

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

ACC

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MEETINGS, ITALIAN GOV'T
MAY 1944

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

9/3.3/AS.

16 May 44.

SUBJECT : Problems Raised by the Italian Government.

TO : RC & MG Section.

- 1 With reference to the Sec Gen 000.1 of 9 May 44. I desire to comment on certain paragraphs of the enclosure to Marshal Badoglio's letter which have been marked to RC & MG as the Section to take action.
- 2 My comments are submitted loose so that they can easily be assembled by you in such order as may best meet your convenience.



Stansgate

STANSGATE,
VP Adm Sec.

N.F.A.

5228

RELATIONS WITH ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

3 Behaviour of the Allied Forces.

4 The behaviour of the Allied Troops towards the Italian civilians and Police agencies is far from satisfactory. Acts of indiscipline are repeatedly brought to the notice of Public Safety officers, but the only course open to them is to refer such complaints to the appropriate Provost Marshals who are responsible for dealing with such Allied offenders.

5 From time to time this Section has brought this matter to notice. On 7 May 44 a report was forwarded to the Executive Commissioner asking for the publication of an order by AAI Hq bringing this to the attention of Military Commanders and asking for their full co-operation to prevent interference by Allied troops with the Italian police.

6 The Public Safety Sub-Commission is in contact with the Provost Marshal AAI Hq and a meeting with him on this subject has been arranged for 15 May 44. The result of which will be reported.

PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

5226

7 Premises for Public Offices.

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

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PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1 Administrative Organisation.

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

2 Appointment and Removal of Prefects.

This is agreed as a matter of policy if and whenever circumstances permit, the Italian Government will be consulted in regard to all senior appointments. In regard however to past appointments made by AMG, if the appointee although junior in grade has proved his administrative ability to the full satisfaction of ACC he should be retained in office.

3 Appointments, promotions etc. of personnel.

This is agreed in principle if and whenever circumstances permit.

5 Defascistisation.

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

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 Original with 218
COMMENTS ON ITALIAN CABINET MEMORANDUM.

RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

1. Control by affiliated Allied Authorities.

The difficulty of assimilating themselves to new conditions after the handing over of occupied territory to the Italian Government is shared by both Allied Control Commission officers and Italian officials. On the one hand it is difficult immediately to change executive authority to advisory control. On the other hand it is difficult for the Italian authorities to take up executive authority at once. There must be a gradual and mutual assimilation. Nor must it be forgotten that the duties of the Allied Control Commission make it necessary for the officers of that Commission to advise and guide Italian officials and to call their attention to matters which need reform.

The administration of the prisons in liberated Italy is in many respects deplorable: the number of people awaiting trial excessive. Allied officers find it hard to tolerate such conditions in areas in which they are in the positions of advisors.

The Provincial Commissioner at Bari, at the request of the Allied military commander, met the leaders of the political parties in order to ensure that law and order would be maintained at any political meetings to be held. Lieut. Colonel Vining, who has been questioned in this matter, states that on every occasion he impressed upon the Prefect that it was the latter's responsibility to maintain order and to maintain order without the unreasonable use of force.

The Provincial Commissioner at Bari did advise the Prefect of that Province that merchandise sequestered in connection with food rationing crimes should be delivered to the section of the Allied Control Commission which was responsible for issuing such supplies, on the grounds that the merchandise had been imported into Italy from Allied sources, in Allied ships and was, therefore, morally, although perhaps not technically, their property.

It is the experience of Allied officers that Italian officials are inclined to depend too much on the authority of these officers, to refrain from taking responsible action themselves, and then, upon reflection, to complain that Allied officers have usurped their powers.

3. Behaviour of the Allied Forces.

The allegations about the behaviour of Allied Forces will be brought before the relevant authorities. It is, however, important to remember that Generalities lead nowhere and that specific reports should be made at the time to the Allied Control Commission or AEE authorities on the spot.

The damage to electrical insulators in the Province of Foggia may well have been caused by persons other than Allied troops and specific details should be given to the Provincial Commissioner of that Province.

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3. Behaviour of the Allied Forces.

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The damage to electrical insulators in the Province of Foggia may well have been caused by persons other than Allied troops and specific details should be given to the Provincial Commissioner of that Province.

