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AUG. 45

10000/124/321 SX-3/N SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHERS
SUPPLIED TO ROYAL, AND U.S. NAVIES.
AUG. 45 - SEP. 47

THE FLAG OFFICER LIAISON, ITALY,
Rome.

8th September, 1947.

No. FOLI/1120/6(a).

DIRECTOR, ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH,
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NAVY.

With reference to the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean's Minute II, dated 16th November, 1946, No. Med. 46/994/6/2, herewith is forwarded a copy of my letter No. FOLI/1120/6, of 8th September, 1947, informing the Ministry of Defence (Navy) that the sum of Lire 167,460 will be paid for the assembly of the attack teacher supplied to the Royal Navy, in order that you may make a suitable reply to the Commander-in-Chief.

2. It is understood that the question of turning down the claim altogether under the Armistice Terms has been carefully deliberated in conjunction with the appropriate U.S. Naval and other Allied Authorities, as a claim of a similar nature has been received in respect of a teacher supplied to the U.S. Navy. However, it is felt to be inopportune to consider invoking the Armistice Terms any longer concerning a claim of this nature in view of the proximity of "R" Day, and furthermore the actual expenses themselves are not considered to be excessive.



W. H. H. H.

2969

REAR ADMIRAL.

100/5

THE FLAG OFFICER LIAISON, ITALY,
ROME.

8th September, 1947.

No. POLI/1120/6.

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY),
ROME.SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL
NAVY.

With reference to the Ministry's letter No. 2909/UT of 22nd August, 1947, addressed to the Italian Naval Branch of Allied Force Headquarters, and former correspondence, the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, has approved the payment of Lire 167,460 in respect of assembling the submarine attack teacher supplied to the Royal Navy by the firm of Galileo, Florence.

2. The above sum is a reduction on the amount claimed by the firm in their letter to the Ministry, No. 3165 of 28th September, 1946, i.e. Lire 350,000. This is on account of the fact that the first three items of expenses detailed in the firm's letter cannot be accepted as a British liability, since they were incurred prior to the Commander-in-Chief's request for supply of the attack teacher in June, 1945.

3. It is requested that the method by which payment in lire is desired may be communicated to this office.

Signed G. L. WARREN.

2968

REAR-ADMIRAL.

G-5: 961.40

Sep 17

SUBJECT : Italian Naval Equipment -
Attack Trainer.

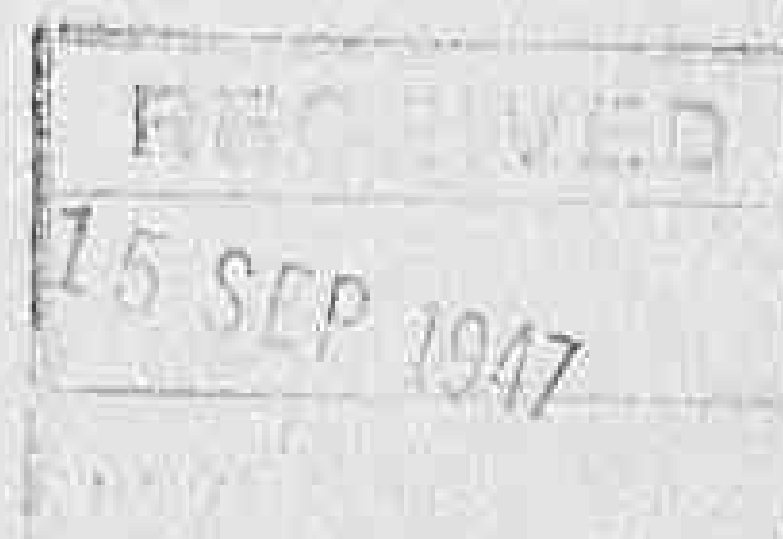
TO : US POLAD
BR POLAD.

1. In view of the comments contained in the non concurrence, that the question is one which should be referred to the British and US Governments for decision, no further action is being taken on the Staff Study.
2. Copies of the Staff Study are enclosed for your information so that the facts may be available in connection with your correspondence with the State Department/Foreign Office.

FOR THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE:

[Signature]
A. L. HAMMON
Colonel, GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Copy to : Italian Naval Branch
reference your SX-3/N 160 of 3 Jun.



1570

19 Aug, 47

G-5: 961.49

SUBJECT : Italian Navy - Equipment

TO : Chief of Staff.

I Discussion

1. At Tab A is a request from the AFHQ Italian Naval Branch for an opinion as to the pecuniary liability for two Submarine attack Teachers procured by the Royal and United States Navies from the Galileo Company, Florence, Italy. The Italian Government has refused payment to the company on the grounds that it is not liable under the provisions of the Armistice agreement. Although the method of procurement particularly of the U.S. Searcher was most irregular, the Italian Government does not protest on that ground.

2. The decision as to liability rests on the interpretation of certain articles of the Armistice agreements. (Tab B). The advice of the G-5 expert on the armistice agreement who is a lawyer, of the Chief Legal Advisor G-5, and of the Judge Advocate MTO was sought. The latter sought the views of the Fiscal Director MTO (Tab C). The views of the G-5 Staff advisors and the MTO advisors are directly in opposition.

3. Whether the Italians should be liable for payment under the provisions of Article 13 is determined by the definition of War Material. Under written international law the trainers are definitely NOT war material. However under Article 40 of the Armistice agreement the Control Commission (later Allied Commission of which G-5 AFHQ is the successor) could define War Material. There is attached at Tab D a definition of War Material issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in connection with War Booty. It is known however that this definition was never wisely accepted and that the Council of Foreign Ministers has never agreed on a definition of War Material.

4. The Italian Naval Branch has agreed that the item is not war material. This has also been tacitly agreed by C in C Med. The British Government had accepted in principle payment for the trainer supplied to the Royal Navy thus indicating that the item was normal export and not war material. But on hearing that the U.S. Navy has raised the question of liability has suspended further action. In spite of this were I called upon for a decision, I would rule the trainer as war material. It has no commercial or civil purpose and is useful only for war making.

5. The last sentence of Article 19 has been quoted as authority for requiring the Italians to pay for the trainer. This Article applies only to unoccupied territory. As Florence was restored to Italian jurisdiction on 19 Jun 45 and the U.S. negotiations took place after that date, the Article cannot in my opinion be resubmitted to.

I Discussion

1. At Tab A is a request from the AFM Italian Naval Branch for an opinion as to the pecuniary liability for two submarine attack Teachers procured by the Royal and United States Navies from the Galileo Company, Florence, Italy. The Italian Government has refused payment to the company on the grounds that it is not liable under the provisions of the Armistice agreement. Although the method of procurement particularly of the U.S. Searcher was most irregular, the Italian Government does not protest on that ground.

2. The decision as to liability rests on the interpretation of certain articles of the Armistice agreements. (Tab B). The advice of the G-5 expert on the armistice agreement who is a lawyer, of the Chief Legal Advisor G-5, and of the Judge Advocate MTO was sought. The latter sought the views of the Fiscal Director MTO (Tab C). The views of the G-5 Staff advisors and the MTO advisors are directly in opposition.

