livestock, little destruction, and as things go in wartime - a cheerful people. Currency is a worry, the drachma having run into uncountable billions. It is said (unreliably) that exchange rates were based at the start on the price of a shave, which was 10,000,000 drachmas; estimated equivalent, sixpence. An American correspondent told us "By the time that I had changed a two dollar bill and an Egyptian pound, I found that the equivalent in drachmas was worth one cigarette".

Whether the latest initials) has recently returned from a rapid but comprehensive tour which took him first to a spot near Dijon, where his plane was grounded, and thence by car to the 6th Army Group, then up into Belgium and back to Versailles and Paris. He covered a good deal of country and was struck by the negligible damage, compared to this country, and the speed with which France is getting back to normal. Livestock abounds, railways are in full operation, even prices, in the country, are reasonable. Paris of course has luxury prices of its own, but its markets are well stocked. No troops are allowed in the city except on official business, which of course may cover a multitude of leaves. Administration is, as elsewhere in France, entirely in the hands of the French. The AMG, acting (if at all) in a liaison capacity, are settled in some well-known, though of course not Augereau, stables; and some of them were heard to lament a fate which, after two years "schooling" at Charlottesville, Fribourg, and other delightful resorts, now had them schooling again for Germany. The main facts about France seem to be that it's no place for AMG, that it is astonishingly prosperous, and that not many Frenchmen are keen on doing any more fighting.

From Greece, through correspondents arriving back in Italy, come not altogether distasteful stories: little or no starvation, at least in the south, plenty of livestock, little destruction, and - as things go in wartime - a cheerful people. Currency is a worry, the drachmas having run into uncountable billions. It is said (unreliably) that exchange rates were based at the start on the price of a shave, which was 10,000,000 drachmas: estimated equivalent, sixpence. An American correspondent told us "By the time that I had changed a two dollar bill and an Egyptian pound, I found that the equivalent in drachmas was worth one cigarette".

7. Odds and Ends

The Granat del Popolo, as of 28 October, had 8,846,888 qtl. in its bins out of the 11,500,000 qtl. collection forecast. The Allied Commission now has 21 AGS officers, of whom 14 have been sent in pairs to regions and 7 assigned to Headquarters. ... Congratulations to the following Allied Commission American officers all attached to the 8th Army AMG on having been awarded the Bronze Star for, as the citations read, "exceptional services with the Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations": Lieut. William A. Lesca, Lieut. Albert L. Bernard, Capt. Edmund E. Torchelli, Major Fred O. Mavis, Major James C. Grizzard, Major John A. Steel, Colonel Charles J. Marinacci. ... A trek back north is in progress under AG auspices, the displaced persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission having asked for train transportation for 11,740 refugees in Sicily and Southern Region to be moved back to Central Italy where they are needed to cultivate their farms. ... About 17 Rome elementary schools are open now (one out of ten), the others being closed, in the words of the Education Sub-Commission, because the buildings are (1) Occupied by our troops;

AC) occupied by the in troops; (3) Occupied by refugees; (4) Occupied by 1100, disinfecteds being ill; (5) Occupied by... All Italian Public Safety organizations will have their national headquarters from the heavy worker scale to the Italian Army scale as of November 1.... Regional commissions have been instructed to support properly appointed provincial prefects to the full, even when these Italian officials are under attack by the local Committee of National Liberation, who have been rather waspish of late.... Peasants or officers are to be formed to work on rehabilitation programs in the devastated areas.... Italian voice of a Florence football match after the Italians had scored their fifth successive goal over a scoreless allied team: "Let them score a couple of goals---then maybe they'll give us better armistice terms.".... This week the ACC became, officially, the AC.

6. Anniversary

The ACC C will be a year old on November 10 and, since this seems a good opportunity of summing up its publishable activities for the benefit of the toiling thousands of the press, Public Relations Branch has been attempting to compile a short readable outline of the Commission's varied career. The job has proved a great deal more difficult than we anticipated; accurate records of early days are hard to come by, busy sub-commissions have found it difficult to hunt up detailed figures, and the intertwined and sometimes delicate threads of operations, politics, supplies and organization have not lent themselves easily to the making of readable rope. The outline does, however, provide the framework of a more detailed history which we should like to write before the AC becomes the C or merely C. We therefore take this opportunity of asking all who are interested and have stories to tell, particularly about our early days, to send us any material, humorous, tragic, or simply brutal, to fill the gaps which will doubtless be perceived, by many, when our outline sees the light on November 10.

John H. Hadden
 LIONEL FIELDER,
 Major,
 Public Relations Director.

1932

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIV
ALLIED CONTROL COMMS DIV

5 2 0 8 3 1

PER/928/WHEB

22 October 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 24

18 OCT 19 02 00 44

22 OCT Recd

1. Political

The most dramatic political event of the week was Thursday's riot in Palermo which was dealt with under a separate heading. It came just in time for the meeting of the Council of Ministers on the following day. The forenoon meeting was given over to hearing Alcide's report, considering appropriate measures for normalizing the situation. At the end of the session Alcide left by plane for Palermo, charged by the ministers to carry out a complete investigation of the affair....In the afternoon session the council, as promised, ratified the measures for the workers' subsidy as outlined in last week's Bulletin. Further measures were authorized for the "economic betterment" of state employees, and a draft decree to ease credit for industrial enterprises concerned with reconstruction. Emphasis in the field of journalism was the object of special attention. A committee is to be named by the Minister of Justice on the advice of the Undersecretary of Press and Information. Meanwhile Armando Rossini has been made "director general of the Italian press".

The workers' subsidy may well be regarded as a victory for the Leftist parties and the CIL who began agitation for it on Aug. 9. Victory has been so long delayed however as to be greeted more with ungracious acceptance than exultation, especially since there have been repeated hints from the Government that the "political" price of bread may have to be abandoned. Indeed while the manifesto of harmony of Sept. 28 is still honored by all parties it is obvious that the restriction implied in it is somewhat constricting to the Left. Nenni came out with an article in AVANTI on the 18th in which he reiterated the three fundamental and essential steps in the true democratization of Italy: the founding of the republic, solution of the agrarian problem and industrial socialization. He added, for the benefit of those who like to ride behind the allies, that all these were Italian problems: "dollars, sterling, and the Tory grip of Churchill have nothing to do with them". He was supported by La Malfa of the Action party and opposed, at some length by the Christian Democrats. It is probably unfair to say that Nenni is trying to break up the Government - indeed he asserted specifically that he was not - but the Leftist parties are in a difficult position in the coalition. The Labor Democrats and the Liberals being dedicated to deliberate and orderly reform are at least relatively content with this period of waiting; the Christian Democrats, being

The workers' subsidy may well be regarded as a victory for the Leftist parties and the Cill who began agitation for it on Aug. 9. Victory has been so long delayed however as to be greeted more with ungracious acceptance than exultation, especially since there have been repeated hints from the government that the "political" price of bread may have to be abandoned. Indeed while the manifesto of harmony of Sept. 25 is still honored by all parties it is obvious that the restriction implied in it is somewhat chafing to the Left. Nenni came out with an article in AVANTI on the 18th in which he reiterated the three fundamental and essential steps in the true democratization of Italy: the founding of the republic, solution of the agrarian problem and industrial socialization. He added, for the benefit of those who like to hide behind the allies, that all these were Italian problems; "dollars, sterling, and the Tory capricious of Churchill have nothing to do with them". He was supported by La Malfa of the Action party and opposed, at some length by the Christian Democrats. It is probably unfair to say that Nenni is trying to break up the government - indeed he asserted specifically that he was not - but the Leftist parties are in a difficult position in the coalition. The Labor Democrats and the Liberals being dedicated to deliberate and orderly reform are at least relatively content with this period of waiting; the Christian Democrats, being divided among themselves are happy to have a chance to temporize.

440

And the monarchists, not represented in the government but by no means extinct, will tell you frankly (though not for publication) that the longer the institutional question is left in abeyance the stronger the position of the King becomes. In such a situation it is only natural for the Socialists to reassert their revolutionary program. The Communists, who are of the same opinion, have taken the line of urging citizens to "look to the North" where, according to them, revolutionary elements are much stronger, and of giving further strength to the local committees of liberation as more dynamic and representative of the people than the government is. Since the monarchist ITALIA NUOVA has been urging dissolution of the C.E.N. there is probably some truth in the Communist argument.

The week produced rather more than its share of violence. The carabinieri broke up a display of anti-monarchical propaganda in two offices of the Republican party at Grosseto. Unquestionably the carabinieri used violence but, as ITALIA NUOVA pointed out,

unquestionably the ultra-monarchical display was revolutionary. Just how far one can go in attacking the head of the state is a matter more for tradition than legislation and in Italy the tradition is not clear enough to make such incidents avoidable. In the Mareica Region of the Abruzzi the carabinieri were alleged to have fired on the peasants who were moving into uncultivated lands. . . . Palermo provided the climax.

All quiet on the international front. Dewey's statement that America has not done enough for Italy was given some prominence. And Pacchiard, in VOCE REPUBBLICANA, called the policy of Roosevelt "Machiavellian". . . . No more talk of colonies, no declaration of war on Japan. No ambassadors to Washington or London. . . . There is in the air a feeling of suspense, of waiting - for Nov. 7, possibly?

2. AMT with the armies.

Reports over the past two or three weeks from both 5th and 8th Army AMTs indicate a good many difficulties and frustrations. Natural consequences of heavy fighting in bad weather, and limited advances. As an example, here is a part of a report from SCAG II Corps:

"The A.M.G. work in these communes has not been as satisfactory or thorough as desired, due to the fact that all of the towns have been badly damaged and are uninhabitable, and the people who are scattered throughout the fractions are usually inaccessible owing to the lack of or bad conditions of the roads. . . . The commune of L'Inch is 88% destroyed; there is no water and no habitable buildings are left."

Food supplies in Pisa, Pistoia and Florence are still unsatisfactory, and some food rioting occurred in the first two. "In no commune north of the Arno" states 8th Army AMT "is there any appreciable amount of grain in the Arsenal. 40% of the grain is still in the fields unprotected and much of it is sprouting". Under these circumstances there is naturally much apprehension about the winter.

Better news is that the SMI munitions factory in the commune of Barga, which can employ up to 8000 people, has been found only slightly damaged; that there are abundant resources to help out the grain supply; and that the inhabitants of Pisa are still lively enough to have a current fest - "with a Scotman as Provincial Supply Officer, we naturally have to tighten our belts".

Eighth Army AMT also stresses devastation and difficulties of communication in mountainous country. CAC's with both armies are, it seems, having very considerable and lengthy practice in mule-riding with peasants as guides. The communes of San Armandeo and Coriano

...the past two or three weeks from both 5th and 1st Army Corps indicate a good many difficulties and frustrations, natural consequences of heavy fighting in bad weather, and limited advances. As an example, here is a part of a report from SCAG II Corps:

"The A.I.F. work in these sectors has not been as satisfactory or thorough as desired, due to the fact that all of the towns have been badly damaged and are uninhabitable, and the people who are scattered throughout the fractions are usually inaccessible owing to the lack of or bad conditions of the roads.... The commune of L. Inno is 80% destroyed; there is no water and no habitable buildings are left."

Food supplies in Pisa, Pistoia and Florence are still unsatisfactory, and some food rioting occurred in the first two. "In no commune north of the Arno" states 5th Army A.I.F. "there are any appreciable amount of grain in the Arnoval. 40% of the grain is still in the fields unthreshed and much of it is sprouting". Under these circumstances there is naturally much apprehension about the winter.

Better news is that the SMI munitions factory in the commune of Borgo, which can employ up to 5000 people, has been found only slightly damaged; that there are abundant substitutes to help out the grain supply; and that the inhabitants of Pisa are still lively enough to have a current fest. "With a 3000-man provincial Supply Officer, we naturally have to tighten our belts."

8th Army also stresses devastation and difficulties of communication in mountainous country. CAC's with both armies are, it seems, having very considerable and lengthy practice in mule-riding with peasants as guides. The communes of San Archangelo and Corsano are heavily damaged and their re-population presents the usual difficulties. The almost inaccessible mountain communes (such as San Leoluca) however reported in fair shape; no shortage of food or essentials."

3. Disorder in Palermo.

On the morning of October 19 a demonstration occurred in Palermo in the course of which the Italian military were killed and opened fire on the crowd, killing (as far as is known at present) 16 and wounding 104. 35 only of whom were hospital cases. At the time of writing news from Palermo is scanty and somewhat contradictory, but the following facts seem clear.

The demonstration was a result of growing irritation against the high prices of food; it was not any shortage of food, but the fact that there was abundant food to be seen at prices far above the average wage-earners' purchasing power, which was at the root of the trouble. Some shops were looted and a crowd - apparently not violent - collected in front of the Prefettura. The officials of the Prefettura called out the military and a truckload of 40 arrived. What happened then

...to send back
The subsequent character, however, appears to have switched public
feeling against the troops and not against the Carabinieri, who, for
once in a way, are not getting the blame.

Alidale held a press conference in Rome at very short notice
on the morning of the 20th and told Allied correspondents that the
starting thing, that the situation in Sicily is not the Allies
believe in separatist propaganda and propaganda by Italy, that their
approval of separatism, which has been insisted that giving them
be self-evident. The island, said Alidale, had had to report grain
for the last four years; and he said that the grain in stock.
The population he implied, and that the grain was being
many across the sea, would be leaving by December 15.

The position he outlined by Alidale is a very long way from
the declared claim of the AGC. The argument that Sicily has been
in the past is of doubtful validity. Alidale says in fact always ex-
changed some of the grain and the grain in stock for the
soft grain of the mainland. Brigadier Lanza, in his report of October
10, states cautiously that "in the opinion of him as the island pro-
duced sufficient grain to feed the population until the next
harvest but at least to within a month or two of it. He goes on to
show the difficulties of an accurate statement in the absence of any
reliable statistics.... or from information. Citing the case of
Syracuse, the province with the worst record of harvest, he shows that
the principal harvest figure of 300,000 quintals was reached on the basis
of 68,000 cultivated hectares yielding 5.5 quintals per hectare, giving
a total of 374,000 quintals. Two-thirds was subtracted 88,000 for seed
retention and 161,000 for food retention, bringing down the "available"
total to 305,000 - leaving the available margin of 85,000. The latter figure
was set at 300,000. The provincial authorities - who have never
questioned the figure of 88,000 harvested cultivated - later objected
that the yield averaged only 7 quintals per hectare, giving a total
of 496,000. But they claimed a loss of 190,000 quintals for seed
and food retention, leaving an "available" total of only 86,000 quin-
tals. Of course in fact only 86,000 quintals have been assessed. The
fact remains that the authorities do not deny that 188,000 quintals
have been produced.