Instructions have already been given prohibiting the hunting of redoubt in that area.

Every effort is made by the military authorities to prevent unreasonable cutting of firewood but it should be remembered that military units are often forced to do so for operational reasons.

4. Employment of Italian officers and soldiers by Allied Commands.

The agreement of the Italian Government will be sought in the event of the employment of Italian officers or soldiers by the Allied Forces.

PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

1. Administrative organization.

The Allied authorities have rightly suspended agencies and institutions of Fascist creation. It is understood that the High Commissioner of Sicily is now in agreement that the new offices set up by the AMG authorities are of value in the administration and can be assimilated in the new organization of government.

Consultation between the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government regarding legislation is constantly made and will be continued.

2. Appointments and removals of Prefects.

Prefects have been removed by AMG authorities because of their Fascist tendencies.

The Italian Government will probably agree that far too few Italian officials of Fascist tendencies have been removed in the Provinces of Apulia and Sardinia in the early stages of administration. It is often impossible to find persons with sufficient experience to take the place of Prefects. As long ago as December this fact was made clear to Marshal Badoglio with the suggestion that his Minister of Interior should furnish AMG authorities with lists of Italian officials suitable to take office in replacement of officials who had been removed. Up to date no such list has been received. Every opportunity will be taken to consult with the Italian Government before new appointments are made and, if possible, before officials are removed, although in forward areas this may not always be possible. The Italian Government should be earnestly requested to provide the Allied Control Commission with a list of suitable officials for appointment in forward areas with the least possible delay.

3. Appointments, promotions and dismissals of personnel.

The suggestions are largely covered by the comments made in 2 above. It is agreed that every effort will be made to consult with the Italian Government before appointments, promotions and dismissals of Italian personnel are made, always with the proviso that maintenance of efficient administration and rapid re-establishment of law and order must be of paramount importance.

The Italian Government will agree that consultation takes time and that it is very difficult for them to find sufficient Italian officials at short notice.

4. Salaries of Personnel.

The anomalies referred to took place in the early stages of occupation, have now to a great extent been removed and will be avoided in future.

5. Defascistization.

The Italian Government will probably agree that defascistization has been carried out with greater effect in forward areas.

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Defascistization.

The Italian Government will probably agree that defascistization has been carried out with greater effect in territory administered by AMG than in territory administered by the Royal Italian Government.

The Allied Control Commission is prepared to act in accordance with any decrees on this subject promulgated by the Royal Italian Government, so long as that decree deals effectively with the removal of Fascists from office.

6.

Utilization of Personnel.

Military operations in the early stages of occupation forbid the handling of communications by any persons other than Allied military personnel. Every effort will be made to re-establish communications in accordance with military exigencies.

-3-

7. Problems for Public Offices.

The first submission has already been referred to the military authorities who are in sympathy with the Italian requests but are unable to meet them at present owing to the necessity of maintaining troops in the Salerno area.

Every effort is being made to protect Italian Government buildings for the use of the Italian Government. It is hoped that in the future government buildings will be made available for local government officials but the Italian Government will understand that military operations must have precedence.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

5.4 Motor vehicles for supplying of civilian population and for collection of 6. taxes.

Every effort is being made to provide the Italian Government with sufficient motor vehicles for the feeding of the population and the administration of the country. The Italian Government is probably aware that no less than 600 motor trucks have been made available for distribution of supplies. The Allied Control Commission is astonished that no reference should be made to this great assistance in the remarks of the Italian Government.

ASSISTANCE TO WAR REFUGEES.

The Allied Control Commission has limited, and will continue to limit, to an absolute minimum evacuations from any place in Italy. The Allied Control Commission has provided adequate food for refugees throughout the present operations. The same cannot be said of the Italian local authorities responsible for the distribution of that food.

The accommodation of refugees in public buildings is not in accordance with the advice constantly given to Italian authorities by the Allied authorities. The Italian local authorities have failed continually to make these unfortunate people part of the community in the reception areas. These refugees in the reception areas are treated with little sympathy and given inadequate accommodation and assistance. Far more can and must be done by the Italian Government in this respect.