3. Whether the Italians should be liable for payment under the provisions of Article 13 is determined by the definition of War Material. Under written international law the trainers are definitely NOT war material. However under Article 10 of the Armistice agreement the Control Commission (later Allied Commission of which G-5 AFHQ is the successor) could define War Material. There is attached at Tab D a definition of War Material issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in connection with War booty. It is known however that this definition was never widely accepted and that the Council of Foreign Ministers has never agreed on a definition of War Material.

4. The Italian Naval Branch has agreed that the item is not war material. This has also been tacitly agreed by G in C Med. The British Government had accepted in principle payment for the trainer supplied to the Royal Navy thus indicating that the item was normal export and not war material. But on hearing that the U.S. Navy has raised the question of liability has suspended further action. In spite of this were I called upon for a decision, I would rule the Trainer as war material. It has no commercial or civil purpose and is useful only for war making.

5. The last sentence of Article 19 has been quoted as authority for requiring the Italians to pay for the Trainer. This Article applies only to unoccupied territory. As Florence was restored to Italian jurisdiction on 19 Jun 45 and the U.S. negotiations took place after that date, the Article cannot in my opinion be resorted to.

6. While Article 22 was not referred to by my advisor it should be brought to notice. However I am of the opinion that the obligation to carry out all orders was never intended to be applied to the manufacture of commodities. It was, I believe, intended only to cover behaviour.

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- 2 -

7. It should be pointed out that the action of the military authorities in requiring the Italian authorities to make local payments to Italian firms is quite separate and distinct from National agreements which may subsequently credit and/or re-imburse the Italians for expenditures made in behalf of the nation making the agreement.

II Recommendations.

1. It is recommended that the Italian Government be informed that under the provisions of Articles 13 and 40 of the Armistice agreement that payment for the Trainers in the responsibility of the Italian Government.

III Concurrences.

ER POLAD	Non concurrence	0
OS POLAD	Non concurrence	00
WLO	Non concurrence	000

A. L. HAMMEN
Colonel, CSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

2. Whatever the technical or legal position of the Italian Government in this matter may be, I do not believe that it would be in line with the policy of AGC to require payment by the Italian Government for this material.

s/ J.R. Benson 21/8

3. I do not feel position of US Navy, and its attitude toward payment, is sufficiently clear to enable me to comment; I am referring the facts to my Government for a ruling, and will inform you as soon as I have a reply.

s/ Mr. Greene 8/23

4. This Staff Study (G-5:961.40 of 19th Aug) was passed to me by US POLAD. While I was in Malta recently I mentioned the matter and received agreement to the view that at this time it is not proper for the Supreme Allied Commander to decree that this payment is a matter for the Italian Government nor would it be right for him to commit the British and US Governments to pay. The Naval view is that the matter must be referred to the British and US Governments for decision.

s/ R.G. Gumbier
Capt R.N.

2965

III Concurrence.

ER POLAD	Non concurrence	6
US POLAD	Non concurrence	60
NIO	Non concurrence	000

A.L. HARRIS
Colonel, GSO
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

© Whatever the technical or legal position of the Italian Government in this matter may be, I do not believe that it would be in line with the policy of AG to require payment by the Italian Government for this material.

s/ JR Benson 21/8

© I do not feel position of US Navy, and its attitude toward payment, is sufficiently clear to enable me to comment; I am referring the facts to my Government for a ruling, and will inform you as soon as I have a reply.

s/ Mr. Greene 8/29

© This Staff Study (G-5:961.40 of 19th Aug) was passed to me by US POLAD. While I was in Malta recently I mentioned the matter and received agreement to the view that at this time it is not proper for the Supreme Allied Commander to decree that this payment is a matter for the Italian Government nor would it be right for him to commit the British and US Governments to pay. The Naval view is that the matter must be referred to the British and US Governments for decision.

s/ R.C. Gambier
Capt R.M.
Naval Liaison Officer 6/3/9

1574
Allied Base Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BASES
462 007

US-2/N/160

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, ALLIED BASE HEADQUARTERS

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy and the United States Navy.

Reference: (1) Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Communications 142, HQ/5800
dated 20 January 1947.

(2) Ministry of Marine 142, 553/100 dated 8 February 1947.
(3) Three photographs of the submarine attack teachers.

1. On 8th June 1945 the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean advised the Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Communications, Rome regarding that enquiries be made with the Ministry of Marine to determine whether a submarine attack teacher understood to have been constructed for the Italian Navy by the Offshore Galileo, Florence could be made available to the Royal Navy for dispatch to the United Kingdom.

On the 15th June 1945 the Ministry of Marine was requested to investigate and report.

On 19th June 1945 the Ministry of Marine reported that this apparatus was in fact stored at the Offshore Galileo, Florence, but that it was only 70% complete on 8 September 1945, and that the uncompleted half mounted parts were considerably damaged by German mines. In view of this damage, the Ministry, while not considering it advisable to order the company to complete the construction of the apparatus, (for the Italian Navy) did however place the attack teacher at the Royal Navy's disposal if required.

This was referred to the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean on 23rd June 1945 who requested in reply on 24th July 1945, that the Ministry of Marine be instructed that the teacher was required together with drawings of any incomplete or damaged portions necessary to complete manufacture of the United Kingdom. The Navy Sub-Commission was then to arrange shipment of the attack apparatus to the United Kingdom.

On 6th August the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean's request was transmitted to the Ministry of Marine and arrangements for shipment were made.

The Ministry of Marine finally reported the attack teacher ready for shipment to the United Kingdom on 24th November 1945. Owing to the withdrawal of the Royal Navy from Naples however, there was a delay in shipment. The Naval Officer-in-Charge, Legation eventually reported on 15th February 1946 that he had collected the apparatus, and on 25th February 1946 he had shipped it to Malta for onward forwarding to the United Kingdom.

Enclosure: (1) Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission for, HQ/3000
 Dated 20 January 1947.
 (2) Ministry of Marine for, HQ/3000 dated 2 February 1947.
 (3) Three photographs of the submarine attack.

1. On 9th June 1945 the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean advised the Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, Rome requesting that enquiries be made with the Ministry of Marine to determine whether a submarine attack together with the Italian Navy to have been conducted for the Italian Navy by the Italian Navy, Rome could be made available to the Royal Navy for despatch to the United Kingdom.

On 12th June 1945 the Ministry of Marine were requested to investigate and report.

On 18th June 1945 the Ministry of Marine reported that this apparatus was in fact stored at the Italian Navy, Rome, but that it was only 70% complete on 8 September 1945, and that the apparatus had been manufactured parts were considerably damaged by German bombs. In view of this damage, the Ministry, while not considering it advisable to order the Navy to complete the construction of the apparatus, (for the Italian Navy) did however place the attack together at the Royal Navy's disposal if required.

This was referred to the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean on 23rd June 1945 who requested in reply on 24th July 1945, that the Ministry of Marine be informed that the apparatus was required together with enquiries of any incomplete or damaged parts necessary to complete manufacture of the United Kingdom. The Navy Sub-Commission was then to arrange shipment of the completed apparatus to the United Kingdom.

On 6th August the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean's request was forwarded to the Ministry of Marine and arrangements for shipment were made.

The Ministry of Marine finally reported the attack together ready for shipment to the United Kingdom on 24th November 1945. Owing to the withdrawal of the Royal Navy from Naples however, there was a delay in shipment. The Naval Officer-in-Charge, Legation eventually reported on 15th February 1946 that he had collected the apparatus, and on 25th February 1946 he had shipped it to Malta for onward forwarding to the United Kingdom.