If the Trapani instance is indicative of the general assessing
situation in Sicily, as it appears to be, there can be little doubt
that the actual amount assessed (1,254,781 quintals on Oct 13) is only
a fraction - perhaps not more than 10% - of the total production, and
that the vast bulk of grain produced is being hoarded. Alidale's cry
of distress, echoed by correspondents across the Atlantic, seems little
justified.

In the memo, Mr. Antolini is collecting case material extremely hard - facts about Sicily as a counterbalance to any suggestion that food for the North should be diverted to the Gopins Jaws of Zindabad.

4. Calories.

A strong memorandum is being prepared for higher authority on the necessity of maintaining a 3000-gram ration in Italy and of raising the ration to that figure in places where it is lower. The view is that the 3000-gram ration is the inevitable minimum and that any reduction below that figure (except for short periods in exceptional areas) would be disastrous to the health of the nation. The Italian diet has been traditionally that of bread or flour in one form or another, plus meat. Dietary experts say that the Italians over-weight their diet on the protein side, doing without enough carbohydrates. Of course, that is the Italians' affair. In any event, investigation shows that the present daily scale of 300 grams of bread and 4.10 grams of sugar which is the regular ration in Southern Italy produces a caloric content of only 753 calories. This is supplemented in urban districts over 50,000 population by meat and vegetable issues, providing an additional caloric value of 147 calories, making a total of 900 calories.

The League of Nations Health Committee in 1936 recommended that 2,400 calories a day should be the caloric intake of a man or woman living in a temperate climate and not engaged in manual labor. If the person is doing moderate muscular work, he should get 3,000 calories a day. U.S. Army medical manuals prescribe that a soldier marching on level or undulating ground should get approximately 3,500 calories a day. Italian prices in Naples are receiving a double sugar ration - 5.0 grams a day but cases of malnutrition have nevertheless been occurring, pointing up the inadequacy of the ration. The usual story is that the population takes up its diet deficiencies by buying on the black market. However, when there is little supply of the necessary items on the black market or people have no money to buy at the high prices there quoted, they simply do not get enough to protect their health. At the same time, while the black market is the only other source of supply, legally the authorities are committed to take measures to combat it. The ration increase to 300 grams in Naples was immediately reflected in a drop in black market prices. Thus, even to allow the population to purchase the extra needed forstuffs in the black market, the ration should be kept to 300 grams and thus help control prices. Otherwise, prices will be so high this winter that poorer people will not get enough to eat, with the obvious consequences of further destitution by selling of clothing and furniture for money and, especially of prostitution which increases the V.D. among the troops.

and 4.10 grams of sugar which is the regular ration in Southern Italy produces a caloric content of only 733 calories. This is supplemented in urban districts over 20,000 population by meat and vegetable issues, providing an additional caloric value of 143 calories, making a total of 876 calories.

The League of Nations Health Committee in 1933 recommended that 2,400 calories a day should be the caloric intake of a man or woman living in a temperate climate and not engaged in manual labor. If the person is doing moderate muscular work, he should get 3,000 calories a day. U.S. Army medical manuals prescribe that a soldier marching on level or undulating ground should get approximately 3,300 calories a day. Italian prison inmates are receiving a double sugar ration - 8.5 grams a day but cases of malnutrition have nevertheless been occurring, pointing up the inadequacy of the ration. The usual story is that the population takes up its diet deficiencies by buying on the black market. However, when there is little supply of the necessary items on the black market or people have no money to buy at the high prices there quoted, they simply do not eat enough to protect their health. At the same time, while the black market is the only other source of supply, locally the authorities are compelled to take measures to combat it. The ration increase to 300 grams in Naples was immediately reflected in a drop in black market prices. Thus, even to allow the population to purchase the extra needed foodstuffs in the black market, the ration should be kept to 300 grams and thus help control prices. Otherwise, prices will be so high this winter that poorer people will not get enough to eat, with the obvious consequences of further destitution by selling of clothing and furniture for money and, especially of prostitution which increases the V.D. among the troops.

What continuance of these conditions will mean in the way of social unrest and threat to military security is anyone's guess. The intertwined question of proper ration-black market control also had a positive effect on the armament program, farmers hoarding their wheat to sell at fantastic prices to illegal speculators. Politically, the latter is also full of dynamite, if failure to provide adequate food parcels, discontent this winter may well lead to riots and the fall of the Italian government. We are receiving sympathetic help in high quarters in preventing this case.

Ends and Ends.

100 tons of American cotton has arrived at Naples to be made into cloth by Italian textile mills for essential civilian use.... Col. Temperley, Regional Commissioner of Southern Region, is being posted to England; he will certainly be missed, particularly by PRB whose informative friend he ever was.... The Grand del Popolo, as of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

October 31, had received 8,759,172 quintals of grain or 70 per cent. of 11,500,000 qtl. target....Speaking of wheat, the Bulletin in a recent number stated that 1,200,000 to 4,000,000 quintals of grain were expected to be found in the Northern regions, which was in error, the actual estimate of wheat amounting in the northern areas range from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 quintals....Lazio food officials report that Rome is feeding on a hand-to-mouth basis, only about one and a half days' supplies usually being on hand....Mr. William S. Vanden, American civilian and metallurgical engineer, advises the first civilian to take over directorship of an ACC sub-commission, suggesting Col. J.B.S. Todd to the top post of the Industry Sub-Commission.... Brigadier Upjohn, vice president of the Civil Affairs Section, has proposed that all Italian Government decrees be sent to the Ministry of Justice before drafting in order that the ACC could check all proposals through one channel....The Advisory Council for Italy has suggested that the ACC become responsible for collection of information on war crises, a proposal which will add a great deal to our limited staff....UNRRA has requested and received permission to enter this theater to discuss the commencement of limited operations. Col. Murray of the Economic Section will not as liaison officer between UNRRA and ACC....The Economic Section is distressed over a report that 8th Army ACC has made a distribution of 100 kilos of grain a person (enough to last a year on the present ration scale), a procedure (which if true) regarded as extremely unsound....Harlan Cleveland, American civilian, has arrived to be an economic advisor to the ACC from the Foreign Economic Administration where he was in charge of occupational studies of the Italian economy....Col. McCarthy, Director of patriotic Branch, becomes a Brigadier and goes to Evitree.... congratulations

Handwritten signature
 LIONEL FIELDER,
 Public Relations Director.

51.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

13 October 1944

AGE WEEKLY PUBLICATION NO. 28

5 Oct 44 13 Oct 44

PRR/ROE/WBSC

POLITICAL

One of the political "articles" now running in Rome contains a sketch in which Christopher Columbus presents himself to the ACC and finds that no one seems to remember his name. His allusion to his three caravels is mistaken for just another request for Caramels. Whereupon he gives a pathetic song on the fragility of human memory. The little scene is symptomatic of the feeling of Italians these days: the sense of not being appreciated is very strong. During the past week there has been some lifting of the clouds. Mr. Bonomi did remember Columbus day and celebrated it not only by a speech but by a statement that Italy would be credited (in dollars) with an amount up to that represented by all lives issued to pay American troops in Italy. The scope of the statement is still a little obscure and it has been announced that it means but, as pointed out by Vittorio Morano, be known exactly what it does seem to indicate some clarification of the Allied financial policy - the obscurity of which has blighted the sum of optimism for many thoughtful Italians, including the Treasury Minister Scelari - and its political effect is definitely invigorating. Further, according to a government statement, Sir Noel Charles informed Bonomi that it is not true that Eden said Italy's colonies were irrevocably lost to her. This seems to have been a purely formal denial since the implication of the representation in the House leaves little doubt of the present attitude of the British Government but it has nonetheless made Italians feel better. (Since the whole matter has been the subject of lively discussion for a week we append the record of what was actually said on this point.) The British Ambassador also said that rumors of Allied support of Sicilian separatists were without any basis of truth. Yet the feeling remains that there is much to be done. Bonomi in his Columbus day speech said that while admittedly "one could not expect to emerge from a shameful situation without paying a heavy price" Italy now feels that this price has been paid and the country "is now worthy of taking its place among the free democracies." Crook was even more vigorous, making for re-vocation of the artistic classes and stating that Italy "observed with bitterness" the contrast between her long period of exploitation and the treatment Romania has received at the hands of the Russians. And Comalin, spokesman for the Christian Democrats wrote in the same vein: "July 25th, Sept. 8th, Oct 13 (now declared on Germany) but a date is still missing - that in the date that will mark the full alliance of Italy with the United Nations."....The nomination of Gallarate as minister to Madrid brought to the fore again the old debate of Italy's minister to Madrid brought to the fore again the old debate

277

W

437

up to that represented by Mr. Lino issued to pay Rocco's salary and it Italy. The scope of the statement is still a little obscure and it can have been announced that further steps will be necessary before it can be known exactly what is meant. But, as pointed out by Vittorio Marvada, in his introduction it does seem to indicate some clarification of the Allied financial policy - the objective of which was planned for the sake of optimism for many thoughtful Italians, including the Treasury Minister Soleri - and its political effect is definitely improving. Further, according to a government statement, Sir Noel Charles informed Bonomi that it is not true that there had been a purely formal denial vocally lost to her. This seems to have been a purely formal denial since the implication of the conversation in the House leaves little doubt of the present attitude of the British Government but it has been the subject of lively discussion for a week we append the record of what was actually said on this point. The political Ambassador also said that recovery of Allied support of Sicilian separatists were without any basis of truth. Yet the feeling remains that there is much to be done. Bonomi in his Columbus day speech, said that while admittedly "one could not expect to emerge from a shameful situation without paying a heavy price". Italy now feels that this price has been paid and the country "is now worthy of taking its place among the free democracies." Croce was even more vigorous, asking for revocation of the armistice clauses and stating that Italy observed with bitterness the contrast between her long period of exaltation and the treatment Roumania has received at the hands of the Russians. And Gualia, spokesman for the Christian Democrats spoke in the same vein: "Italy is still waiting - that is the date that will mark the full alliance of Italy with the United Nations". The nomination of Salavati-Gottoli as minister to Madrid brought to the fore again the old debate as to whether diplomatic would be career men (defended by the Right) or chosen from the ranks of honest and intelligent citizens not previously connected with the Foreign Office (strongly maintained by the Leftist parties who have been regarding Palazzo Chigi balefully for some time). It also set tongues wagging in speculation as to who would get the post at Washington and London. Rumor puts Brocca in Washington, Cerandini in London. The latter seems the more likely guess but the field is still open.

In the field of home affairs the most important act of the week was the final step in preparing the measures for workers' subsidies. The Council of Ministers gave its approval on Wednesday and details were announced at the end of a conference between Gronchi, the Cilli and employers' groups which took place on Friday. The basic subsidy is 30 lire a day, to be paid to heads of families (residing in Rome, Naples or Florence) whose monthly income is less than 3,600. Smaller sums are assigned to those with higher incomes, women "not heads of families" and children under 18. The basic rate is to be 30 lire in smaller communes and in the country. There is also a "quota supplement" of 5 lire a day added to the "conosci familiarit".

Perhaps the part of the communiqué read with most interest was the concluding paragraph in which it is stated that the conference will take effect immediately and will be ratified by the Council of Ministers at their next meeting.

The trial of Altobelli dragged on most of the week, beginning Monday and ending Saturday when the ex-Director of the Bank of Italy was given a thirty year sentence. In contrast to the Caruso trial the proceedings were "unexceptional and staid", in the words of Harcourt (Kewley) who added that the only color was provided by the uniforms of the Carabinieri. Altobelli was well defended and in the trial itself was full of technical detail and hence unexceptional. It may lead to more exciting developments. For at one point the defense counsel had to be called to order for suggesting - even though "accusations in voice" that Altobelli was merely an unfortunate instrument and that others such as higher up might be "responsible for our troubles."

Life among the parties has been harmonious - at least on the surface. It is perhaps worth noting that the "Fronte Monarchico Giovannile Giovani" has emerged and has plastered the town with manifestos. VOCE REPUBBLICANA dedicated a column of stern and sorrowful admonishment to these "misguided" young men but no one else seems to have noticed them.

What was actually said.

Since repetitions about what Mr. Eden did or didn't say about the Italian colonies may well continue, we give below the words used on the two occasions on which the subject was discussed:

- (1). Question: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of publication of Ministry of Information pamphlet "The first to be freed," regarding that slavery in its worst form was practiced by the Italian Government in Italy, the Government of Somalia and administration, involving neglect of sanitation, public health, water supply, education, maintenance of public order which obtained in British and Somalia, imprisonment for years without trial and under bad conditions of persons guilty of no crime known to the laws of civilized countries, he will advise the House that H.M. Government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and that their declaration that the Italian Empire in Africa is irreversibly lost will be strictly adhered to.

Answer: Yes, Sir.

- (2) Mr. Hynd: asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been drawn to the de-

What was actually said.

Since representations about what Mr. Eden did or didn't say about the Italian colonies say well, confidential, we give below the words used on the two occasions on which the subject was discussed:

- (1). Question: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of publication of Ministry of Information pamphlet "The first to be freed," recording that slavery in its worst form was practised by the Italian Government in Italy, of Somalia and administration, involving neglect of sanitation, public health, water supply, education, maintenance of public order which retained in Eritrea and Somalia, imprisonment for years without trial and under bad conditions of persons guilty of no crime known to the laws of civilized countries, he will assure the House that H.M. Government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and that local declaration that the Italian Empire in Africa is irreversibly lost will be steadily adhered to.

Answer: Yes, Sir.

- (2). Mr. Hynd: asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been drawn to the demonstrations which took place in the ex-Italian colony of Eritrea in January and February of this year in favour of reunion of this territory with Ethiopia and whether in fulfilment of the promises made in HAF leaflets dropped in Eritrea the Government will now declare its intention that the principles of the Atlantic Charter shall govern any decisions concerning the future administration of these African territories now liberated from Italian rule and the occupants given full and free opportunity of indicating their desires in this connection.