The Italian Government realises that transportation is limited. The 600 trucks already referred to can be used for the transportation of refugees if co-ordinated efforts are made by the local Italian authorities. The transportation of the Italian refugees in the forward areas on the trains has been adequate. It has broken down in the reception areas where the Italian local government are responsible.

Medical supplies have been provided for refugees in all forward areas during transit. Many clothes have been distributed. Medical supplies are at the disposal of the local authorities and it is for them to afford to the refugees in the reception areas the opportunity of sharing, not only these medical supplies, but other commodities with the resident population.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.5. a Motor vehicles for supplying of civilian population and for collection of6. Food.

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THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

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Priority for the use of theatres and cinemas in Italy is rightly given to the Allied troops who are fighting the common enemy in that country. A number of cinemas and theatres have been left for the use of the civilian population. The management of these cinemas and theatres must for the moment be left in the hands of the Allied authorities who, however, employ a great number of Italians (e.g. the Operatic Company in Naples), in so doing,

Hotels.

As in every other country involved in war the requisitioning of hotels is necessarily considerable. In this theatre many of the Italian staff are employed and will continue to be employed provided they give satisfaction. The Allied Control Commission can see no reason for this submission.

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The Allied Control Commission finds in the memorandum submitted by the Italian Government a tendency on the part of that Government to forget that the common enemy in their country is being driven back by the Allied forces and that sacrifices in every respect must be made by every member of the Italian population, however far that may be from the battle front. Moreover, it is incumbent upon Italian officials to remember that in order to carry out military operations successfully in this theatre, everything must give way before military necessity and that the administration of the country must be maintained at a level compatible with the necessities of war.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary General
APO 394

RED/afe

SG 000.1

9 May 1944

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

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

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

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

Robert E. Doe

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

TRANSMISSION

No. 1941

Salerno, 1 April 1944

Office of the Chief of the Government

1 Enclosure.

Dear General,

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

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

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

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

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

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

With my cordial greetings,

(signed) BADOGLIO

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Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Cabinet

ACTION

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

Relations with the Allied Authorities.

R.C. & M.G.

1. Control by affiliated Allied authorities:

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

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

For instance, there are grounds for complaint in connection with an unjustified interference by the local Allied authorities in prison matters in the provinces returned to the Italian Administration, in particular in the provinces of Bari and Brindisi.

To cite another example, public order in territories administered by the Italian Government is maintained by the Italian military authorities. On the other hand on March 19 last, the Allied Control Commission in Bari province there authorized a meeting of the Socialist party. Members of the said Commission, Lt. Col. Vining and Major Reveley, when they were approached in this matter by the Italian authorities, stated that the preservation of public order was the responsibility of the provincial Allied Control Commission, with whom the local Italian military should cooperate.

On March 29 the Control Commission in Bari province gave orders that merchandise sequestered in connection with food rationing crimes should be delivered to the Supply section of the Commission, whereas according to the Royal Decree law of January 20, 1944, No. 44, the authority who has power to assign such sequestered merchandise is the Prefect. Very definite instructions by the Allied Control Commission to its affiliated offices would appear opportune in this connection.

ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION.

2. Allied Forces' police:

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

In matters concerning personal liberty it would also be desirable if

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

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

R.C. & M.G.

3. Behavior of the Allied Forces:

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

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

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

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

Between Jacotenente and Puntone Turco, in the territory of Vico del Cargano (Foggia) 51 electrical insulators have been for instance damaged by pistol or rifle fire. This causes the conductors to fall down or to break, thus interrupting communications.

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

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

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

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

R.C. & M.G.

4. Employment of Italian officers and soldiers by Allied Commands:

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

ARMY SUB-COMMISSION

5. Yugoslav propaganda and incitement to desertion:

There exists in Italian liberated territory a Yugoslav organization which carries out an active campaign among the Italian foreign soldiers in order to induce them to desert.

These desertions, which up to now have reached the number of several dozens as regards the Air Force, 1080 in the Army, and a considerable

live ammunition for non-warlike reasons, much too carelessly, seriously endangering the life of the population and damaging their private property.

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

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

6. Repatriation of some categories of prisoners:

ARMY SUB-COMMISSION

In the work of reconstruction of the Armed Forces, the Italian military commands have great need of Generals, Chiefs of Staff, Engineer and Supply officers, officers, NCOs and soldiers of the R. Carabinieri.