2. Meanwhile on 1st November 1945 the Acting Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy reported that it had been determined in conference between the inventor, and the Italian Navy, that sufficient material was available to supply the United States Navy with an additional machine, which it is stated, was originally requested from the Italian Navy by a United States Navy representative in July 1945. In order to simplify the procedure in supplying the British and American requirements, the Acting Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy requested the Navy Sub-Commission Allied Commission to join the United States Navy's request with that of the Royal Navy's and that the Ministry of Marine be so instructed.

On 6 November 1945 the Ministry of Marine were therefore requested

to contain the availability of the Galileo works of the material for the assembly of an additional attack tender, and in the event of the attack of the material being confined, to procure one complete submarine attack tender with all drawings and any uncompleted parts and deliver it to the United States, Port of Callio, Naples. In their letter of 24th November 1945 the Ministry of Marine stated that there was another attack tender in course of construction at the Galileo works but that the incomplete parts which were not fitted were in November 1945. The Ministry of Marine requested to be informed whether the tender was to be completed by Galileo and completed to the United States Port of Callio, Naples or whether it was to be sent to Naples in its present unfinished condition.

The Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, having been asked for instructions on 8th September 1945, replied on 21st September with a copy to the Ministry of Marine, that he desired to be informed of the approximate date of completion of the assembly and final trials of the entire apparatus.

No further action was however taken by the Navy Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Marine in this matter as the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, through his representative in Florence, was dealing with the Galileo Company directly.

The Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, filed on the subject a report that under cover of a letter dated 19th November 1945 the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington officially requested that this apparatus be obtained and shipped to the United States. The Chief of Naval Operations in his letter of 29th November 1945, further requested that technicians from the Galileo works be selected and sent to the United States for the purpose of adequate assembly and demonstration of the device. On the 17th December 1945 the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Northwest African Waters, to whom the above two letters were addressed, forwarded the Chief of Naval Operations' instructions to the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy for necessary action. Subsequently, at the request of the United States Navy's representative in Florence arrangements were made for the assembly of the complete apparatus by 15th February 1946 in order to perform a demonstration in Florence.

The Galileo Company completed the assembly ahead of time however, and a satisfactory demonstration was held on 14th February 1946. After the demonstration, the apparatus was again dismantled and carefully packed in waterproofed crates and specially built wooden crates in which a fixture was to facilitate assembly on arrival in the United States. The work was completed on 17th March 1946. Final arrangements were then made for the shipment to the United States of the 10 crates, containing the device, and for the shipment of the selected technicians, namely the inventors, and two engineers. The attack tender was eventually shipped to the United States on 15th April 1946 and the technicians followed suit on 22nd May 1946 accompanied by a United States Naval Officer.

It will be observed from the above, that while the action taken by the Royal Navy to obtain the Italian Naval attack tender from the Galileo Company was conducted entirely through the Ministry of Marine, the United States Naval representative, except for the initial request which was

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The Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy having been asked for investigations on 8th September 1945, replied on 27th November with a copy to the Ministry of Marine, that he desired to be informed of the approximate date of completion of the assembly and final trials of the entire apparatus.

No further action was however taken by the Navy Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Marine in this matter as the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, through his representative in Florence, was dealing with the Galileo Company directly.

The Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy filed on the subject, received that under cover of a letter dated 19th November 1945 the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington officially requested that this apparatus be obtained and shipped to the United States. The Chief of Naval Operations in his letter of 23rd November 1945, further requested that technicians from the Galileo works be selected and sent to the United States for the purpose of adequate assembly and demonstration of the device. On the 17th December 1945 the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Northwest African Waters, to whom the above two letters were addressed, forwarded the Chief of Naval Operations' instructions to the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy for necessary action. Subsequently, at the request of the United States Navy's representative in Florence arrangements were made for the assembly of the complete apparatus by 15th February 1946 in order to perform a demonstration in Florence.

The Galileo Company completed the assembly ahead of time however, and a satisfactory demonstration was held on 1st February 1946. From the 2963 returned of course and specially built rooms erected in such a fashion as to facilitate assembly on arrival in the United States. The work was completed on 17th March 1946. Final arrangements were then made for the shipment to the United States of the 10 crates, containing the device, and the the members of the selected technicians, usually the Americans, and the engineers. The attack bomber was eventually shipped to the United States on 17th April 1946 and the technicians followed suit on 22nd May 1946 accompanied by a United States Naval Officer.

3. It will be observed from the above, that while the action taken by the Royal Navy to obtain the Italian Naval attack bomber from the Galileo Company was conducted entirely through the Ministry of Marine, the United States Naval representative, except for the initial request which was channelled to the Ministry of Marine, through the Navy Sub-Commission, eventually dealt directly with the company. In view to this, in the following extract of the United States Navy, Florence representative's letter dated 15th January 1946 to the Staff Officer Intelligence to Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy: "To this date the Galileo Company have received no order from the Italian Ministry of Marine to build and design this device to the United States Navy. However, on their own initiative they have gone ahead with the production. They stress that this order from the Italian Navy would facilitate matters for them in final disposition of the device. However, failure to receive this order will in no sense hold up the delivery of this device to the United States Navy."

4. No contract with, or mention of payment, was ever made to the Ministry of Marine or the Galileo Company as it was assumed that the Italian Government would pay any expenses incurred, observing that the request for these furnished especially for the British one, was made to the Ministry of Marine, who, it would appear from paragraphs 1 and 2, had agreed to supply them.

Subsequently however, on 20th September, 1946, the Galileo Company in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Marine requested that necessary steps be taken in order to effect the settlement of the company's expenses, totalling 330,000 lire, which the company incurred in assembling, cleaning, testing and packing the shipwreck to United Kingdom the 70 completed apparatus as well as for the series of drawings which were made in accordance with the Royal Navy's requests. This letter was forwarded to the Navy Sub-Commission for necessary action, who in agreement with the Royal Sub-Commission, recommended that approval for payment by the Royal Navy's Supply Officer in Rome be obtained from the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean. This was done, and the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean in November, 1946, approved payment in principle, but considered that the charges appeared to be excessive and requested that they be investigated and that a report be made to his office to effecting payment.

5. Meanwhile, however, on 8th October, 1946, the Galileo Company submitted a similar letter to the Ministry of Marine in respect of the expenses incurred in satisfying the United States Navy's request, i.e. the completion of the apparatus by the repair and manufacture of damaged and incomplete parts respectively, assembly of the device for testing, transportation of some of the stores from Battaglia Mare (North Italy) to Florence for mounting, series of drawings, disassembly after testing, and packing for shipment. These expenses totalled 7,733,400 lire and were refused by the company to a round figure of 7,500,000 lire. This letter was also forwarded by the Ministry of Marine to the Navy Sub-Commission for consideration.