Mr. Law: I am aware that interest of the kind indicated by the honourable member has been evinced in certain quarters in Eritrea; as regards the second part of the question, the future of Eritrea must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace.

Mr. Astor: Has not the Foreign Secretary said that in no circumstances is Italy going to get her colonies back and would there not be widespread opposition to the re-establishment of Italy on our communications through the Red Army

Mr. Law: Certainly the Foreign Secretary said that in the hearing of most of us in this House.

Mr. Hunt: Has not the right honorable gentleman misread the second part of my question which says, not whether the United Nations shall come to any ex parte decision but whether the principles of the Atlantic Charter shall be applied to these territories?

Mr. Law: No, sir, I did not misread the question. I would point out that we are not the sole signatories of the Atlantic Charter; the United Nations as a whole are signatories; it is a matter for the United Nations as a whole and not for us alone.

Mr. Ivor Thomas: Is my right honorable friend aware that the Union of Exeter and Abyssinia has not existed since the shadowy days of the 18th century and will be the best to save the Emperor of Ethiopia even his friends in this country?

2. AMG with the Armed

Sixth Army AMG's September report is a good deal concerned - as Sixth Army AMG almost always is - with potential problems of the coming winter. Construction of bridges has been very considerable and a lot of areas are not to be isolated when railway bridges are withdrawn.... the construction programme will be heavy. Refugees have not so far presented a serious problem, says the report, but if it stays in this area.... there will be a problem of considerable magnitude. (Since the report was written evacuation of refugees on a large scale has begun). Unemployment is large in the manufacturing areas of Greece, and won't improve until power is available. Lack of warehouse accommodation is a great handicap to marketing. And both harvesting and ploughing have been held up by operations. Elgott and AMG persists that it has found a way for partisans and none who could be described as organized bands, but comes near to Fifth Army AMG's point of view with the statement that a too future organization for dealing with partisans.... in the North is untidy and.... disturbing in planning ahead. Sixth Army AMG has much praise for the assistance given by committees of liberation in nearly all towns taken over. A stockpile of 1,700 tons of flour has now been built up. In the areas behind the Greek Army Control Line courier has been abolished - though we still have it, oddly enough, in Rome.

3. Broad Issues at Siena

The problem of Italian cabinet ministers playing politics in the Senate was radiantly solved at the Siena meeting of Regional 436.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3. AMG with the Armies

Eighty Army AMG's September report is a most deal concerned - as Fifth Army AMG almost always is - with potential problems of the coming winter. Destruction of bridges has been very considerable and if large areas are not to be isolated when Bailey bridges are withdrawn... the construction programme will be heavy. "Refugees have not so far presented a serious problem, says the report, but if we stay in this area... there will be a problem of considerable magnitude." (Since the report was written evacuation of refugees on a large scale was begun). Unemployment is large in the manufacturing areas of AMG's, and won't improve until power is available. Lack of war-munitions and action is a great handicap to demobilizing, and both demobilizing and production have been held up by operations. Eighty Army AMG's point of view is that it has found a very few partisans and none who could be described as organized bands, but comes near to Fifth Army AMG's point of view with the statement that "the future organization for dealing with partisans... in the North is untidy and... disturbing in planning ahead. Eighty Army AMG has much praise for the assistance given by consultations of liberation in nearly all towns taken over. A stockpile of 1,700 tons of flour has now been built up. In the areas behind the Rear Army Control Line, suffer has been abandoned - though we still have it, sadly enough, in Rome.

3. Brood Issues at Siena

The problem of Italian cabinet ministers playing politics in forward areas was realistically tackled at the Siena meeting of Regions 438 Commissioners, SCAGs of Armae and Headquarters staff on Thursday. It was decided that no Italian minister would be allowed to enter army areas and might go into AMG areas only with permission from the Regional Commissioners. There had been friction in Florence between the prefect sent in by the Government and the Florence C.I.N. Both the prefect and the head of the Committee went to Rome to see the Government, and both came back with the impression that their side had the backing of the ministers. The issue was further confused by the visits of two members of the Cabinet to Florence. The Prime Minister on his first visit spent most of his time with the C.I.N. and gave only a few minutes to the prefect, whose name he did not know. Terrinelli appeared in the Tuscan capital, ostensibly on Government business, and he, also, spent most of his time with the Committee when he was not out taking speeches at large meetings. The issue came close to a debate on democracy versus bureaucracy. ACC/AMG's support of the prefects was condemned by some. Colonel Spicer defected with Government's prefects. Mr. Garlin refused to be shocked by the spectacle of politicians behaving like politicians. As Capt Benson thought it might be a good idea to jail ministers found wandering around the front areas without permission. This had happened

happened in Apocyn. Mr. Casella said there might be repercussions if a man like Togliatti were jailed, but that some others might disappear and it would never be noticed. It was said that Government officials in official business would be allowed in forward areas with the sanction of the SCAC or Regional Commissioner concerned. Representatives of foreign missions, who have created quite a problem in Florence, are to be arrested without notification if they are caught in "gray areas" without permits. Some Yugoslav representatives are in jail now in Florence for selling gold coin on the Black Market.

The theory question of Patriots came up once again for discussion and Mr. Casella announced that publicity on Patriot activities would now be definitely played down, particularly behind the Allied lines. Broadcasts to the North would be of a strictly operational character. The policy which seems to be emerging is that the line which has been turned on the Patriots should now be more directed towards the Italian Army. The disarming of Patriots - a matter which is causing great concern since large numbers are known to be still in possession of arms - was also discussed, but the meeting could not do more than insist that, from the point of view of law and order, it was a matter which must be pursued with the utmost vigour.

Mr. Antolini announced that wheat imports for November and December would be 100,000 tons a month, and that level would probably be maintained until the end of June. Some 850,000 tons had been announced. The estimated stocks in November 880,000 tons. Equalized this would give a ration of 830 grams. If we set the ration at 235 grams it would affect the amount of oil and also have an effect on getting in the rest of the wheat crop. AFHQ was greatly concerned with the implications of a reduced ration available in view of the President's statement of increased help for Italy. There would be no cut-back in the ration scale until further information came from the Combined Chiefs of Staff and/or the President. We must see the maximum use out of local products. Chestnut flour was a possibility. Mr. Casella warned the meeting that there had been trouble in Florence over the ration being only 250 grams when it is 300 in the South. There were enough supplementary imports of food to feed all Italy for about four months using the present scale of issue.

Mr. Antolini wanted to know what the meeting thought of the idea of controlling only absolutely basic foodstuffs, grains, fats and milk products. The people who would starve this winter were the poor, not the middle classes or the rich. Would removal of restrictions and controls get food to the poor? That was the issue. Consideration was being given to mass purchases of food by barter, salt for potatoes for instance. Brig Iusa said the Allied forces were now debarrered from buying resources not locally surplus. Civilian consumption was 100,000 tons a month.

with interest a report turned over to them by Mr. Myron Taylor, American ambassador to the Vatican, which said that in Frosinone province, scene of furious battles last spring, in September only an average ration of 40 grams of grain was issued instead of the ACC 100-gram grain ration (equivalent to 200 grams of bread); that only one third of the daily basic food needs were arriving, and that there would be acute hunger in the area this winter.

Col. Poinetti, in a reply, admitted that conditions were bad enough in Frosinone and Littoria but dissented from the implication that such conditions were general in Southern Italy. He said that there was one six-day delay in delivering bread in Frosinone, traced to the fact that certain scheduled schooner arrivals at Naples, source of supply, had been held up. Further, the Taylor observer failed to take into account the over-all factors which are naturally re-acting on the local situation, including the September 1st ruling stopping distribution of rations in addition to bread to the general population in cities under 10,000 because of sheer lack of certain imported items.

5. On Guard against Typhus

Dr. Floyd W. Markham, Rockefeller Foundation typhus control specialist of the Public Health Sub-Commission, has completed arrangements for a series of demonstrations and conferences on typhus prevention measures, to be held starting October 13 at Naples, Bari, Taranto, Catanzaro, Catania and Palermo and later Rome and Chieti. Representatives of the Italian health authorities in surrounding provinces will attend the meetings to be instructed on the dusting technique of typhus control whereby potential victims are sprayed with DDT powder that kills the typhus-carrying lice. On-the-spot demonstrations will be held in local prisons. Each provincial representative will be given a dustgun and 10-lb. can of DDT powder to take away with him for emergency use. ACC has enough powder on hand to dust 500,000 persons.

The Public Health Sub-Commission is simply taking no chances with any recurrence of a typhus outbreak such as occurred last year in which, from January 1, 1943 to June 1, 1944, there were 429 recorded deaths among 2,000 cases in Naples and vicinity. The large scale dusting program carried out by our Allied public health officers - 3,265,786 dustings were given - was the effective factor in controlling the epidemic, according to an exhaustive and somewhat depressing study just carried out by the sub-commission.

6. The Youngs Idea

General population in cities under 10,000 because of sheer lack of certain imported items.

5. On Guard Against Typhus

Dr. Floyd W. Markham, Rockefeller Foundation typhus control specialist of the Public Health Sub-Commission, has completed arrangements for a series of demonstrations and conferences on typhus prevention measures, to be held starting October 15 at Naples, Bari, Taranto, Catanzaro, Catania and Palermo and later Rome and Genoa. Representatives of the Italian health authorities in surrounding provinces will attend the meetings to be instructed on the dusting technique of typhus control whereby potential victims are sprayed with DDT powder that kills the typhus-carrying louse. On-the-spot demonstrations will be held in local prisons. Each provincial representative will be given a dustgun and 10-15 cans of DDT powder to take away with him for emergency use. AEC has enough powder on hand to dust 500,000 persons.

The Public Health Sub-Commission is simply taking no chances with any recurrence of a typhus outbreak such as occurred last year in which, from January 1, 1948 to June 1, 1949, there were 429 recorded deaths among 2,020 cases in Naples and vicinity. The large scale dusting program carried out by our Allied public health officers - 3,260,788 dustings were given - was the effective factor in controlling the epidemic, according to an exhaustive and somewhat depressing study just carried out by the sub-commission.

6. The Young Idea

One hundred boys and one hundred girls under 16 years of age, orphans of the Italian story, are now established in buildings (founded by the Cardinal Archbishop) in Naples, with a first endowment of two million lire, raised by subscription, and a public drive in prospect on October 28 to raise more funds and spread the idea. The initiative for this move came chiefly from Lt. Col. H. B. Gimson, Naples Provincial Commissioner, who, as he says, could not continue to tolerate the young boys in rags and tatters, uncared for, starving and homeless in the streets of Naples. The scheme is arousing much enthusiasm and public support, and these young waifs and strays are being collected from the streets, taken care of by volunteers seeking no remuneration, given a home, food, schooling and being taught crafts. Col. Gimson is hoping one of these days to get for this orphanage the Costanzo Ciano college at Sorrento which the Army has so far refused to give up. The idea seems to be one which might well, with some Allied initiative and encouragement, be followed elsewhere.

7. Mine Clearance

One of the greatest single hazards to the reconstruction of certain sectors of the Italian economy is obviously the problem of mines. Col. E.R. Cripps, chief staff officer of the Civil Affairs Section, has been tackling this hazard out of late in his spare time from other duties, and ahead, it is believed, is being built up for some effective action soon. Reports of mine fields laid by the Germans and by our own armies are now being collated from AFHQ, IAI and PBB and a factual picture of the problem will soon be outlined for the first time. Suffice it to say at the moment that where the Germans succeed in holding us for any length of time, the mine fields will be found. The Area between the Hitler and Gustav Lines of last winter, in the Anzio bridgehead, around Piana and Livorno, are likely landing beaches but the West Coast especially, the Pescara sector, and currently, of course, the Gothic Line, all have extensive minefields which are a constant peril to normal activity. The mines must run into millions, although exact figures are non-existent. In one commune in Chieti province, an ACC officer estimated there were 100,000. After mapping the location of the mined areas, the next big step is that of removing them quickly to restore use of the area.

Under supervision by Col. Cripps, 30 Italian Army soldiers were trained by British engineers at Capua in the latest methods, and these 30 are to be used as the nucleus of a training program in five schools where they will teach mine removal to 1,500 civilians. One school of 300 students is now in session at Piana. The students will graduate October 22 and be put to work at once in the Piana area. Other schools are planned for Chieti, Spoleto, Viterbo and Capua. Eventually, a headquarters staff of 110 and 13 groups of 100 will be available to regional commissioners in AMI territory and to prefects in Italian Government territory to remove mines on assignment. Priorities in AMI areas will be fixed by the HQ's or SCAG's of the armies and in other areas by the prefects. Top priority goes to communications - electric cable lines, bridges and pipe lines. Next comes agriculture, many fields being virtually impossible to use for crops because of the heavy infestation of mines.

Mine removal personnel at present consists only of two Italian Army "pioneer" companies who were theoretically trained by two companies of mine experts of the operational Italian Army forces. These latter have been called away and the second-best companies left behind are not as efficient as might be. They are presently working in Gaeta after a tour in Pescara and Chieti. Some work has been let out to private contractors but financial considerations prohibit extensive use of this method, it having been estimated that it would cost 400,000,000 lire to clear Lazio Region alone. One Italian private team of an officer (who had a detector of his own) and seven men reportedly cleared

an ACC officer estimated there were 100,000. After mapping the location of the mined areas, the next big step is that of removing them quickly to restore use of the area.

Under supervision by Col. Crippa, 30 Italian Army soldiers were trained by British engineers at Capua in the latest methods, and these 30 are to be used as the nucleus of a training program in five schools where they will teach mine removal to 1,000 civilians. One school of 300 students is now in session at Pisa. The students will graduate October 22 and be put to work at once in the Pisa area. Other schools are planned for Gaieta, Speleto, Viterbo and Capua. Eventually, a headquarters staff of 100 will be available to regional commissioners in ACC territory and to prefects in Italian Government territory to remove mines on assignment. Priorities in ACC areas will be fixed by the RO's or SCAG's of the armies and in other areas by the prefects. Top priority goes to communications - electric cable lines, bridges and pipe lines. Next comes agriculture, many fields being virtually impossible to use for crops because of the heavy infestation of mines.