Repatriation of Italian prisoners of war belonging to these categories would be very useful in this connection.

ACTION

PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

R.C. & M.G.

1. Administrative organization.

It has happened that the Allied authorities have suppressed in the territories under their control, agencies and institutions of fundamental importance to the Italian administrative organization such as the Economy Provincial Councils, which are only the old Chambers of Commerce; and, as for instance, in Sicily they have established in some regions new offices which have nothing to do with the administrative organization of the remaining provinces of the Kingdom.

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

R.C. & M.G.

2. Appointments and movements of Prefects.

In some provinces as, for instance, in Sicily, in Cosenza, in Matera and in Reggio Calabria, the occupying Allied authorities have proceeded to remove the Prefects in charge, substituting for them local elements or functionaries of low rank with little experience or administrative ability.

In view of the importance of the position and of their functions it would be desirable for the Allied authorities to request the opinion of the Ministry of the Interior before adopting, in the territories under Allied Control, provisions calling for the appointment, recall and transfer of Prefects. The opportunity could be taken to proceed in agreement with the Allied authorities, to review the appointments already made.

R.C. & M.G.

3. Appointments, promotions and dismissals of personnel.

In the territories controlled by them, the Allied authorities have similarly disposed of appointments and public positions, promotions in the administrative posts and dismissals without any attention to the Italian administrative set-up.

The Italian authorities are, therefore now at a loss as regards the regularization of these appointments which also alter the classification and lists of the personnel and cause damage to the interests of many categories of employees.

It seems desirable in this connection that:

The Allied authorities should always request the personnel needed in the territories controlled by them from the appropriate Ministries which might have an interest in the personnel.

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It seems desirable in this connection that:

The Allied authorities should always request the personnel needed in the territories controlled by them from the appropriate Ministries which might have an overstrength of personnel.

In case of necessity only temporary or special personnel, and always with initial rank, should always be employed.

The Allied authorities should refrain from granting promotions to State and Public Administration personnel, limiting themselves to the grant, in very particular cases, of promotions to a grade immediately above that previously held by the employee.

The Allied authorities should request, at least, the opinion of the Ministries concerned before adopting any provision concerning personnel.

ACTION

R. C. & M. G.

4. Salaries of personnel:

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

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

R.C. & M. G.

5. Defascistization:

It has happened that the personnel of the public administrations has received different treatment in connection with the defascistization. It has varied in territories controlled directly by the Allied authorities and in those administered by the Royal Italian Government.

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

R. C. & M. G.

6. Utilization of the personnel:

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

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

It should not be difficult to make use also in the zones of operations, of this personnel with great advantage to the communications, the importance of which in war time is superfluous to emphasize.

R. C. & M. G.

7. Premises for Public Offices:

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

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

It is also submitted that the Commission might examine the advisability of returning to the Italian Government the premises now in Salerno.

It has happened that the personnel of the public administrations has received different treatment in connection with the defascistization. It has varied in territories controlled directly by the Allied authorities and in those administered by the Royal Italian Government.

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

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

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

ACTION

Communications
Sub-Commission

8. Post Offices:

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

Administrative Section

9. School services:

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

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

Economics
Section

10. Paper for the Public Administration:

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

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

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ACTION

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

1. De-requisitioning of industrial plants,

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

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

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

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

NAVY SUB-
COMMISSION

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

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

For that purpose it will be necessary to refloat all sunken ships; to complete the large Taranto drydock; to restore to operation lime, cement, and brick factories; to establish collection centers for scrap metals; to permit by supplying the necessary fuel and power the production of metal products, importing if necessary required machinery; to furnish necessary transportation of lumber from Calabria; to increase the production of bituminous material; and to facilitate in every way possible the transport of materials and manufactured goods from one region to another.

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

For that reason normal recruiting has had to be suspended and consequently also the normal rotation of personnel.

It is natural that this state of affairs has influenced ^{the} effective cooperation which the Royal Navy can give in the fight against the common enemy.

To meet these compelling needs the following are indispensable:

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

ACTION

6
Install at Taranto a shoe factory for the Royal Navy importing the small amount of machinery needed.

ECONOMIC SECTION.3. Allocation of coal and other raw materials for industry:

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

such

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

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.4. Destruction of works, equipment and installations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Allied authorities should issue such certificates without raising difficulties.