6. While fully appreciating that considerably more work had been carried out on the apparatus destined for the United States, than on the one for the United Kingdom, the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, who was also Deputy Chief of the Navy Sub-Commission, considered this can be an extraordinary and was of the opinion that the payment of this bill was an Italian Government liability in accordance with the relative terms. This also appeared to be the opinion of the Galileo Company and the United States Navy Representative, Florence as will be seen from the following extracts of letters addressed to the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy: "

(a) Extract from the Galileo Company's letter dated 28 November, 1946:

" Very much ago a training device for submarines, which was part of a supply that we were making for the Italian Government, was delivered to the American Navy. To prepare this training device we sustained the expense of 7,500,000 lire, which we asked from the Italian Ministry of Marine, as we thought that the payment had to be made by the Italian Ministry of Marine and not by the American Navy, as far as we know, the above mentioned Ministry of Marine, in order to be able to settle the account, needs to be given directions by your office. We ask, therefore, that you inform the Ministry about the reception of the training device for submarines, and that you give directions for the payment of the expense."

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the series of drawings which were made in accordance with the Royal Navy's requests. This letter was forwarded to the Navy Sub-Commission for necessary action, who in agreement with the Royal Sub-Commission, recommended that approval for payment by the Royal Navy's Supply Officer in Rome be obtained from the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean. This was done, and the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean in November, 1946, approved payment in principle, but considered that the charges appeared to be excessive and requested that they be investigated and that a report be made to him prior to effecting payments.

5. Meanwhile, however, on 8th October, 1946, the Galileo Company forwarded a similar letter to the Ministry of Marine in request of the payment of the invoice for the United States Navy's request, 1.00, the completion of the apparatus by the repair and manufacture of damaged and incomplete parts respectively, assembly of the device for testing, transportation of some of the stores from Battaglia Dura (North Italy) to Florence for mounting, series of drawings, disassembly after testing, and packing for shipment. These expenses totalled 7,733,400 lire and were referred by the company to a round figure of 7,500,000 lire. This letter was also forwarded by the Ministry of Marine to the Navy Sub-Commission for evaluation.

6. While fully appreciating that considerably more work had been carried out on the apparatus destined for the United States, than on the one for the United Kingdom, the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, who was also Deputy Chief of the Navy Sub-Commission, considered this sum to be exorbitant and was of the opinion that the payment of this bill was an Italian Government liability in accordance with the practice of the Italian Government. This also appeared to be the opinion of the Galileo Company and the United States Navy Representative, Florence as will be seen from the following extracts of letters addressed to the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy: -

(a) Extract from the Galileo Company's letter dated 26 November, 1946:

"Many months ago a training device for submarines, which was part of a supply that we were making for the Italian Government, was delivered to the American Navy. To prepare this training device we incurred the expense of 7,500,000 lire, which we asked from the Italian Ministry of Marine, as we thought that the payment had to be made by the Italian Ministry of Marine and not by the American Navy. As far as we know, the above mentioned Ministry of Marine, in order to be able to settle the account, needs to be given directions by your Office. We ask, therefore, that you inform the Ministry about the completion of the training device for submarines and that you give directions for the payment of the account."

(b) Extract from the United States Naval Representative's letter enclosing Galileo's aforementioned letter of 26th November:

"I was able to secure from them the enclosed letter which clearly eliminates any financial responsibility on our part, as previously explained to you by me. Galileo never intended to bill us for any of the work of mounting or of building the device. If you will recall, we requested this device from the Italian Navy through the Ministry of Marine in Rome. They in turn assumed the responsibility of payment as the device was ordered by them from Galileo prior to September 1943. All that is requested of us by Galileo, is that we notify the

Ministry of Marine that the device was delivered to the United States Navy. With this proviso from us Gallies will be able to get payment from the Italian Government.

After a lengthy search, no trace has been found of written evidence to support the following statement made by the United States naval representative: "they in turn assumed responsibility of payment"; the only justification for which seems to be the contribution of the statement which reads: "as the device was ordered by them from Gallies prior to September 1943".

7. It was therefore decided to inform the Ministry of Marine that the settlement of these expenses was an Italian Government liability, and to suspend action on the payment of the expenses in connection with the supply of the attack machine to the United Kingdom, pending the Ministry of Marine's written recognition of liability.

8. Enclosure (A) is the letter to the Ministry of Marine and enclosure (B) is the reply thereto. While the Ministry of Marine's reply mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of enclosure (B), which are substantiated by the fact that no charges have been raised in respect of the attack machines in their unindicted contribution of 8th September 1943, are appreciated, it is observed nevertheless, that portions of articles 12 and 13 of the Armistice terms have been omitted by the Ministry of Marine in paragraphs 2 (a) and (b).

The latter part of article 12 states "and the necessary maintenance and repairs will be the responsibility of the Italian authorities". The last sentence of article 13 states "the Italian Government will comply with any directions given by the United Nations for the manufacture, production or construction.....of war material."

The argument raised in paragraph 2 (c) is not understood since there may have been the possibility that Florence was under Allied occupation and Allied Military Government jurisdiction at the time the attack machines were initially requested, thus making their supply subject to the provisions of article 15.

9. Whilst this branch fully recognizes, therefore, that this appears to be a broken line case, and that in all fairness the payment of these expenses may be a moral matter, and United States naval liability negatively, it would be sensible if a decision could be given as to whether the Italian Government or the respective Allied Navies concerned should bear the costs in whole or in part for the work that has been carried out on these attack machines as a result of the Allied Navies' desire, taking into consideration the following points:

(a) It has been the practice for the Italian Government to pay compensation to the owners of vessels requisitioned by Allied authorities for the period of requisition, in addition to which, compensation is paid in the event of the loss of a vessel whilst under Allied control and operation.

(b) In the majority of cases, where goods have been taken by Allied units from Italian civilian stores or policies, compensation has been paid.

settlement of these expenses may be Italian Government liability, and in
 shaped action on the payment of the expenses in connection with the supply
 of the attack forces to the United Kingdom, pending the Ministry of Marine's
 written acceptance of liability.

8. Enclosure (1) is the letter to the Ministry of Marine and enclosures
 (2) is the reply thereto. While the Ministry of Marine's remarks, contained
 in paragraph 2 (d) of enclosure (2), which are substantiated by the fact that
 no charges have been raised in respect of the attack forces in their unaided
 action of 9th September 1943, are appreciated, it is observed nevertheless,
 that portions of articles 12 and 13 of the Maritime Law have been omitted by
 the Ministry of Marine in paragraph 2 (a) and (b).

The latter part of article 12 states "and the necessary maintenance
 and repairs will be the responsibility of the Italian authorities". The last
 sentence of article 13 states "The Italian Government will comply with any
 directions given by the United Nations for the maintenance, production or
 construction.....of war material."

The argument raised in paragraph 2 (c) is not understood since there
 may have been the possibility that Florence was under Allied occupation and
 Allied military Government jurisdiction at the time the attack there was
 initially requested, thus making their supply subject to the provisions of
 article 13.

9. Whilst this branch fully recognizes, therefore, that this appears
 to be a border line case, and that in all fairness the payment of these
 expenses may be a Royal Navy and United States naval liability respectively,
 it would be grateful if a decision could be given as to whether the Italian
 Government or the respective Allied Navy concerned should bear the costs in
 whole or in part for the work that has been carried out on these attack
 beaches as a result of the Allied Navy's demands, taking into consideration
 the following points:

- (a) It has been the practice for the Italian Government to pay
 compensation to the owners of vessels requisitioned by Allied
 authorities for the period of requisition, in addition to which,
 compensation is paid in the event of the loss of a vessel whilst
 under Allied control and operation.
- (b) In the majority of cases, where goods have been drawn by Allied
 units from Italian civilian stores on release orders from Allied
 Forces Local Resources Board, and not paid for, the owners obtain
 payment from the Italian Government.
- (c) When the Rome Treaty came into force, Italy will waive all claims
 against the Allied forces on behalf of the Italian Government or
 Italian Nationals, in accordance with Article 76 of the Treaty.
10. It is requested that enclosure (c), which is forwarded for
 information, be returned to the Italian Naval Branch in due course.