Mine removal personnel at present consists only of two Italian Army Pioneer companies and were theoretically trained by two companies of mine experts of the operational Italian Army forces. These latter have been called away and the second-best companies left behind are not as efficient as might be. They are presently working in Gaeta after a tour in Pescara and Chieti. Some work has been let out to private contractors but financial considerations prohibit extensive use of this method, it having been estimated that it would cost 400,000,000 lire to clear Lazio Region alone. One Italian private team of an officer (who had a detector of his own) and seven men reportedly cleared Pieti Province of 1,000 mines at a charge of 800 lire a month for the officer and 180 lire a day for each man. The team was then transferred to Frosinone Province, an especially nasty job, but quit after one man was killed and two wounded by mine explosions. How many persons get killed or injured weekly by the hidden mines no one knows, though one estimated and placed it at 200 a week at one time. The casualties in the private mine clearing teams occurred on meeting the German wooden mine mine which does not respond to the ordinary mine detector.

The question of detectors, of course, is the one big stumbling block to a successful program. The best and latest military mine detectors are not only limited to army use but are on the definitely secret weapon list, and so ACC to date has been refused permission to borrow or copy them. The solution seems to be to get the Italians to use their own type, (though it is nowhere near as efficient as that of the Allies) or to get them to invent a new one. Then, the matter of materials for manufacture arises, since first-class instruments of this sort used critical materials which would have to be imported and only if Allied authorities in London and Washington were willing to release such source details or secrets. Lazio Region, through the wit of

- 7 -

Lieut. Col. Bonnam-Carter, got hold of 12 detectors of a sort which they have lent their Italian Army team. Otherwise, the only recourse will have to be the old probing method, slow and rather dangerous, considering the fanny bedevillments the Nazis like to dress their mines up with.

B. A Grim Task Concluded

As is known, 335 Italians were massacred as a reprisal measure by the Germans in the Ardennine Caves near Rome on March 24, 1944. After the shooting the Germans blew up the place with mines, presumably to prevent disinterment and recognition - or perhaps merely to save themselves trouble. Colonel Poletti admitted, in the early days of Rome's liberation, to appoint a Committee to make a report on the whole matter (as has been done) and to supervise the exhumation and reburial of the victims. Few grimmer tasks - in the middle of a Roman summer - can have come anybody's way. Practically all the skulls had become separated from the skeletons and all the bodies were in advanced state of decomposition. The civilian labour employed proved useless in moving the debris of the tunnels, and Rome firemen had to be called in to do the job. Colonel Pollock in his report says "Not one in a million would have faced this task, but they worked hard in good spirits.... each body was dealt with separately in exactly the same manner as in a case of murder, with the same care and microscopic examination. The victims had all been killed by revolver shots in the base of the skull. The hands of the victims were tied behind their backs with rope." Although the only known list was that of fifty names from the Caruso document, 315 bodies were identified out of the 335. Much credit goes to Professor Ascarelli, the pathologist, from whom, says Colonel Pollock, "I have learnt a lot for my palios were at home." And much credit is certainly due to the firemen who, on meagre pay and rations, retrieved from the bodies among other valuables, three diamonds (loose in the pocket of a victim) worth more than a million lire.

9. Quis and Ende

After some beetle-browed discussion by the Great on the introduction of an ACC shoulder flash - white and green - it was decided to dispense with this idea.... A slow down in American civilian recruitment for the Economic Section has been called until British civilian strength is greater.... Col. John W. Chapman, Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, is taking energetic steps to meet the Carabinieri shortage: AFHQ has been asked to authorize the temporary transfer of 5,000 picked and equipped Italian troops to the Carabinieri to make up for 5,000 CC.BR. slated for the Industrial North; a new ceiling increase from 55,000 (at present) to 65,000, and possibly 70,000, has been requested; and the re-patriation of 1,000 CC.BR. now prisoners of war in North Africa has been proposed.... Sir Frank Brock, Inspector of Constabulary in England and Wales, is visiting Italy, inspecting the work of police officers on duty with military government forces.... The Allied Forces Local Resources Board is being informed that French minerals, tools

1954

would have faced this task, but they worked hard in cool spirits.... each body was dealt with separately in exactly the same manner as in a case of murder, with the same care and microscopic examination. The victims had all been killed by revolver shots in the back of the skull. The hands of the victims were tied behind their backs with rope. Although the only known list was that of fifty names from the Caruso document, the bodies were identified out of the 335. Much credit goes to Professor Ascarelli, the pathologist, from whom, says Colonel Pollock, "I have learnt a lot for my police work at home." And much credit is certainly due to the firman who, on meagre pay and rations, retrieved from the bodies among other valuables, three diamonds (loose in the pocket of a victim) worth more than a million lire.

2. Odds and Ends

After some beetle-browed discussion by the treat on the introduction of an ACC shoulder flash - white and green - it was decided to dispense with this idea.... A slow down in American civilian recruitment for the Economic Section has been called until British civilian strength is greater.... Col. John W. Chapman, Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, is taking energetic steps to meet the Carabinieri shortage: AFHQ has been asked to authorize the temporary transfer of 5,000 picked and equipped Italian troops to the Carabinieri to make up for 5,000 CC.RR. slated for the Industrial North; a new ceiling increase from 55,000 (at present) to 65,000, and possibly, 70,000, has been requested; and the re-patriation of 1,000 CC.RR. now prisoners of war in North Africa has been proposed.... Sir Frank Brock, Inspector of Constabulary in England and Wales, is visiting Italy, inspecting the work of police officers on duty with military government forces.... The Allied Forces Local Resources Board is being informed that French purchases of automobiles, typewriters, mattresses, minerals, tools and cutlery in Italy for shipment to France have amounted to 94,000,000 lire.... Historical Note: In February, 1944, the Requisition Division filed application for tires, batteries and spare parts to activate 4,000 Italian trucks which could be put on the road, (and which can still be put on the road).... Present conditions in Sicily have our economic, political and local officers at HQ. convinced that, far from pulling out altogether, more personnel for the time being is needed down there, to deal with grain hoarding in particular.... Acceptance of honors, decorations, awards, emblems, degrees, etc. from the Italian authorities is now forbidden to all officers of ACC/AFHQ.... A meeting of the prefects of Frosinone, Littoria, Pescara, Galesi, Aquila and Campobasso will be held next Monday to consider measures to avoid distress in the Mevas-tated areas during the winter.... Agricultural Sub-Commission is losing Lieut. Col. Hartman, director, to the Balkans, and Lieut. Col. Dickie, deputy director, to SHAEP.... When nobody at ACC HQ. seems to know where to send some visitor, he usually winds up in the Liaison Section of the Chief of Staff's Office, where Lieut. Col. Enoch Brown and Capt. The Earl of Paniford are currently acting as masters of ceremonies on protocol, as general agents on unusual or bookkeeping requests by

434

diplomats, as official AGC contact men between the French and Russian
 embassies assigned to the AGC, and lastly, as trail-blazers in settling
 a host of matters for which no set procedure exists between the military
 authorities and the various, neutral representatives and all United
 Nations' locations not sitting on the Allied Advisory Council....
 The latest annual del Popolo figures, received as of 14 October, show
 8,604,372 qtl. in the bins, or 70 per cent. of the 11,600,000 qtl.
 collection forecast; a part of the small increase in Sicily, (although
 it is estimated 500,000 qtl. have been hoarded), it is unofficially
 reported, may be laid to the fact that Brigadier Carr, AG for the
 island, was out hunting with his gun one morning whereupon the
 peasants of the neighborhood, seeing the gun, proceeded to bring a
 record delivery of grain.... First Monthly report (September) of
 Region XII (Venetia) to hand; Brigadier Dunlop reports movement of a
 harbouring group (whatever that may be) from Chiavari to Pesaro
 (audacious fellows!) but "the weather broke on September 24 with
 heavy wind and rain".... Well, so must have reports.... Ministry of
 Food officials visiting Rome from England brought letters stating that
 they "were to stay at first-class hotels and travel by sleeping car."
 Privilege dies hard.... Only four, instead of eight, Soviet officers
 have been assigned to observe the work of the AGC sub-commissions.
 according to latest arrangements.... Colonel Temperley of Southern
 Region has started an Ode and Ends paragraph in his monthly report;
 if Regional Commissioners take the style of this Bulletin to heart,
 reports should be gay.... Here are some of the borrowed Odes (given
 you not without a twinge of jealousy): Danger of landmines in the
 deposits of new ash on Vesuvius has been reduced by building erosion
 walls.... Puglia road blocks in September impounded 21 military
 vehicles, mostly French and Italian, engaged in the black market....
 Road block investigations after the stoppage of trucks has resulted
 in arrest of 45 Italians, charges being prepared against another 100,
 recovery of 1000 barrels of olive oil and discovery of 10 illicit
 distilleries.... 28 murders were committed in the Region during the
 month, the figure being considered a normal quota for this part of the
 world.... In Grindale 35 persons committed suicide.... Salerno farmers,
 having received back their shotguns, now scrape lead off signal cables
 to make shot....

10. Quote From Esteemed Contemporary

"The Allied Control Commission will drop the word 'control'
 from its title, though doubtless not the reality by so far as control
 may still be required."

The Times, 27 September 1944.

John F. Johnson

they were to stay at first-class hotels and travel by sleeping car. Privilege dies hard. Only four, instead of eight, Soviet officers have been assigned to observe the work of the AGC sub-commissions, according to latest arrangements. Colonel Temperley of Southern Region has started on Gads and Ends paragraph in his monthly report; if Regional Commissioners take the style of this Bulletin to heart, reports should be better. Here are some of the borrowed Gads (given you not without a twinge of jealousy): Danger of landmines in the deposits of new ash on Vesuvius has been reduced by building erosion walls. Fugate road blocks in September impounded 21 military vehicles, mostly French and Italian, engaged in the black market. Road block investigations after one stoppage of trucks has resulted in arrest of 48 Italians, charges being prepared against another 100, recovery of 1000 barrels of olive oil and discovery of 10 illicit distilleries. 25 murders were committed in the Region during the month, the figure being considered a normal quota for this part of the world. In Brindisi 20 persons committed suicide. Salerno farmers, having received back their shotguns, now scrape lead off signal cables to make shot.

10. Quote from Esteemed Contemporary

"The Allied Control Commission will drop the word 'control' from its title, though doubtless not the reality in so far as control may still be required."

The Times, 27 September 1944.

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN.
Major.
Public Relations Director.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/226/WR27

SECRET

6 October 1944

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 37

2 Oct to 4 Oct 44

9 OCT Recd

I. Political

The past week has not been an easy one for Italians alert - no most of them are - for a kind word from Washington or London. It is true that President Roosevelt's detailed announcement of supplies and equipment (including 1,700 trucks) to help the country to its feet made good reading and brought forth enthusiastic thanks, the OSERVATORE ROMANO remarking with pleasure that the "promises to Italy" are now being fulfilled. But, satisfaction being in essence much less lasting than anxiety, the press has given most of its attention to the statements of Churchill, Cranborne and Eden in Parliament. The first two, taken together, for Cranborne merely echoed Churchill when he spoke of looking toward broadening the base of the government when the North is conquered, managed to give the impression that English policy favors the monarchy and intends to see that the right people get into the government in order to assure the political welfare of Casa Savoia. Some rather harsh things were said in the Leftist press: VOCE REPUBBLICANA thought it well to inform the world that Italy "would choose a government to please herself and not other nations" and Spino wrote in UNITA that there was one question to put to the nations fighting for democracy, absurd as it may seem: "do they really have faith in the people?" The rumor of British intervention in Italian affairs reached such a point that it had to be categorically denied that Badoglio had been named ambassador to England. All this was hard enough to bear but Eden's statement that Italy's colonies were "irrevocably" lost to her was another and harder blow. Here the press reaction was perhaps a little paradoxical; Nenni in AVANTI took it almost with satisfaction, saying that the Socialists had always opposed imperialism though adding that it was equally good Socialist doctrine that all colonies should be under international management with raw materials and markets open to all nations. Stronger expressions of unapproval came from ITALIA NUOVA, which had expressed no disapproval of England's alleged concern for the monarchy, but felt bound to point out that Italian colonies existed a long time before Fascism and that there seems no good moral principle on which to base their surrender. RICHIEDIMENTO LIBERALE remarked on the inconsistency of asking Italy to fight Japan while at the same time stripping her of her possessions and ITALIA LIBERA in effect asked Mr Eden: how can you do this to us fellow democrats? An announcement was made that Soncini had asked the British Ambassador for clarification of what Eden meant (for the hope dies hard that he had only Ethiopia in mind) but as yet no further illumination has come. . . . The discussion of war with Japan has also gone on briskly; at this point all parties

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

of the government when the North is conquered, managed to give the impression that English policy favors the monarchy and intends to see that the right people get into the government in order to assure the political welfare of Caste Savala. Some rather harsh things were said in the leftist press: VOSS REPUBLICANA thought it well to inform the world that Italy "would choose a government to please herself and not other nations" and Spino wrote in UNIFA that there was one question to put to the nations fighting for democracy, absurd as it may seem: "do they really have faith in the people?" The rumor of British intervention in Italian affairs reached such a point that it had to be categorically denied that Badoglio had been named ambassador to England. All this was hard enough to bear but Eden's statement that Italy's colonies were "irrevocably" lost to her was another and harder blow. Here the press reaction was perhaps a little paradoxical; Nenni in AVANTI took it almost with satisfaction, saying that the Socialists had always opposed imperialism though adding that it was equally good Socialist doctrine that all colonies should be under international management with raw materials and markets open to all nations. Stronger expressions of unhappiness came from ITALIA NUOVA, which had expressed no disapproval of England's alleged concern for the monarchy, but felt bound to point out that Italian colonies existed a long time before Fascism and that there seems no good moral principle on which to base their surrender. RISCHIO IMMOBILE remarked on the inconsistency of asking Italy to fight Japan while at the same time stripping her of her possessions and ITALIA LIBERA in effect asked Mr Eden: how can you do this to us fellow democrats? An announcement was made that Bonomi had asked the British Ambassador for clarification of what Eden meant (for the hope dies hard that he had only Ethiopia in mind) but as yet no further illumination has come. . . . The discussion of war with Japan has also gone on briskly; at this point all parties are united in holding that allied status and possibly other concessions should be offered Italy as a reward for her participation.