R.C. & M.G.6. Freezing of goods and prices:

The freezing by Allied authorities of almost all available goods

**ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

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6. Freezing of goods and prices:

R.C. & M.G.

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

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

Major freedom of action would be desirable for the Italian Government.

7. Institutions of technical-professional instruction:

**ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION.**

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

war development, its requisitions. It is indispensable to proceed with release of buildings and reconstruction of scientific institutions.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

ECONOMIC SECTION.

1. Transportation by railroad and ordinary traffic:

Throughout peninsular and insular Italy, the transport situation is most serious. The means of communication both by railroad and road are completely inadequate for the needs of the people. Such deficiency stands in the way of any economic recovery. The prevailing system of controls and authorizations under the Allied Committee at Naples has proven itself in practice so long and so laborious that it has resulted in the paralysis of every kind of traffic. This is also due to the deplorable shortcomings in postal telegraphic and telephonic service.

The following measures are considered urgent and indispensable to restore to the Italian Railroad Administration the operation of the entire network of liberated Italy south of the line including Foggia, Benevento, Caserta, Naples:

to entrust to the Italian administration the task and responsibility of satisfying the demands of the Allied military authorities;

to assure two passenger trains each way and one freight train each way on the principal lines;

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

to assure continuity of service.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

2. Communications with Sardinia and Sicily:

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.

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

The scarcity of salt on the market causes great discontent among the people. In some localities popular demonstrations have even taken place. At Margherita di Savoia, near Barletta, 150,000 tons of salt are available, largely sufficient for the needs of the country.

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ECONOMIC SECTION.

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

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

ACTIONR.C. & M.G.5. Motor vehicles for supplying the civilian population:

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

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

R.C. & M.G.6. Motor vehicles for collection of taxes:

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

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.7. Auto spare parts:

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

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

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.8. Transport of lignite:

In the mercury mines (Castelluccio Inferiore) there are 10,000 tons of dry lignite which would be very suitable for the manufacture of bricks.

Railroad cars and the allocation of a truck per day for every railroad car made available are needed to haul the lignite from Castelluccio to the main railroad point of Lagonegro (Km. 40).

ECONOMIC SECTION.9. Transport of asphalt dust from Sicily:

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.10. Requisition of cars:

To meet the increasing demands of motor vehicles by the Italian Government, it is requested that the Allied authorities also agree to requisition those cars for which they have issued permits of free

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10. Requisition of cars:

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

11. Ships of small tonnage:

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

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

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMISSION.

12. Telegraph and telephone communications:

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

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.

13. Measures of a financial character:

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

1. Seed potatoes:

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

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

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

ECONOMIC SECTION.

2. Resumption of fishing activities:

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

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

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

ACTION

ASSISTANCE TO WAR REFUGEES

R.C. & M.G.

To assure effective help for the people most directly affected by war, the following provisions are considered necessary:

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

provide adequate food for the refugees;

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

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

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

CONTROL OF PRESS

P.R.B.

1. Periodical press:

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

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

At the same time sanctions against offenders should be provided.

P.R.B.

2. Allied military press censorship:

The Allied military press censorship is at times too strict in its criteria. For instance, in an article of the "Giornale dell'Aviatore" (Paper of the Pilot) No. 10, the Allied censor wished the phrase "under orders of the King" to be eliminated, on the pretext that the Allied authorities do not intend to interfere in the internal Italian situation.

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

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ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION.

ARTISTIC PATRIMONY

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

ACTION

THEATERS AND CINEMAS

P.J. & M.G.

Many theaters and cinemas have been requisitioned by the Allied Forces which manage them themselves to the serious loss of many classes of executive, administrative and artistic personnel who made their living from theaters and cinema theaters.

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

RADIO COMMUNIQUE

P. R. B.

The communique of the Italian Government are not always transmitted by the radio stations.

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

HOTELS

R.C. & M.G.

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

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

P.R.E.

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

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

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

Special agreements might be effected with the psychological warfare branch of **AMGOT** in order to establish the means necessary to the concrete activation of the undertaking.

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Salerno, 6 April 1944.

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