S/ Lieut. Col. J. H. H. H.
 Commander, V. S. Navy.
 The Italian Naval Branch, 11th A. S. H. H.

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WFO/5090
20 January 1947

From : Navy Sub-Commission, Headquarters Allied Commission
to : Ministry of Marine.

Subject : Submarine Attack Recipients supplied to the
British and United States Navies.

Reference : (a) Ministry of Marine's Ltr. 16644/2 dated 19 October 1946.
(b) Ministry of Marine's Ltr. 17856/2 dated 5 November 1946.

1. It is regretted that the accounts presented to the Ministry of Marine and forwarded to the Navy Sub-Commission under cover of references (a) and (b), cannot be settled by the Allied Naval authorities concerned observing that liability for payments is considered to be the responsibility of the Italian Government in accordance with articles 12, 13, and 19 of the Armistice terms.

2. It is requested therefore that necessary action be taken by the Ministry of Marine in order to honor the expenses incurred by the officers, sailors, marines, detailed in the enclosures to references (a) and (b), and that a certificate to the effect that the Ministry of Marine has assumed liability for payment of the expenses be forwarded to the Navy Sub-Commission as soon as possible.

3. It is confirmed that the two submarine Attack Recipients have been received by the British and United States Navies in the United Kingdom and the United States respectively, to the satisfaction of the respective Naval authorities concerned.

2969

(Sgd) C. L. M. M. M.
Chief, Navy Sub-Commission, A.O.

COPY

From: Ministry of Marine (Cabinet)
 To: Ministry of Marine - Italian
 Date: 15th February 1947
 Ref: 122/47

Subject: Information Attack Operations for the Royal Navy and the U.S. Navy.

Reference is made to your letter No HQ/5850, dated 20th January 1947.

1. On the 28th September, 1945 the Italian Ministry of Marine was manufacturing submarine attack weapons for the Italian Navy.

Following requests made by the Navy Sub-Marine in letters HQ/3919 and HQ/2939, respectively dated 4th August and 6th November, 1945, the Ministry of Marine provided for the completion of the weapons, which were handed over to the British and United States Navies.

As has been stated, on the 28th September, 1945, the weapons were still under construction. In order to complete these, the Italian Company was only had to recover the materials which had been destroyed in various places during the war, but it also had to provide for the manufacture of missing parts and for their assembly.

The expenses for this work have been 130,000 lire for the weapons supplied to the British Navy, and 75,000 lire for the one provided for the U.S. Navy.

The Navy Sub-Commissariat was informed of the above in the Ministry of Marine's letter No 16361/2 and No 17396/2, respectively dated 14th October and 3rd November, 1946, and was requested to provide for the payment of the above work to the Italian Company. 2959

The United Commission, in the letter to which reference is made, answered that it was the Italian Government which was responsible for payment, in accordance with articles 12, 13 and 19 of the Statute.

2. The Ministry of Marine wishes to make the following observations on the subject:

- (a) Article 12 of the Statute provides that the Italian Government must not destroy, change or remove without permission from the Allied Authorities any material, including radio stations etc., in the case in question, having great of war interest is concerned.
- (b) Article 13 prohibits Italy to publish, import or export war materials or to allow its territory, without Allied authorization. The two attacks weapons were completed at Allied request, and therefore the

Reference is made to your letter HQ HQ/5890, dated 20th January

1947.

1. On the 6th September, 1945 the Calicut Company of Engineers was manufacturing submarine attack torpedoes for the Italian Navy.

Following requests made by the Navy Sub-Marines in letters HQ/5119 and HQ/5929, respectively dated 6th August and 6th November, 1945, the Ministry of Marine provided for the completion of the torpedoes which were handed over to the British and United States Navies.

As has been stated, on the 6th September, 1945, the torpedoes were still under construction. In order to complete them, the Calicut Company had to recover the materials which had been dispersed in various places during the war, but it also had to provide for the manufacture of missing parts and for their assembly.

The expenses for this work have been 2,49,000 Lira for the torpedoes supplied to the British Navy, and 7,50,000 Lira for the one provided for the U.S. Navy.

The Navy Sub-Marines was informed of the above in the Ministry of Marine's letter HQ HQ/41/2 and HQ HQ/5929, respectively dated 15th October and 5th November, 1945, and was requested to provide for the payment of the above sum to the Calicut Company.

The Allied Commission in the letter to which reference is made, answered that it was the Italian Government which was responsible for payment, in accordance with articles 12, 13 and 19 of the armistice.

2. The Ministry of Marine wishes to make the following observations on the subject:

- (a) Article 12 of the armistice provides that the Italian Government must not seize, destroy, remove or remove, without permission from the Allied authorities, war material, radio stations etc.; in the case in question, having over of war material is concerned.
- (b) Article 13 prohibits Italy to prohibit, import or export war materials or to allow its transit, without Allied authorization. The two attack torpedoes were completed at Allied request, and therefore the article does not apply in this particular case.
- (c) Article 19 applies only to those parts of Italian territory which the Allies had requested to occupy. In other words it refers to those parts of the country remaining under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the Italian Government. (Provinces of Sicily, Sardinia, Lazio and Umbria, as well as Venetia) and which the Allied authorities requested to occupy for reasons of war necessity. The two torpedoes were in Rome, and therefore outside the application of article 19.

2959

(5)

The article, which in the opinion of the Ministry of Marine is applicable to the case, is No. 14, which states that the war material purchased by Italy on the 14th September, 1943, may be employed by the Allied authorities, to whom the power is also recognized of issuing orders regarding its definite use.

It appears, however, that the powers of the Allied authorities on the basis of the above article, must be considered to refer to the material's condition on the 14th September, 1943, because if the armistice had been intended to authorize the Italian Government with the obligation to repair and to complete the material itself, should it be necessary, it would have stated the fact explicitly, as was really stated in article 15 (This article in fact, is making really return Allied ships in its hands, imposed at the same time the obligation to carry out the necessary repairs, when requested).

The Ministry of Marine considers that it has provided the necessary facts to prove the fairness of its request that the sum of 7,875,000 lire, owed to the Galileo Company for the completion of the two attack tenders, should be paid by the two Allied Navies.

The Allied Commission is therefore requested to re-examine the question in the light of the new facts which have been discussed in this letter.

By Direction,
THE CHIEF OF CABINET
(Capt. G. Marini)

2958

(COPY)

EXTRACTS FROM ARMISTICE TERMS

40. The term "War Material" in the present instrument denotes all material specified in such lists or definitions as may from time to time be issued by the Control Commission.

13. The manufacture, production and construction of war material and its import, exports and transit is prohibited, except as directed by the United Nations. The Italian Government will comply with any directions given by the United Nations for the manufacture, production or construction and the import, export or transit of war material.