The discussion of these various aspects of foreign affairs leaves one with two definite impressions. The first that, making allowance for occasional party eccentricities, on matters of foreign policy all articulate Italians think much alike. The second that there is growing and spreading rapidly a feeling that Italy is being treated with special injustice. This feeling may be sensed not only in the comments on the Japanese war and the colonies but also in articles on subjects such as relief and the allied financial policy. IL POPOLO this morning carried a poignant lament that the Italian lira was getting worse treatment than the mark, to say nothing of the favored franc. The prevalent point of view seems to be that Italians have exploited for whatever sins Fascism committed, they have already suffered more than their share - especially since Fascism was forced on them anyway - and that they are now being made the victims of reprisals for crimes not their own. It is alas, not unlike the "no-one-wants-to-understand-us" psychology of 1919 - if anyone still remembers those days. Verbum sap. . .

sup. --- Dr. Shall we say: have candid?

The meeting of the Council on Friday took up two very fundamental matters. There was a long report by Siglienti, Minister of Finance, prefaced by the comment that a revision of the Italian tax structure necessitated by years of Fascist control could not be undertaken at this time but that emergency measures were necessary to insure the maximum efficiency and the greatest yield from taxes already in effect. The modifications suggested (and approved by the Council) were also designed to shift the burden somewhat from lower to higher income groups. Although AVANTI, as might be expected, found the new measures inadequate, it seems fair to say, judging from other press comment and from the remarks of our own AGC experts, that they represent a step in the right direction. The other matter was even more delicate, if possible. For gingerly and timidly and with many reservations the Council approached the thorny question of the expropriation of large holdings of land. UNITA has been urging the expropriation to move in on uncultivated land and this has led to a number of awkward situations over the past month, particularly in Latium where some of the most aristocratic Roman families have large estates. It was laid down that through properly organized and recognized peasants' cooperatives uncultivated lands or lands which were "relatively uncultivated" in relation to their quality or the agricultural conditions of the area could be turned over to the peasants. The surrender of the land is to be carefully controlled by a board in which all parties, peasant, landowner and state are represented and by the terms of the decree the length of the concession cannot be more than four years. "Can not even be considered as the first step toward agrarian reform", cries UNITA. But it is, thought.

2. AMG with the Allies

"With the break in the weather already here," says Fifth Army AMG, "it is difficult not to be glibly about the future." Long-range shelling of Pisa continued until Sep 27; of Pisa until Sep 28; of Lucca until Sep 29. In the central area, in the path of the main advance, communes are very heavily damaged and their chief centres completely destroyed; on the west there is less destruction but considerable displacement of population. Food is just sufficient for day-to-day consumption but no stocks are being built up. Partisans are "everywhere organized by and affiliated to the local political committees"; those who have fought well give least trouble but "the far larger numbers of hangers-on . . . are using the recognition given them by the Allies as a cloak for political organization." Fifth Army AMG adds (a bit sourly?): "This rebirth of political life is welcomed."

to move in on uncultivated land and this has led to a number of awkward situations over the past month, particularly in Latium where some of the most aristocratic Roman families have large estates. It was laid down that through properly organized and recognized peasants' cooperatives uncultivated lands or lands which were "relatively uncultivated" in relation to their quality or the agricultural conditions of the area could be turned over to the peasants. The surrender of the land is to be carefully controlled by a board in which all parties, peasants, landowner and state are represented and by the terms of the decree the length of the concession cannot be more than four years. "Old not even be considered as the first step toward agrarian reform", cries UNITA. But it is, though.

2. AMS with the Allies

"With the break in the weather already here," says Fifth Army AMS, "it is difficult not to be gloomy about the future." Long-range shelling of Fisticin continued until Sep 27; of Pisa until Sep 28; of Lucca until Sep 29. In the central area, in the path of the main advance, communities are very heavily damaged and their chief centres completely destroyed; on the west there is less destruction but considerable displacement of population. Food is just sufficient for day-to-day consumption but no stocks are being built up. Partisans are "everywhere organized by and affiliated to the local political committees"; those who have fought well give least trouble but "the far larger numbers of hangers-on . . . are using the recognition given them by the Allies as a cloak for political organization." Fifth Army AMS adds (a bit sourly?): "This rebirth of political life is welcomed."

Except for food, conditions in Florence City are improving. Repairs and clearance of debris have progressed well and there is now electric power for essential needs. "Considerable political activity" is noted, and the town has been visited by the Prince of Piedmont, Dino Phillipsen, and Fogliatti. Meetings to greet popularity-bidders are being limited to 200 with "admission by invitation only."

At Pisa the large hole in the roof of the Cathedral has been mended by Army engineers and repairs to the Camposanto are in progress; in the latter the destruction of some of the frescoes has revealed the original monochrome cartoons beneath the plaster, compensating to some extent for the loss.

Except for a short statement on much-damaged Rimini, the only report received from Eighth Army AMS this week concerns the Republic of San Marino, which is standing very firmly on the dignity of its neutrality. It asks that its territory be / evacuated

-3-

by Allied troops at the earliest possible moment and that houses, dwellings, and woods be returned to their owners. Requisitioning of R.F. stores and "normal billeting rules" were permitted by 4th Corps, which may - legally - be a violation of international law, although no operational commander in present circumstances could be expected to prevent his troops from getting shelter and the San Marino authorities are not unaware of this overriding necessity while the front line is so close. There are a good many other complications. San Marino would like (though it has not officially claimed) compensation for bombing, requisitioning and war damage, but the bill cannot be paid in AMG lire. The possible presence of enemy agents in San Marino territory is another question which the Allies cannot afford to ignore: they have taken necessary steps with the tacit acquiescence of the Republic. Says AMG Eighth Army: "It is no use pretending that with the presence of troops engaged in active operations in the Republic there will not be incidents." Incidents, bombs, arrests notwithstanding, San Marino held the usual elections of its constitutional rulers on Sep 24: Theodore Bonferrini and Professor Susy Valli were elected Captains Regent.

3. Transfer of Territory

The Advisory Council have recommended to the Supreme Allied Commander that on Oct 16 the provinces of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara, Chieti, Viterbo and Rieti should be handed back to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. The transfer of these provinces would complete the handover of the Lazio and Abruzzi regions. The provinces in question include a population of about 1,700,000 and an area of 17,000 square km.

The restoration of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara and Chieti was requested by the Italian Government in August on the ground that the people had shown themselves predominantly anti-Fascist and anti-German and had been in great part liberated by the Italian Corps of Liberation and by intense patriot activity. The ACC, in recommending the transfer to the Advisory Council, suggested the addition of Chieti and Viterbo in order to conform with the new boundary of AFHQ administration in Italy fixed on Sep 10. The ACC added that damage in these provinces had not been so great as elsewhere, that public works were well in hand and that the handover would enable us to withdraw at once a small number of officers badly needed in the North.

4. From the Abruzzi-Marche Region

The picture given by Colonel French in his September report

1962

be incidents. Incidents, bombs, armies notwithstanding, San Marino held the usual elections of its constitutional rulers on Sep 24; Theodore Lenferning and Professor Susy Valli were elected Captains Regent.

3. Transfer of Territory

The Advisory Council have recommended to the Supreme Allied Commander that on Oct 18 the provinces of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara, Chieti, Viterbo and Rieti should be handed back to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. The transfer of these provinces would complete the handover of the Lazio and Abruzzi regions. The provinces in question include a population of about 1,700,000 and an area of 17,000 square km.

The restoration of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara and Chieti was requested by the Italian Government in August on the ground that the people had shown themselves predominantly anti-fascist and anti-Germans and had been in great part liberated by the Italian Corps of Liberation and by intense patriot activity. The ACC, in recommending the transfer to the Advisory Council, suggested the addition of Chieti and Viterbo in order to conform with the new boundary of AFHQ administration in Italy fixed on Sep 10. The ACC added that damage in these provinces had not been as great as elsewhere, that public works were well in hand and that the handover would enable us to withdraw at once a small number of officers badly needed in the North.

4. From the Abruzzi-Marche Region

The picture given by Colonel French in his September report is of interest in view of the imminent transfer of these territories to the Italian Government. The main grouse of the population seems to be the 200-gram ration, since these provinces are grain-producing and are now irrevocably aware that the ration in ACC territory is 300 grams; moreover, under the Germans they had a nominal 1000. Secondary grouses are lack of salt, price of potatoes, and continued difficulty of mine-clearance. The potato crop had been so much publicized, it seems, that farmers in Aquila and Avezzano are shifting at the official price of 6 lire per kilogram (a nice new measure which we cannot resist quoting from Colonel French's report) when 8 or 9 lire can be obtained in the Salerno-Naples area. As to mine-clearance the fact that in one commune alone there are 100,000 mines, while the whole area has only seven detectors, gives the measure of this distressing problem, with which we intend to deal more fully in our next Bulletin. These grouses apart, Colonel French gives high marks to the Italian administration and population, who are "definitely pro-ally" and cooperative. The olive harvest promises to be good; the region is "practically free from serious crime" (in spite of a lack of boots for the police); health is good and there have been no epidemics. Italian courts are functioning; satisfactorily; even the

482

the Black Market "does not appear to be serious"; schools, despite an absence of text books, opened on Oct 1. Refugees, officially speaking, have ceased to exist, none having been received from the forward areas and those in refugee camps having been dispersed: but the Italian Army unfortunately continues to carry hundreds of civilians from the South in defiance of regulations. The question of housing in devastated areas is, as elsewhere, a matter for some apprehension. "An early promulgation of policy is necessary," writes Colonel French, "but it is now so late that great suffering must be experienced by some people this winter."

5. Waiting for the Green Light

The Economic Section currently is, as Mr Antolini, head of the section put it, in an in-between-and-between stage, waiting for clarification of policies on higher levels and operational directives to suit. All anyone knows at the moment is what one reads in the newspapers. UNRRA is coming over but exactly when, as one knows. ACC Economic sub-commissions feel rather strongly that UNRRA had better come in equipped with its own organic transport, since competition for the woefully limited transport of ACC in Italy would be disastrous. The question of whether UNRRA goods will be distributed free, with some subsidy from the Italian Government, or at a minimum cost, also is still undecided. American relief goods, it might be added, coming through private sources will be definitely issued gratis through the Vatican, Italian Red Cross and Italian Government, with ACC acting in a purely advisory capacity.

The ACC representatives now in Washington are apparently producing some results, judging by the latest dispatches which promise Italy 1,700 new trucks and 150,000 tons of wheat and flour. As our headquarters experts point out, however, the rearing of 150,000 tons depends strictly on the time factor: 150,000 tons for what period? It will make all the difference in the world between raising, lowering or maintaining the basic ration. The ACC men in Washington at the moment include Brigadier-General O'Dwyer, Vice-President of the Economic Section; Lieut-Colonel Jenny, Director, and Lieut-Colonel Lapper, head of the Electrical Section, of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission; Colonel Legg, Director, and Major Telman, economist, of the Food Sub-Commission, and Captain Kamarek, Economic Section staff officer. Two other Economic Section men are in London attending the initial sessions of the European Internal Transportation Organization which is looking into maximum utilization of transportation in the immediate post-war period. Colonel Adams, Director of the Transportation Sub-Commission, and his expert, Mr Tony Villa, are representing ACC views as to Italian requirements. Di Raimondo also went as an expert adviser from the Italian Government standpoint.

In the meantime, the special inter-ministerial committee of the

but some in equipped with its own organic transport, since competition for the woefully limited transport of ACC in Italy would be disastrous. The question of whether UNRRA goods will be distributed free, with some subsidy from the Italian Government, or at a minimum cost, also is still undecided. American relief goods, it might be added, coming through private sources will be definitely issued gratis through the Vatican, Italian Red Cross and Italian Government, with ACC acting in a purely advisory capacity.

The ACC representatives now in Washington are apparently producing some results, judging by the latest dispatches which promise Italy 1,700 new trucks and 150,000 tons of wheat and flour. As our headquarters experts point out, however, the meaning of 150,000 tons depends strictly on the time factor: 150,000 tons for what period? It will make all the difference in the world between raising, lowering or maintaining the basic ration. The ACC men in Washington at the moment include Brigadier-General O'Dwyer, Vice-President of the Economic Section; Lieutenant-Colonel Jenny, Director, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lapper, head of the Electrical section, of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission; Colonel Leys, Director, and Major Tolman, economist, of the Food Sub-Commission, and Captain Kamarok, Economic Section staff officer. Two other Economic Section men are in London attending the initial sessions of the European Internal Transportation Organization which is looking into maximum utilization of transportation in the immediate post-war period. Colonel Adams, Director of the Transportation Sub-Commission, and his expert, Mr Tony Villa, are representing ACC views as to Italian requirements. Di Palomido also went as an expert adviser from the Italian Government standpoint.

In the meantime, the special inter-ministerial committee of the Italian Government has turned over to Mr Antolini its own plan and idea of what Italy needs to rehabilitate its devastated economy. In addition, specific Italian pressures to take over more operational responsibilities are increasing in some ministries while others are frankly apprehensive of the burden, particularly of food and transport, the two hottest potatoes in the ACC earload. In turn, the Italians have passed to ACC an extremely scorching issue of expropriation of land, a decree which the Economic Section is presently examining with kid-gloves and about which more later. In turning over controls to the Italians, the Industry Sub-Commission has gone so far as to request that Commissari be appointed to run the superphosphate nitrogenous fertilizer (basic for agriculture), paper and soap industries. Speaking of soap, ACC now is operating a plant at Bari which is producing 200 tons a month for the British Army.

In fact, whatever industry is left in Italy of any value is in the hands of the military who employ between 200,000 and 300,000 workers in machine shops, cement and brick factories and steel mills. These latter are minuscule compared with production back home in Allied/

In the absence of proper notification of the health authorities of the existence of tuberculosis, the only reliable criterion is the death rate. The rate for Rome, for example, of tuberculosis deaths per 10,000 of the population is 29.8 in 1918, 12.17 in 1936, 19.63 in 1943 and 24.23 in 1944 (to date).

In the question of infant mortality, again using Rome as an instance, the health authorities explain that the rate is figured out on the formula of number of deaths of infants under one year of age times 1,000 over the figure of the number of registered live births in any given period. The rate then is as follows for the first eight months of the years compared: 119.1 in 1918, 84.6 in 1936, 92.6 in 1943 and 113.4 in 1944. In May of this year the rate in Rome was 153.9, in June 189.2, in July 221.3 and in August 148.7, the latter figure being directly laid to the supply of tinned milk made available by AOC.

8. Expropriation

The report made by Brigadier Upjohn to the Advisory Council contains the clearest picture yet given on the process of cleaning-up Fascists. By the decree of 27 July 1944 expropriation was divided into four main categories, viz:

- (a) Punishment of Fascist crimes;
- (b) Purging of the administration;
- (c) Disposal of profits made by Fascists;
- (d) Confiscation of Fascist property.

The first, in charge of H.E. Berlinguer, provides for the trial and punishment up to the death penalty, of high-ranking members of Fascism. Among such was Garuso, and is Azzolini (former Director of the Bank of Italy, who comes up for trial on Oct 9 for handing over the Bank's gold to the Germans) and are also Generals Pentimalli and Delletto, who will be tried in Rome on Oct 23 for collaboration with the Germans and for not having defended the city of Naples. On Oct 22 Soprano, ex-Prefect of Naples, will be tried in that city on a similar charge. 36 more such persons are under arrest and awaiting trial, including Suvich, former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 111 more, former members of the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State, will shortly be arrested and placed on trial. A further 600 denunciations have been sent out and are now being investigated. In addition the High Court of Justice will shortly sit to consider the records of the conduct of members of the Senate.

Category 2 is in charge of H.E. Scoccimaro and deals mainly with the dismissal of officials guilty of Fascist bias, incompetence, corruption and collaboration with the Germans since Sep 8. It is proposed to form 126 Commissions to judge these cases: 61 are already

contains the clearest picture yet given on the process of cleaning-up Fascists. By the decree of 27 July 1944 epuration was divided into four main categories, viz:

- (a) Punishment of Fascist crimes;
- (b) Purging of the administration;
- (c) Disposal of profits made by Fascists;
- (d) Confiscation of Fascist property.

The first, in charge of R.E. Berlinguer, provides for the trial and punishment up to the death penalty, of high-ranking members of Fascism. Among such was Garuso, and is Azzolini (former Director of the Bank of Italy, who comes up for trial on Oct 9 for handing over the Bank's gold to the Germans) and are also Generals Fentimelli and Delfetto, who will be tried in Rome on Oct 23 for collaboration with the Germans and for not having defended the city of Naples. On Oct 22 Soprano, ex-Prefect of Naples, will be tried in that city on a similar charge. 88 more such persons are under arrest and awaiting trial, including Suwich, former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. All more, former members of the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State, will shortly be arrested and placed on trial. A further 600 denunciations have been sent out and are now being investigated. In addition the High Court of Justice will shortly sit to consider the records of the conduct of members of the Senate.

Category 2 is in charge of R.E. Scoccimaro and deals mainly with the dismissal of officials guilty of Fascist bias, incompetence, corruption and collaboration with the Germans since Sep 8. It is proposed to form 125 Commissions to judge these cases: 61 are already functioning. 5,061 cases are under consideration and 3,471 have already been referred to the Commissions. In addition, Commissions will be set up in each province to purge organizations which depend entirely from the prefect.

Category 3 is in charge of R.E. Cincelanti and is concerned with the collection and disposal of the profits of Fascists. In Rome alone measures for the sequestration of the property of 20 persons - amounting to 3 billions of lire - have already been taken. In Naples the sequestered property of the five brothers Piscitelli amounts to nearly 34 million lire, and sequestration measures have been taken against 815 persons.

Category 4, in charge of R.E. Stengetti, deals with the collection and disposal of Fascist organizations and societies. In Rome alone cash to the value of 268,000 lire and other movable property to the value of 8 million lire have been taken over.

In these matters it certainly seems that the Italian Government is setting into its stride.

2431

Allied countries, of course, but the intent is to resume operation at Terni in pouring 100 tons of steel a day for Bailey bridges. It will take six to nine months before production could benefit the civilian economy and only if the military has no further use for it. Work is now imminent in clearing the devastation of the wreckage caused by the cascade bombing of the Allied air forces on the steel plants at Ploemine where on one will 500 bombs fell in over-lapping patterns within three and a half minutes. Even to set the site cleared and the salvage separated is a task of mammoth proportions, according to Capt. T. F. Elliott of the Industry S/C, who is supervising the job. First, iron "bottles" for oxygen are needed to provide the fuel for the acetylene torches. Capt. Elliott has oxygened up his sleeve details the fact oxygen has an A-1 military priority. In the re-building of Italy where blow torches and cement will be the chief ingredients, it is also heartening to record that ACC has laid its hands on a 7,000-ton capacity cement plant near Fivoli. It is practically new and luckily untouched. Arrangements for power, coal and smoke are well under way.

6. Evacuation

Announcement is made of the promotion of the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Central Commission to the rank of Commodore, United States Naval Reserve, effective 30 September 1944.

7. Light on Public Health

In a field where newspaper reporters and lay observers are often apt to grasp the most spectacular statistics with the maximum of miscomprehension, it is fitting to place on record a little of the work of the quiet specialists of the Public Health Sub-Commission. In a country famed through history as the classic home of malaria, the ACC has operated so effectively that not only has the disease been kept in check despite flooding of the Pontine Marshes, a disrupted Italian public health service and the tragic lack of transport and supplies in the midst of intensive military operations, but actual decreases have been registered in many places in the malarial rate. In Sardinia, notably, where malaria is practically endemic, the 1943 cases reported from January to July were 1,066. This year in the same period there were 1,852. In Sicily IV where the Germans scientifically flooded the lowlands, 20,749 cases were reported in 1944 up to the end of August, but only one death resulted. The distribution of 9,000,000 atabrine tablets to Italian health authorities was one factor in keeping down the possible death rate and malaria's potential. Another 7,000,000 atabrine tablets are stockpiled for use on call. Col. Russell, who has now left Italy, deserves the highest praise for his outstanding work in this field.

Announcement is made of the promotion of the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission to the rank of Commodore, United States Naval Reserve, effective 30 September 1944.

7. Light on Public Health

In a field where newspaper reporters and lay observers are often not to grasp the most spectacular statistics with the maximum of understanding, it is fitting to place on record a little of the work of the quiet specialists of the Public Health Sub-Commission. In a country famed through history as the classic home of malaria, the ACC has operated so effectively that not only has the disease been kept in check despite flooding of the Pontine Marshes, a disrupted Italian public health service and the tragic lack of transport and supplies in the midst of intensive military operations, but actual decreases have been registered in many places in the malaria rate. In Garfagna, notably, where malaria is practically endemic, the 1943 cases reported from January to July were 4,865. This year in the same period there were 1,852. In Region IV where the Germans scientifically flooded the lowlands, 80,749 cases were reported in 1944 up to the end of August, but only one death resulted. The distribution of 8,000,000 malarine tablets to Italian health authorities was one factor in keeping down the possible death rate and malarine potential. Another 7,000,000 malarine tablets are stockpiled for use on call. Col. Russell, who has now left Italy, deserves the highest praise for his outstanding work in this field.

As far as medical supplies are concerned, Public Health officers are relieved that a shipment of 800 tons has just arrived. Already made available to the Italians before have been 775,000 units of insulin, 18,000 pounds of ether, 8,000,000 units of sulfa tablets and 50,000 ounces of sulfa powders, and nearly 18,000 quinine ampules imported from America, among a host of items. Of the 8,000 kilograms of quinine found by the Fifth Army at Salsomaggiore, 4,275 kgs. were turned back for Italian use, including that of the Italian armed forces, and 3,725 kgs. were sent to the U.S. for processing and eventual use in the Pacific. ACC is also happier over the fact that Italians can now themselves make all the biologicals - vaccines, sera and anti-toxins - they need for liberated Italy in three major laboratories at Palermo, Naples and the biggest and latest at Siena.

While on the subject of public health, it might interest readers of the recent Searchers about infant mortality and tuberculosis rates to glance at the account that follows paraphrased from the Public Health sub-commission's September report:

/ In

9. Red Stars on the Horizon

Authority has been given by the combined Chiefs of Staff for the attachment of eight Russian officers to the AGO in the capacity of observers only. They will form part of the staff of the Soviet Representative to the AGO. Major-General Iven Sudoplatov. It seems that they will be attached to the Economic Section, Civil Affairs Section, Air Sub-Commission, Army Sub-Commission and War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission. They will see these and generally scrutinize the work of their particular Sections. One of them, we understand, speaks English.

10. Correction

The War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission will continue to be an independent Sub-Commission and not be amalgamated with any other, contrary to reports published in last week's PRH Bulletin (for which we hang our head in shame). The change occurred because the sub-Commission, as expressed by Lieut-Colonel J.A. Campbell, Director, is now getting more and more work to do; the policy of repatriation of Italian prisoners-of-war being loosened to some extent and a flow of salvage war material beginning to come in. Now landing from North Africa are 2,000 Italian POWs, which include 1,500 able-bodied men, the first contingent of this classification to be freed. Further, military units have just turned over to the sub-Commission 10,000 vehicles in disrepair for salvage.

11. Gold and Pium

Five Arts S/G discloses that the Germans have been kind enough to remove 58 cases of world-famed sculptures (among other removals) from the castles around Florence, including Donatello's St George and his David, and Michelangelo's Bacchus, so that (the German radio says) the priceless art objects might be "saved" from being "voted by the American Art Jews". . . . The German del Popolo figures as of reports reaching headquarters Oct 7 now stand at 8,223,558 quintals or 70 per cent of the 11,500,000 qtl. Forecast for the collection which is now beginning to include grain harvested under fascist Republican auspices, for which grain the Allies will pay the standard 900 - 1,000 lire price if delivered since Allied occupation while only the much lower fascist price will be paid for stocks found in warehouses under Fascist contracts and not yet paid for The demographic census of Italian conditions and resources is having tough sailing, and to relate: Five tons of Corn, for example, arrived at the Naples railroad station, but there was no truck to take the load to the pier where a ship was to take the corn and a special crew to Sicily; at the last minute, the truck came and rushed off to the port, only to see the ship unobtrusively pulling

The change occurred because the sub-Commission, as expressed by Lieut-Colonel J.A. Campbell, Director, is not getting more and more work to do; the policy of repatriation of Italian prisoners-of-war being assigned to some extent and a flow of salvage war material beginning to come in. Now landings from North Africa are 2,000 Italian POWs, which include 1,500 able-bodied men, the first contingent of this classification to be freed. Further, military units have been turned over to the sub-Commission 10,000 vehicles in disrepair for salvage.

11. What does the

Five days 5/6 disclosed that the Germans have had enough to remove 55 cases of world-famous paintings (among other removals) from the castle around Florence, including Donatello's St George and his David, and Michelangelo's Bacchus, so that (the German radio says) the priceless art objects might be "saved" from being stolen by the Americans and sent to America. The trunk and suitcase as reported by the American Headquarters Oct 7 now stand at 6,222,288 Reichmarks or 90 per cent of the 11,800,000 gld. forecast for the collection which is now beginning to include grain harvested under Fascist Republican measures, for which again the Allies will pay the standard 800 - 1,000 lire price if delivered since Allied occupation will only the much lower Fascist price will be paid for stocks found in warehouses under Fascist conditions and not yet paid for. The comprehensive census of Italian conditions and resources is having touch sailing, led to relate: Five tons of forms, for example, arrived at the Naples railway station, but there was no truck to take the load to the pier where a ship was to take the forms and a special crew to Sicily; at the last minute, the truck came and rushed off to the pier, only to see the ship majestically pulling away in the harbor. Dialogue: The forms and Lieutenant J.E. Hicks, their harassed owner, finally got to Sicily by road via Reggio Calabria. Col Fatherwill of the Disarmed Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission reports that studies are under way to bring back Italians in Southern France, Spain and Switzerland to Naples where they will be screened and then dispersed. The Local Government (formerly Interior) Sub-Commission has finally persuaded the Italian Ministry of the Interior to appoint outstanding private individuals with national reputations wherever possible instead of career men, to the posts of prefects in important Northern provinces and to support the top men with especially competent vice-prefects to keep the administrative machinery on an even keel. The Public Safety Sub-Commission is dispatched to check this week after a notable discussion with the Army Sub-Commission. The MMA has agreed to outfit the Carabinieri up to its present ceiling of 48,000 with whatever is necessary so that each man will have a

1971

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

servicable uniform, overcoat, two blankets or a comforter, pullover,
two pairs of socks, two pairs of pants, shirt and boots

12. Reminder

Will our readers be kind enough to remember that the PRB
Weekly Bulletin they are reading is a secret document and should
receive the security handling so required?

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R26/WB26

1 October 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 26
28 Dec to 1 Oct 1944

1. Political

The papers of the 27th made good reading for Romans. For one thing the Council of Ministers, meeting the day before, had reasserted the solidarity of the six-party government and issued a communique notable for clarity and firmness. The parties, it said, are to postpone the solution of major political problems, resolve their differences within the government, bring their press in line with this principle, maintain the impartial authority of the state and defeat all attempts of reactionaries to return to power. This was hailed by all parties - even by the critics of the Government, with the exception of "Voce Repubblicana" which refused to admit anything can work in a country that still harbours Ciano Savais - as a sensible and necessary step. Things had been drifting along toward a dangerous cleavage and the recent squabbles among the parties have not done the government any good at home or abroad. It is harder to say whose is the victory. "Voce Repubblicana" of course asserted that the action was "forced on the parties of the Left by Bonomi and the conservative elements"; but Togliatti and Nehru both protested that some such resolution was what they were hoping for all the time and that the agitation of recent weeks had served its purpose in making the government aware of the dangers of reaction. It is fair to regard the action as a victory of common sense and a recognition of the fact, in the words of "Il Popolo", that the Italian people is very tired of "living dangerously" and finds no appeal in the promise of "permanant agitation".