19. In the territories or areas referred to in article 18 all Naval, Military and Air installations, power stations, oil refineries, public utility services, all ports and harbors, all transport and all intercommunication installations, facilities and equipment and such other installations or facilities and all such stocks as may be required by the United Nations will be made available in good condition by the competent Italian authorities with the personnel required for working them. The Italian Government will make available such other local resources or services as the United Nations may require.

21. In addition to the rights in respect of occupied Italian territories described in articles 18 to 20.

(A) Members of the Land, Sea or Air Forces and officials of the United Nations will have right of passage in or over non-occupied Italian territory and will be afforded all the necessary facilities and assistance in performing their functions.

(B) The Italian authorities will make available on non-occupied Italian territory all transportation facilities required by the United Nations including free transit for their war material and supplies, and will comply with instructions issued by the Allied Commander in Chief regarding the use and control of airfields, ports, shipping, inland transport systems and vehicles, intercommunication systems, power-stations and public utility services, oil refineries, stocks and such other fuel and power supplies and means of producing same, as United Nations may specify together with connected repair and construction facilities.

22. The Italian Government and people will abstain from all action detrimental to the interests of the United Nations and will carry out promptly and efficiently all orders given by the United Nations.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 (IACAB) Section
Rome APO 794

File: G-5: 961.40

Subject: Italian Navy - Equipment

No	From	Phone	To	DATE
1.	G - 5	136	JA (MTO) Fiscal Director (in turn)	13 Jun 47
ALH/jab				
2.	JA	156	G - 5 THRU Fiscal Director	7 Jul 47

May I have your views please.

A.L. HAMBLIN,
Colonel, GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

1. The attached file has been reviewed.

2. The question presented is whether the United States or the Italian Government should pay for a submarine attack teacher delivered to the United States Navy. The facts are apparently fully set forth in a memorandum to G-5 from Italian Naval Branch. By Minute 1, Colonel White of G-5 advised that the position of the United States to the effect that payment is a responsibility of the Italian Government, articles 12, 13 and 19 of the Armistice terms, is not tenable. His views are concurred in by the Chief Legal Adviser.

3. It does not appear that Article 12 of the Armistice Terms has any bearing on the subject. Colonel White advanced the argument that Article 13 was not believed applicable since it was doubtful that this article covered the experimental assembly of a newly invented training device and further that the United Nations did not instruct the Italian Government but the U.S. Authorities instructed the manufacturer direct to do the work which has created the present bill of 71 million Lire. He advanced the further argument that Article 19 had no bearing on the subject, expressing the view that the first sentence of the article dealt with existing installations as stated in the article, and the last sentence would not be considered as referring to skilled technical work on new inventions. His views are based, apparently on an earlier opinion of the legal di-

No	From	Phone	To	DATE	
1.	G - 5	136	JA (MTO Fiscal Director MTO) (in turn)	13 Jun 47	May I have your views please.
ALH/jab					
2.	JA	156	G - 5 THRU Fiscal Director	7 Jul 47.	1. The attached file has been reviewed. 2. The question presented is whether the United States or the Italian Government should pay for a submarine attack teacher delivered to the United States Navy. The facts are apparently fully set forth in a memorandum to G-5 from Italian Naval Branch. By Minute 1, Colonel White of G-5 advised that the position of the United States to the effect that payment is a responsibility of the Italian Government, articles 12, 13 and 19 of the Armistice terms, is not tenable. His views are concurred in by the Chief Legal Adviser.
3. It does not appear that Article 13 Article 12 of the Armistice Terms has any bearing on the subject. Colonel White advanced the argument that Article 13 was not believed applicable since it was doubtful that this article covered the experimental assembly of a newly invented training device and further that the United Nations did not instruct the Italian Government but the U.S. Authorities instructed the manufacturer direct to do the work which has created the present bill of 7 1/2 million Lire. He advanced the further argument that Article 19 had no bearing on the subject, expressing the view that the first sentence of the article dealt with existing installations as stated in the article, and the last sentence would not be considered as referring to skilled technical work on new inventions. His views are based, apparently on an earlier opinion of the legal division to the effect that there was no clause in the Armistice which required Italy to bear the expense of the new work and that Italy had done all she was bound to do by making the material as it existed on 8 Sep 43 available free of cost to the Allies. 4. This section does not fully concur in the view expressed in Minute 1. With respect to the view expressed on Article 13 it should be observed that while final directions may have been worked out by the United States Naval Authorities with the manufacturer, the initial request went through proper channels					

A.L. HAMBLIN,

Colonel, GSC

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 (IACAB) Section
Reme APO 794

File: _____

Subject: _____

No	From	Phone	To	DATE

to the Italian Government. In view of the broad provisions of the definition of "United Nations" used in Article 29, it would seem unnecessary and unwise to question the actions of the United States Navy representative at this late date. If the trainer in question is considered "war material" within the definite set forth in Article 40 of the Armistice terms, and apparently it would be so considered, it would seem that Article 13 of the Armistice Terms could be applied. There is nothing in the Armistice Terms which I am able to find which would warrant the narrow construction placed upon the document in the earlier opinion of the Legal Division that all Italy would have to do is make available materials as they existed on 8 September 1943. With respect to the first sentence of Article 19 of the Armistice Terms, I quite agree that this refers to existing installations. However, the second sentence of the article, which provides: "The Italian Government will make available such other local resources or services as the United Nations may require", is general and sufficiently all-inclusive as to cover this entire matter. I cannot agree with the view that this does not refer to skilled technical work on new inventions. The sentence is all inclusive in scope and I believe it to be unwise and unnecessary to attempt to limit this general clause.

5. Considering the Armistice Terms as a whole it is the view of this office that under the provisions of that document the Italian Government should bear the complete costs of the trainer in question in the same manner as in the case of any other matter relating to procurement of goods and services.

6. It is recommended that G-5 be advised after considering the view of the Italian Ministry of Marine, that it is the view of SAC that under the conditions of the Armistice Terms there can be no question that the costs of the submarine attack teacher

No From Phone To DATE

to the Italian Government. In view of the broad provisions of the definition of "United Nations" used in Article 29, it would seem unnecessary and unwise to question the actions of the United States Navy representative at this late date. If the trainer in question is considered "war material" within the definite set forth in Article 40 of the Armistice terms, and apparently it would be so considered, it would seem that Article 13 of the Armistice Terms could be applied. There is nothing in the Armistice Terms which I am able to find which would warrant the narrow construction placed upon the document in the earlier opinion of the Legal Division that all Italy would have to do is make available materials as they existed on 8 September 1943. With respect to the first sentence of Article 19 of the Armistice Terms, I quite agree that this refers to existing installations. However, the second sentence of the article, which provides: "The Italian Government will make available such other local resources or services as the United Nations may require", is general and sufficiently all-inclusive as to cover this entire matter. I cannot agree with the view that this does not refer to skilled technical work on new inventions. The sentence is all inclusive in scope and I believe it to be unwise and unnecessary to attempt to limit this general clause.

5. Considering the Armistice Terms as a whole it is the view of this office that under the provisions of that document the Italian Government should bear the complete costs of the trainer in question in the same manner as in the case of any other matter relating to procurement of goods and services.

6. It is recommended that G-5 be advised after considering the view of the Italian Ministry of Marine, that it is the view of SAC that under the conditions of the Armistice Terms there can be no question that the costs of the submarine attack teacher is the obligation of the Italian Government. The same view, it is believed, should be expressed with regard to the teacher furnished the British Government.

TOM H. BARRATT
Lt. Col., JAGD
Theater Judge Advocate

THB/djw

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 (IACAB) Section
Rome APO 794

File: _____

Subject: _____

No	From	Phone	To	DATE	
3.	Fiscal	262	G - 5	10 Jul 47	Concur with opinion of the JAG as expressed in paragraph 5, minute 2, above. W.E. SIEVERS Lt. Col., FD Fiscal Director
4.	G - 5 L.O. AFHQ	207	G-5 Rome	11 Jul 47	Forwarded as per conversation Lt. Col. Brown - Major Hightower this date. C.W. HIGHTOWER, Major, GSC G-5 L.O. AFHQ
5.	G-5 Duplex	318	JA MTO copy to Fiscal	28 Jul 47	1. Before putting this in the form of a staff study for command decision it is desired to secure your further comment in connection with views of this Section concerning your Note 2. 2. It is the opinion of members of this Section that Art. 13 cannot apply unless the invention can be considered War Material within Art. 40. The machine is NOT war material within this definition. The Naval Sub Section AFHQ concurs in this view. 3. It is submitted that Art. 19 cannot apply. That Article relates only to rights and powers in "occupied" Italy while this work was ordered and done in unoccupied Italy. In support of this view please see the opening words of Art. 21 which are

2954

No	From	Phone	To	DATE	
3.	Fiscal	262	G - 5	10 Jul 47	Concur with opinion of the JAG as expressed in paragraph 5, minute 2, above. W.E. SIEVERS Lt. Col., FD Fiscal Director
4.	G - 5 L.O. AFHQ	207	G-5 Rome	11 Jul 47	Forwarded as per conversation Lt. Col. Brown - Major Hightower this date. C.W. HIGHTOWER, Major, GSC G-5 L.O. AFHQ
5.	G-5	Duplex 318	JA MTO copy to Fiscal	28 Jul 47	1. Before putting this in the form of a staff study for command decision it is desired to secure your further comment in connection with views of this Section concerning your Note 2. 2. It is the opinion of members of this Section that Art. 13 cannot apply unless the invention can be considered War Material within Art. 40. The machine is <u>NOT</u> war material within this definition. The Naval Sub Section AFHQ concurs in this view. 3. It is submitted that Art. 19 cannot apply. That Article relates only to rights and powers in "occupied" Italy while this work was ordered and done in unoccupied Italy. In support of this view please see the opening words of Art. 21 which are "In addition to the right in respect of occupied Italy, described in Arts 18 to 20" 4. Art 21 deals with rights in unoccupied Italy but nothing which could cover this case.

2951

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 (IACAB) Section
Rome APO 79A

File: _____

Subject: _____

No	From	Phone	To	DATE
				5. It is agreed (your para 5) that this question should be dealt with as w case of goods and services supplied. Such procurements is of two categories:-
a.				goods required in connection with the opputation of Italy for which Italy had, but no longer has, to pay.
b.				goods exported for the Allies - in such case if Italy paid she received a countervailing credit.
				The completion of this trainer invention and its shipment to the US has no bearing on the opcupation of Italy. It must therefore come under the second category. The cost should therefore be born by the US.
				6. This work was not ordered until Nov. 45. It was not therefore work ordered in furtherance of the War effort.
Concurrences:				A.I. HAMBLEN, Colonel, GSC Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5
SHW/bg				2953
6.	JA	156	G-5	4 Aug 47
				1. Reference paragraph 2, Minute 5. As G-5 is successor to Allied Commission, I assume that the de- the Armistice. Nevertheless it is rei- section the invention could, if it was desired, be construed as war material.
				2. Paragraph 3, Minute 5.

This office does not have any information relative to the location of the

No	From	Phone	To	DATE	
					5. It is agreed (your para 5) that this question should be dealt with as w case of goods and services supplied. Such procurements is of two categories:-
					a. goods required in connection with the opputation of Italy for which Italy had, but no longer has, to pay.
					b. goods exported for the Allies - in such case if Italy paid she received a countervailing credit.
					The completion of this trainer invention and its shipment to the US has no bearing on the occupation of Italy. It must therefore come under the second category. The cost should therefore be born by the US.
					6. This work was not ordered until Nov. 45. It was not therefore work ordered in furtherance of the War effort.
					Concurrences:
					INB
					Legal
					APA
					A.L. HAMBLEN, Colonel, GSC Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5
					SHW/bg
6.	JA	156	G-5	4 Aug 47	1. Reference paragraph 2, Minute 5. As G-5 is successor to Allied Commission, I assume that the decision made is that contemplated by the Armistice. Nevertheless it is reiterated that it is the view of this section the invention could, if it was desired, be construed as war material.
					2. Paragraph 3, Minute 5.
					This office does not have any information relative to the location of the situs of the invention. No definition is set forth in the terms of surrender indicating areas which would or would not be occupied. It is certain that all of Italy was considered to be at one time territory subject to Allied Military Government and thereafter bit by bit the territory was handed back and certain rights reserved. Not being in possession of the agreements turning back territory, this office is unable to properly evaluate the effect of the turn-back although certain broad generalities are set out in Adm. Memo 31, AFHQ 1945. Reference to this document alone appears to warrant the views heretofore expressed in Minute 2 with respect to Article 19 of the surrender terms.

2953

Tile:

Subject:

No	From	Phone	To	DATE	comment.
3.					Paragraph 4, Minute 5. No
4.					Paragraphs 5 a and b, Minute 5. So far as the United States is aware of no arrangement whereby costs of occupation, except net troop pay, is borne by other than the Italian Government. This office has no information concerning any agreement relating to exports. It is true, of course, that the British Government is crediting the Italian Government with the cost of British occupation from 1 June 1946 as an offset against surplus stores supplied the Italian armed forces. However, so far as this office is aware, the United States has no similar agreement although such an agreement was contemplated in connection with an early Military and Civil Affairs Agreement which was never consummated. Therefore, unless more concrete information is supplied relative to the assertions contained in paragraph 5 a and 5 b, Minute 5, this office is of the opinion that the views are inaccurate. Until definite information is supplied on this matter, no comment can be made on the last two sentences of paragraph 5, Minute 5. However, it would seem that if the United States Authorities determined that the trainer was necessary for its purposes in connection with the war effort or otherwise, that determination could be made and enforced under the general terms of the surrender terms heretofore referred to by this section.
5.					With regard to paragraph 6, Minute 5, it should be pointed out that the necessities of war continue until such time as a Peace Treaty becomes effective and the same situation exists by express terms in the terms of surrender. The reasoning contained in this paragraph is again dependent upon what the Allied authorities consider necessary in connection with the overall picture and at this time this section sees no need for inserting a limited construction of the general terms contained in the instrument.

1785020

No	From	Phone	To	DATE

3. Paragraph 4, Minute 5. No

comment.