The government statement, newsworthy as it was, had to share the spotlight with the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration on Italy which also made its appearance on the front page of the papers of the 27th. This statement looks toward giving the Italian government more autonomy, beginning by the sending of representatives to London and Washington and cancellation of the word Control from ACC. (We haven't had any orders yet so may be forgiven if we carry on with the two G's for a while). Civilian technicians are to be sent over to help in reconstruction. Italy is expected to assist the United Nations in the war against Germany and Japan and, as a start, 50 million US\$ are assigned to her for emergency relief measures. Comment was in general favorable on this statement too, the "Conservatore Romano" calling it a "vote

...with the exception of "Voce Repubblicana" which refuses to admit anything can work in a country that still harbours Coss Savola - as a sensitive and necessary step. Things had been drifting along toward a dangerous cleavage and the recent squabbles among the parties have not done the government any good at home or abroad. It is harder to say where is the victory. "Voce Repubblicana" of course asserted that the action was forced on the parties of the Left by Bonomi and the conservative elements; but Togliatti and Nenni both protested that some such resolution was what they were hoping for all the time and that the agitation of recent weeks had served its purpose in making the government aware of the dangers of reaction. It is fair to regard the motion as a victory of common sense and a recognition of the fact, in the words of "il popolo", that the Italian people is very tired of "living dangerously" and finds no appeal in the promise of "perpetual agitation".

The government statement, noteworthy as it was, had to share the spotlight with the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration on Italy which also made its appearance on the front page of the papers of the 27th. This statement looks toward giving the Italian Government more autonomy, beginning by the sending of representatives to London and Washington and cancellation of the word Control from ACC. (We haven't had any orders yet so way be forgiven if we carry on with the two C's for a while). Civilian technicians are to be sent over to help in reconstruction. Italy is expected to assist the United Nations in the war against Germany and Japan and, as a start, 50 million UNRPA dollars are assigned to her for emergency relief measures. Comment was in general favorable on this statement too, the "Osservatore Romano" calling it a "vote of confidence", but there were some reservations. It does not give Italy full status as an ally. It is too early to say whether the omission of the word "control" is any more than a formality or whether the promised civilian technicians will be any more acceptable than you, gentle reader, and we have been. Nor is anything said about the prisoners of war, a lacuna deplored by several journals of varying political color. The prospect of war with Japan brought out some very interesting reactions; it was surveyed with some diffidence by the Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists who seemed to feel that there is enough going on at home without turning East to look for trouble. Indeed all parties were of the opinion that if Italy is to participate it would be only fair to make her a full ally and regularize the POW situation first. "Risorgimento Liberale" however recalled the diplomatic success of Cavour whose intervention in the Crimea (of such less concern to Piedmont than the Japanese are to modern Italy) gave him a place at the councils of the great and subsequently led to the taking of the nation. "Italia Nuova" suggested a declaration of war immediately and Visconte Venosta, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs

11/11

R

-2-

Affairs, in a press conference on Thursday indicated the government was quite ready for it. Taking it all in all the Allied Statement was well received; to Italians it is a starting point for the goals they are working towards. Churchill's speech in the Commons however has set them to thinking again; there was no indication of any further autonomy, rather the contrary indeed in the reference to the Garretts lynching and the need of maintaining law and order through Allied authorities if necessary. His recognition of the temper of the Italian people was applauded but it was felt he might have been somewhat less fulsome in his praise of the Marshal and the Lord Lieutenant and found room for a kind word for Bonomi.

There were other developments on the international front. The Greek Minister of Information gave a press conference in which he said he hoped for good relations with Italy provided of course the Italians gave up their "imperialistic ambitions". He assumed that the Hodecans would be "restored" to Greece and that in the matter of relief and aid from the Allies Greece had earned a certain priority. Many Italians hope for a plebiscite in the Hodecanese rather than outright surrender and almost all feel that Italy has suffered enough by now to yield no more in priority of need so the last two points were not too well received. However, a very sincere article by Manlio Luzzati in "Risorgimento Liberale" indicated some hope for good relations; he admitted that the Greeks have every reason to hate Italians but hate is an expensive and futile basis for foreign policy and Greece and Italy need each other. Similar views were expressed in "Italia Libera". Among other international items: the government (appropriately enough on the eve of St Wenceslaus of Prague) declared the Munich pact null and void, the Russian Labor delegates arrived in Rome and it is reported that coffee is on its way from Brazil and La Guardia from America.

The second meeting of the Council of Ministers this week was chiefly noteworthy for the report of Soleri, Minister of the Treasury. The detailed breakdown of Italy's labyrinthine finances and the honesty with which the hard facts were faced command admiration. We cite some figures, not being quite sure what they prove: the deficit for 1943-44 is 180 billion lire, the public debt (only a guess since Soleri admitted there are too many unknown factors) roughly 550 billion lire. He also made a guess at the amount of Allied Military lire in circulation but Finance Sub-Commission won't tell us how good or how bad it is.

2. AKG with the Allies

In Florence last week four persons were killed and 38

of relief and aid from the Allies Greece had earned a certain priority. Many Italians hope for a plebiscite in the Dodecanese rather than outright surrender and almost all feel that Italy has suffered enough by now to yield no more and in priority of need so the last two points were not too well received. However, a very sincere article by Manlio Lugaresi in "Piacimento Liberale" indicated some hope for good relations; he admitted that the Greeks have every reason to hate Italians but that is an expensive and futile basis for foreign policy and Greece and Italy need each other. Similar views were expressed in "Italia Libera". Among other international items: the government (appropriately enough on the eve of St. Wenceslaus of Prague) declared the Munich pact null and void, the Russian Labor delegates arrived in Rome and it is reported that coffee is on its way from Brazil and La Guardia from America.

The second meeting of the Council of Ministers this week was chiefly noteworthy for the report of Soleri, Minister of the Treasury. The detailed breakdown of Italy's labyrinthine finances and the honesty with which the hard facts were faced command admiration. We cite some figures, not being quite sure what they prove: the deficit for 1943-44 is 150 billion lire, the public debt (only a guess since Soleri admitted there are too many unknown factors) roughly 583 billion lire. He also made a guess at the amount of Allied Military lire in circulation but Finance Subcommittee won't tell us how good or how bad it is.

2. AMS with the Allies

In Florence last week four persons were killed and 36 wounded by mines and booby-traps in the city. Feeding of the city is practically on a "day-to-day basis", all efforts to build up stockpiles having failed through lack of transport. "The situation," says Fifth Army AMG, "may at any time become critical." The same report states that "large numbers of troops are on leave in the city." Viareggio, it appears, is in poor case: the CAC reports that "this is the first costume in my experience that seems to be really hungry; there is no local production of foodstuffs." Supplies in general are causing concern and Fifth Army AMG points out that "the assumption that considerable local supplies of food would be found is proving false. The Germans are living on the land while the effects of war and the breakdown in administration have lost a large part of the harvest."

Fifth Army AMG has some criticism of the Partisans and the Vatican. The latter, it seems, is showing "considerable laxity in the observance of movement regulations." As to the former "the present Allied policy may produce results somewhat different from those envisaged . . . the Partisans have become one of the prize bones for which Italian politicians are scrapping." It is noted

-3-

noted that Colonel Sansone, in two months of operations, has collected only 200 volunteers from the provinces of Siena, Pisa, Livorno and South Florence. In Florence city two weeks work produced 6 volunteers out of 3,000 Partisans. Colonel Sansone attributes this to the boycotting of the Royalist Army by the Communists. On the other hand it is "reliably reported" that individual partisans are being offered financial inducement to join the Communist party.

3. Pruning at Headquarters

As a result of the recommendations of the Manpower and Reorganization Committee nearly 200 officers and EM/OR become available for field assignment and Headquarters functions become streamlined as operational responsibility is shifted to Italian agencies ready to take them over. Total HQ staff will be 285 officers and 275 EM/OR. Most important change is the creation of a Chief of Staff under the Chief Commissioner. RG and M Section disappears, as do the Secretary-General's office, the Property Control Sub-Commission (absorbed by Finance), the War Materials and Prisoners of War Sub-Commission (the first taken over by Industry and the second by Health), the Information Division and Archivist Section (absorbed by Public Relations Branch). Displaced persons and Italian Refugees amalgamate, as has been announced. The Interior Sub-Commission will be known as the Local Government Sub-Commission. There will be four sections under the Chief of Staff - Civil Affairs, Economic, Establishment and Political. A forward echelon of ACC HQ will be established at AAI HQ to administer to the emergency operational needs of the Armies but is not to be regarded as a forward Headquarters, orders still normally coming from ACC HQ through the channel of the Chief of Staff. Brigadier Lush, present Executive Commissioner, will be Chief of Staff. Mr Antolini, in the absence of Brigadier-General O'Swyer, will continue as acting Vice-President and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Economic Section. Brigadier Upjohn will be Vice-President and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Civil Affairs Section (renamed from Administrative). Colonel Ficks will be Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice-President of the Establishment Section. Mr Caccia and Mr Schott will be Vice-Presidents but not Deputy Chiefs of Staff. Colonel Montfort will be Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer at AAI HQ in charge of the forward field coordinating echelon.

Spoken by Major Fielden. This will be verified in next Bulletin

U 4/10

4. Session at Siena

With the fall of Bologna looming before them, Regional Commissioners and SCAs of the Armies, together with HQ staff, anticipate of intense airing of

*Spoken by
Fielden. This
will be verified
in next Bulletin*

U 4/10

Property Control Sub-Commission (absorbed by Finance), the War Materials and Prisoners of War Sub-Commission (the first taken over by Industry and the second by MIA), the Information Division and Archivist Section (absorbed by Public Relations Branch). Displaced Persons and Italian Refugee Annals, as has been announced. The Interior Sub-Commission will be known as the Local Government Sub-Commission. There will be four sections under the Chief of Staff - Civil Affairs, Economic, Establishment and Political. A forward echelon of AGC HQ will be established at AAI HQ to administer to the emergency operational needs of the Armies but is not to be regarded as a forward Headquarters, orders still normally coming from AGC HQ through the channel of the Chief of Staff. Brigadier Lush, present Executive Commissioner, will be Chief of Staff. Mr. Antolini, in the absence of Brigadier-General O'Dwyer, will continue as Acting Vice-President and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Economic section. Brigadier Upjohn will be Vice-President and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Civil Affairs Section (renamed from Administrative). Colonel Fiske will be Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice-President of the Establishment Section. Mr. Sacella and Mr. Gohott will be Vice-Presidents but not Deputy Chiefs of Staff. Colonel Montfort will be Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer at AAI HQ in charge of the forward field coordinating echelon.

4. Session at Siena

428

With the fall of Bologna looming before them, Regional Commissioners and SCAGs of the Armies, together with HQ staff, met at Siena this week in an atmosphere of intense striving of difficulties and mutual exchange of on-the-spot solutions which again, in the opinion of most participants, proved the value of these exchanges of problems. The meeting started off with echoes of politics as the Executive Commissioner wryly announced that the Allied Control Commission had not as yet been officially informed that it was now the Allied Commission, and Mr. Sacella again reported that the Italian Government had again survived a series of crises and urged full support to its functionaries as representing the most tolerable government we can have under present circumstances. The acute question of moving personnel in and out of regions and the Armies while the northern regions are being formed and planned for provoked some almost acrimonious debate. Colonel Kirkwood grieving that he had now suffered a loss of personnel from two ends - first when he was forming Region VIII (when he tried to get back borrowed men from the Armies) and now (when, as a more or less developed region) he is being raided by more forward regions. Colonel Marshall of Piemonte Region came forward finally with a compromise solution which was generally accepted.

1978

-4-

accepted that only Provincial Commissioners and heads of specialist divisions need to report to power, when called from present posts and that all other personnel re-assigned to non-war regions should do so at this time by letter, awaiting operational calls only when actually needed for imminent entry into their areas. General Howe, facing, as he put it, difficult conditions as Army boundaries expanded and contract with tactical commands, insisted that he be placed on record as opposing any withdrawal of personnel from any area. Colonel Mayne of Fifth Army AMB, in what he termed the "unrealistic" nature of some Patriot directives, asserted that Patriots were over-played in public praise. He finally admitted that some special treatment was deserved for genuine Pat-logs who had performed real service. Mr. Garcia summed it up when he said the administrative goal of making Patriots good citizens and keeping law and order, for better or worse, had to be balanced against the political situation in which Patriots were now exploited as an act to embarrass the latter question of support for the Government. It was agreed that AAI had perhaps gone too far towards the publicity in attacking Patriot achievements, and representations would be made. Colonel Ames from the big city of Rome faced the combined attack of most Regional Commissioners who declared against what they termed the continued disparity in favor of Rome. Particularly Region V's Major Scholtz said his Region faced food demonstrations because of lack of food, oil, salt and the fact that, although some of the provinces there had grain surpluses they only had a 200-grain bread ration whereas other Regions to which their grain was shipped had 300-grain rations. Speaking very modestly, Colonel Ames stuck to his queries of who did what and how and got agreements to enter Regions with his own trucks to take wheat from surplus Macerata and wood from Rieti. Mr. Anselmi of the Economic Section admitted he had had news again. He did just make a tour of the Fifth and Eighth Army areas in preparation for forward food supplies and stated frankly that every day's delay in the advance of the Arabs was just as much breathing space to rush supplies forward. The supply question was especially crucial for the North where a 100-grain ration is now planned because of the reported outbreak in November and anticipated imports from 100,000 to 35,000 tons. If so, Mr. Anselmi said, we might have to cut down the basic ration throughout Italy unless Colonel Lege of the Food Sub-Commission, now in the situation, succeeded in changing the minds of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In the meantime, Mr. Anselmi continued, there is for the moment practically no wheat in the Mediterranean basin on which to draw in an emergency. There was also no sugar programed and milk imports had been cut. Brigadier Upjohn then spoke of administrative problems of prefects (there are 11 in a pool for forward regions), Carabinieri (additions are expected from former prisoners of war) and the usual bad news about lack of de-mining squads. Satisfied

agreed that all had perhaps gone too far through PWB publicity in stressing Patriot achievements, and representations would be made. Colonel Ames from the big city of Rome faced the combined attack of two Regional Commissioners who declared against what they termed the continued disparity in favor of Rome. Particularly Region V's Major Sorcitta said his Region faced food demonstrations because of lack of food, oil, salt and the fact that, although some of the provinces there and grain surpluses they only had a 100-gram bread ration whereas other Regions to which their grain was shipped had 300-gram rations. Speaking very modestly, Colonel Ames stuck to his queries of who did what and how and got agreements to enter Regions with his own tractors to take wheat from surplus Macerata and wood from Rieti. Mr. Arcoloni of the Economic Section admitted he had had news again. He had just made a tour of the Fifth and Eighth Army areas in preparing for forward food supplies and stated frankly that every day's delay in the advance of the Allies was just so much breathing space to rush supplies forward. The supply question was especially crucial for the North where a 100-gram ration is now planned because of the reported cutdown in November anticipated imports from 101,000 to 30,000 tons. If so, Mr. Arcoloni said, we might have to cut down the basic ration throughout Italy unless Colonel Lees of the Food Sub-Commission, now in Washington, succeeded in changing the minds of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In the meantime, Mr. Arcoloni continued, there is for the moment practically no wheat in the Mediterranean Basin on which to draw in an emergency. There was also no sugar programmed and milk imports had been cut. Brigadier Upjohn then spoke of administrative problems of prefects (there are 11 in a pool for forward regions), Carabinieri (additional are expected from former prisoners of war) and the usual but new about lack of de-mining squads. Satisfied that no matter how bad things look, there was the determination and the potentiality to work things out, the meeting broke up early to repair to the recuperative values of Tuscan wine and Colonel Kirkwood's hospitality.

6. The Road Back

The road back to Italy for thousands upon thousands of Italians now stranded in enemy areas will lead through some of the 10 or 20 or (who knows?) maybe 30 camps that Colonel G.B. Findlay, Director of the newly-organized Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, is contemplating. Now in process of investigating the scope of his future responsibilities, Colonel Findlay says he is only sure of one thing: it will be a whopper of a task. There may be 600,000 Italians under forced labor in Germany, perhaps 200,000 in the Balkans. Austria, across in border from Italy, is known to be the cross-roads of Europe for displaced persons and entry

entry into Italy. Central Europe will be a problem to handle. Italians will be used to handle Italian refugees coming home but Allied personnel will still take care of Allied nationals. In the meantime, the Colonel is looking hopefully to November 1 when UNRRA plans to take over four of his Southern Italy camps and two hospitals, mostly for Yugoslavs, and begins to implement with cash, supplies and personnel some of the commitments made at Quebec.

5. Police and prisons

For a considerable time now, as most of us know, two problems - the overcrowding of prisons and the morale of Italian police - have worried all those who have an eye on the future. There has been much, sometimes scandalous, suggestion in prisons, due mainly to three factors - the number of arrests made - sometimes hurriedly - of suspect fascists or collaborators by our intelligence services; the wave of petty offences against Allied orders, e.g. being in possession of Allied property, being out after curfew, selling in the black market, hoarding grain, etc; and last but not least, the slow turning of the wheels of Italian justice, which results in prisoners serving terms without trial. Such a state of affairs naturally reacts against the police; but the police problem is complicated by the Fascist and Monarchist associations of Carabinieri, Metropolitani and Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. These forces are conscious of their uneasy past and the Italian press does not fail to remind them of it daily. They are also conscious that real power is not in their hands: the other evening in Rome a GI lifted the rifle off a Guardia di Finanza as a souvenir: the Guardia di Finanza had to pay 8,000 lire - six months pay. Should he have fought the GI? A nice question. Apart from these troubles the police are undoubtedly suffering severely from low pay and rations - matters which are being remedied.

The riot which began in Regina Coeli prison on September 23 extended itself until the evening of September 25. The brief facts are as follows. The overcrowding and restlessness of the prisoners had been for some time a matter of anxiety. Since August 15 meetings had been held in an endeavour to get rid of outstanding or trivial cases. (Among these were two separatists who had served for three months without trial, the accusation against them being solely that they had been found on June 8 stitching German uniforms.) Colonel Pollock and the Governor of the prison were both strongly in favour of letting such cases out on bail. But so difficult was it, apparently, to sort out matters between G-2, CIC, SCI, FAS, OSS and the Italian legal authorities themselves that virtually nothing was done. This was the prelude to the riot.

On the night of September 23 some prisoners got on to the roof and fired it. In the general commotion Carabinieri opened the

...in prisoners serving terms without trial. Such a state of affairs naturally reacts against the police; but the police problem is complicated by the Fascist and Monarchist associations of Carabinieri, Metropolitan and Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. These forces are conscious of their uneasy past and the Italian press does not fail to remind them of it daily. They are also conscious that real power is not in their hands: the other evening in Rome a GI lifted the rifle off a Guardia di Finanza as a souvenir; the Guardia di Finanza had to pay 5,000 lire - six months pay. Should he have fought the GI? A nice question. Apart from these troubles the police are undoubtedly suffering severely from low pay and rationing - matters which are being remedied.

The riot which began in Regina Coeli prison on September 23 extended itself until the evening of September 25. The brief facts are as follows. The overcrowding and restlessness of the prisoners had been for some time a matter of anxiety. Since August 16 meetings had been held in an endeavour to get rid of out-standing or trivial cases. (Among these were two secretresses who had served for three months without trial, the accusation against them being solely that they had been found on June 5 attending German uniforms.) Colonel Pollock and the Governor of the Prison were both strongly in favour of letting such cases out on bail. But so difficult was it, apparently, to move out matters between 3-4, GIO, SOI, P38, OSS and the Italian legal authorities themselves that virtually nothing was done. This was the prelude to the riot.

427

On the night of September 23 some prisoners got on to the roof and fired it. In the general commotion Carabinieri opened fire, killing one prisoner and wounding six. Feeling against the Carabinieri ran high: 80 of the guards deserted: the prisoners were out of the cells, many of which had no locks; even the gates to the central rotunda - to quote Colonel Pollock's report - "could not be locked properly because the prisoners themselves could slip the lock with a piece of wood."

At this point Colonel Pollock and Major Cozens in their own radio net (a net used until recently day and night in Rome these days) restored order. A meeting was once again called to discuss the removal of prisoners, but ended in smoke. At this meeting the Questore said quite plainly that his Metropolitan were demoralized and no reliance could be placed on them to preserve order or hold the prisoners. Trouble brewed up again in the afternoon: the prisoners said freely that they were going to break out and, in Colonel Pollock's words "the situation was extremely grave: we were faced with a distinct possibility of a complete / prison

prison break and ... whole or part of the prison being burnt to the ground.

At 7.30 p.m. Colonel Pollock walked unconcernedly into the prison and made a speech in each of the three wings. The prisoners crowded closely round him, and sang over the seven tiers above - a dramatic spectacle in the dim light of the prison. Starting amidst hissing and shouting, Pollock in the end got applause; and certainly his presence quieted things down for the moment. Later Pollock and Coxhead got the prisoners to form committees to ventilate their grievances.

On Monday morning 250 were sent to Viterbo prison (in R440 vehicles) and another 225 were moved to another wing of Regina Coeli. These moves occasioned further disorder and rioting and some small fires were started. Eventually the prisoners were persuaded to move by one of their number, a Communist named Revillacqua. There for the time the matter rested.

It is obvious that Regina Coeli is only a reflection of present and possibly future conditions elsewhere in Italy. Colonel Pollock in his report recommends a thorough purge of prison guards, a ban on prison overworking, a dismissal of those who have served long sentences without trial for trivial offences, better food, pay and backing for the police, and a speed-up of Italian courts.

No doubt everyone will agree. But whether police who stayed fascist can be reinstated in popular esteem, whether the number of arrests - of a day or into Regina Coeli alone - can be cut down under present conditions, whether Italian courts can be made to work harder - these are tough nuts to crack. They have got to be cracked, and no doubt they will be. A phrase in Colonel Pollock's report is worth quoting: "It is all very well to say that it is the responsibility of the Italian Government, but if things had gone badly it would be a reflection on us because the Italian people ...". Whatever it is, to the contrary, look to us for help, guidance and support.

This point of view seems to be held by Mr Churchill who stated in the House of Commons on Thursday that "as such as the Garretta lynching were 'the responsibility not only of the Italian Government but also of the Allied Military authorities.' On the next day we are told - through the press - that we are the 'Allied Commission' without the 'controls'. Which gives food for thought.

It is obvious that Regina Coeli is only a reflection of present and possibly future conditions elsewhere in Italy. Colonel Pollock in his report recommends a thorough purge of prison guards, a ban on prison overcrowding, a dismissal of those who have served long sentences without trial for trivial offenses, better food, pay and housing for the police, and a speed-up of Italian courts.

No doubt everyone will agree. But whether police who obeyed Fascist can be reinstated in popular careers, whether the number of arrests - 50 a day go into Regina Coeli alone - can be cut down under present conditions, whether Italian courts can be made to work harder - these are tough nuts to crack. They have got to be cracked, and no doubt they will be. A phrase in Colonel Pollock's report is worth quoting: "It is all very well to say that it is the responsibility of the Italian Government, but if things had gone badly it would be a reflection on us because the Italian people . . . whatever it is, to the contrary, look to us for help, guidance and support."

This point of view seems to be held by Mr. Churchill who stated in the House of Commons on Thursday that bases such as the Cavetta lynching were "the responsibility not only of the Italian Government but also of the Allied military authorities." On the next day we are told - through the press - that we are the "Allied Commission" without the "control". Which gives food for thought.

7. Granai del Fondolo

The Agriculture Sub-Commission, looking over the wheat harvest campaign and assessing with its ups and downs and discouragements, has made up its mind to pronounce it "frustrated and a qualified success. Considering the tremendous difficulties encountered, the figures received from the field by September 30, the total collection amounted to 7,815,953 quintals or 67 per cent of the 11,600,000 quintals last recently estimated that will be amassed. The previous target figure, based on Regional Commissioners' local campaigns, had been 13,745,175 quintals. With collections late in the northern regions because of transport (as usual) difficulties, it is expected that the percentage should rise to 70-75 per cent when the September 30 field reports are in. The harvest collections compare favorably with Fascist years, when one remembers the fact that the Allied-sponsored Granai del Fondolo operated in the immediate year of intensive military operations. In the same area of liberated Italy, collections ran from, roughly, 13,000,000 quintals in 1942 to 17,000,000 in the peace-time years of 1938-1939. Of interest also are these facts: total crop produced was estimated at 33,345,440 quintals; food retentions will amount to 11,477,000 quintals.

Quintals and seed (Quintals to 8,000,000 quintals). The assessed wheat will go to about 18,000,000 ration card holders in liberated Italy among a population of some 24,000,000. Some farmers will not ration cards because they do not raise enough wheat to take care of themselves for the entire year. The latest figures are:

Region	Average Date of Reports	Collected at Latest Report	Collection Forecast	Percentage Collected of Forecast	Percentage Collected Sep 30 1942
I (Sicilia)	21 Sep	1,187,378	2,300,000	52	87
South- even (Calabria, Lucania, Puglia, Campania, Campobasso)	23 Sep	3,827,433	3,280,000	71	88
IV (Lazio)	18 Sep	1,388,800	1,800,000	88	91
V (Abruzzi- Marene)	21 Sep	1,248,021	2,250,000	65	94
VI (Sard- inia)	16 Sep	238,700	300,000	75	85
VIII (Tuscany)	16 Sep	1,004,321	1,500,000	67	92
Total		7,816,953	11,580,000	67	90

B. Odds and Ends

The only Public Works and Utilities officer of the AGO in Sardinia is being withdrawn as an experiment of turning over complete field responsibility to the Italians; if successful, similar withdrawals of specialists will occur in Sicily. Naples area bank deposits rose from 6,000,000,000 lire in January to 22,000,000,000 lire last month. Down in Calabria the village of Castroville proclaimed itself a republic the other day, but the new regime collapsed hurriedly with the appointment of a new sindaco. At least there will be no massing of the armed crop this year, the Agriculture Sub-Commission has decided in its wisdom. Military units have turned back four more factories to the AGO for the use of

426

V (Abruzzo-21 Sep Marche)	1,245,021	2,230,000	55	94
VI (Sard- Inia)	225,707	300,000	73	85
VII (Tuscany)	1,014,391	1,507,000	87	92
Total	7,215,253	11,000,000	87	92

B. Odds and Ends

The only Public Works and Utilities officer of the ACC in Gardula is being withdrawn as an experiment of turning over complete field responsibility to the Italian. If successful, similar withdrawals of specialists will occur in Sicily. . . . Naples area bank deposits rose from 2,000,000,000 lire in January to 22,800,000,000 lire last month. . . . Down in Calabria the village of Castrolibari proclaimed itself a republic the other day, but the new regime collapsed hurriedly with the appointment of a new sindaco. . . . At least there will be no assassins of the almond crop this year. The Agriculture Sub-Commission has decided in its wisdom. . . . Military units have turned back four more factories to the ACC for the use of Italians: A cement factory, with a capacity of 200 tons a month at Taranto, and one with 500 tons a month at Barietta; a tile factory with production of 2,500 cubic meters a week at Benevento, and a brick factory making 250,000 bricks a week at Lucera. . . . Epilogue: The happy news was recently published here that Rome was to have about 1,000 tons of onions from Malta; 700 tons did arrive - all spoiled. . . . Odyssey from the tales of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission: Approximately 1,500 French from Alsace-Lorraine were conscripted into the German Army. Taken prisoners by the Russians on the Eastern Front; released upon intervention of General De Gaulle; started on the road to repatriation through Persia, and now have been stationed for some time in Southern Italy. . . . Three UNRRA personnel on duty at ACC HQ - Guido Nadso, A.A. Scrieri and Vlad Kutay - do not know whether to call themselves a rearguard or vanguard; they helped frame the report which resulted in UNRRA decision at Quince to help Italy with \$50,000,000 worth of aid for medical supplies, refugees and children and pregnant mothers, but now await word as to when to get into action. . . . After six weeks drought a bottle of whiskey per officer was issued at HQ. One officer (nameless) dropped

dropped his bottle on the marble floor of the hall. Believed to be going on well in hospital after a period of unconsciousness. Travel advt: 400 personnel who wish to cross the peninsula during inclement weather in a hurry may avail themselves of the air courier service operated by the Italian Air Force (separate couriers have flown over 200 sorties a month the last five months quite without incident. The Air Force Sub-Commission hastily adds)

2. Quote from esteemed Contemporary

The Airborne troop position was stated by a British staff officer to be "quite satisfactory, but not wholly so".

UNION JACK, Sep 26.

Fielden

LACHEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

1987