4. Paragraphs 5 a and b, Minute 5. These assertions are not understood. So far as the United States is concerned, this office is aware of no arrangement whereby costs of occupation, except net troop pay, is borne by other than the Italian Government. This office has no information concerning any agreement relating to exports. It is true, of course, that the British Government is crediting the Italian Government with the cost of British occupation from 1 June 1946 as an offset against surplus stores supplied the Italian armed forces. However, so far as this office is aware, the United States has no similar agreement although such an agreement was contemplated in connection with an early Military and Civil Affairs Agreement which was never consummated. Therefore, unless more concrete information is supplied relative to the assertions contained in paragraph 5 a and b, Minute 5, this office is of the opinion that the views are inaccurate. Until definite information is supplied on this matter, no comment can be made on the last two sentences of paragraph 5, Minute 5. However, it would seem that if the United States Authorities determined that the trainer was necessary for its purposes in connection with the war effort or otherwise, that determination could be made and enforced under the general terms of the surrender terms heretofore referred to by this section.

5. With regard to paragraph 6, Minute 5, it should be pointed out that the necessities of war continue until such time as a Peace Treaty becomes effective and the same situation exists by express terms in the terms of surrender. The reasoning contained in this paragraph is again dependent upon what the Allied authorities consider necessary in connection with the overall picture and at this time this section sees no need for inserting a limited construction of the general terms contained in the instrument of surrender.

TOM H. BARRATT
Lt. Colonel, JAGD
Theater Judge Advocate

THB/b

DEFINITION OF WAR BOOTY

War Booty includes any material of whatever nature and where-ever situated, intended for war on land, at sea or in the air, or which is or maybe, or has been at anytime in use or intended for use by the armed forces, civil defenses, or other formations or organizations under control or influence of the German government, German authorities or governments or authorities of any states now allied to or associated with Germany.

Pack No

STAFF MINUTE SHEET

FLAG OFFICER LIAISON ITALY

Subject: SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NAVY.

Originator, reference No. & Date:

Remarks of Staff Officers should be drafted in the form of a letter or signal to cover desired action.

Propose:

(1) To: The Ministry of Defence (Navy).

With reference to the Ministry's letter No. 2909/UT of 22nd August 1947, addressed to the Italian Naval Branch of Allied Force Headquarters, and former correspondence xxnxxxxxx, the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, has approved the payment of Lire 187,460 in respect of assembling the submarine attack teacher supplied to the Royal Navy by the firm of Galileo, Florence.

3. The above sum is a reduction on the amount claimed by the firm in their letter to the Ministry, No. 3135 of 28th September 1946, xxxxx i.e. Lire 350,000. This is on account of the fact that the first three items of expenses detailed in the firm's letter cannot be accepted as a British liability, since they were incurred prior to the Commander-in-Chief's request for xxx supply of the attack teacher in June, 1945.

3. It is requested that the method by which payment is desired may be communicated to this office.

(2) To: D.I.N.B. A.F.H.Q.

With reference to the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean's Minute II dated 16th November 1946, No. Med.46/994/6/2, herewith is forwarded a copy of my letter No. 956 of September 1947, informing the Ministry of Defence (Navy) that the sum of Lire 187,460 will be paid xxxxxxx for the assembly of the attack teacher supplied to the Royal Navy, in order that you may make a suitable reply to the Commander-in-Chief.

4. It is understood that the question of turning down the claim altogether has been carefully deliberated in conjunction with the appropriate U.S. Naval authorities and other Allied authorities, as a claim of a similar nature has been received in respect of a teacher supplied

To be signed by

RA.

After action

Disposal

So (S) INB

Sep 1947

Propose:

(1) To: The Ministry of Defence (Navy).

With reference to the Ministry's letter No. 2909/UT of 2nd August 1947, addressed to the Italian Naval Branch of Allied Force Headquarters, and former correspondence ~~xxxxxxx~~, the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, has approved the payment of Lire 167,460 in respect of assembling the submarine attack teacher supplied to the Royal Navy by the firm of Galileo, Florence.

2. The above sum is a reduction on the amount claimed by the firm in their letter to the Ministry, No. 3165 of 24th September 1946, ~~xxxxx~~ i.e. Lire 350,000. This is on account of the fact that the first three items of expenses detailed in the firm's letter cannot be accepted as a British liability, since they were incurred prior to the Commander-in-Chief's request for ~~xxx~~ supply of the attack teacher in June, 1945.

3. It is requested that the method by which payment in ~~live~~ is desired may be communicated to this office.

(2) To: D.I.N.B. A.F.H.C.

With reference to the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean's Minute II dated 16th November 1946, No. Med.46/994/6/2, herewith is forwarded a copy of my letter No. of September 1947, informing the Ministry of Defence (Navy) that the sum of Lire 187,460 will be paid ~~xxxxxxx~~ for the assembly of the attack teacher supplied to the Royal Navy, in order that you may make a suitable reply to the Commander-in-Chief.

4. It is understood that the question of turning down the claim altogether has been carefully deliberated in conjunction with the appropriate U.S. Naval ~~xxxxxxx~~ and other Allied authorities, as a claim of a similar nature has been received in respect of a teacher supplied to the U.S. Navy. However, it is ~~considered~~ inopportune to ~~submit~~ the Armistice Terms any longer in view of the proximity of "R" Day, and ~~therefore~~ the actual expenses themselves are not considered to be excessive.

(under the Armistice Terms)

Continue on fresh minute sheet if necessary.

(concerning a claim of this nature)

Typing 8/9 4th Floor War Room in Minute 6

INRS. 14/5/47

Yes 14/5/47

4/9

So (S) INB

See 14/5/47

Pack No

STAFF MINUTE SHEET

FLAG OFFICER LIAISON ITALY

Subject:

Originator, reference No. & Date:

Referred to

Remarks of Staff Officers should be drafted in the form of a letter or signal to cover desired action.

By C.O.

This matter is now in the hands of
(1) Brit. Embassy; (2) Sacmat; (3) FOH; (4) JMB;
& it is obvious that no one knows the answer.

The Embassy is of the opinion that this
is not the time to argue over the Amistère
Terms.

As regards the Tension sent to us,
as it is a small amount to pay;

By. C.O. (Ved) has authorized payment;

Rather than go on arguing for ever, I
propose that FOH replies on behalf of us
that he agrees to pay the expenses incurred
after the request for the Bank was passed
to the Min. of Marine, i.e. 137,460 liras;
but that there was no Allied authority stationed
in my expenditure from to June 1945.

I feel that the important thing is to
pay quickly. We are only producing a very
bad impression of refusing to pay just debts.

To be signed
by

After action

Disposal

~~Spec. 11.11.45~~
Spec. 11.11.45
for Approval.

known with

C.O. C.O.

~~SECRET~~ 11-11-88
Spec. Inv.
for Abstract

Review with

C.D. C.L.

~~By C.D.~~ This matter is now in the hands of
(1) But. Enclung; (2) Samuel; (3) FOH; (4) DMB;
& it is obvious that no one knows the answer.

The Enclung is of the opinion that this
is not the time to argue over the Administrative
Terms.

As regards the Tenor sent to UK,

(a). it is a small amount to pay;

(b). C.D. (W.D.) has authorized payment,

(Rather than go on arguing for ever,)

propose that FOH replies on behalf of UK
that he agrees to pay the expenses incurred
after the request for the Tenor was passed
to the Min. of Marine, i.e. 187,460 liras;
but that there was no Allied authority concerned
in my expenditure prior to June 1945.

I feel that the important thing is to
pay quickly. We are only producing a very
bad impression of referring to pay just debts.

Propose a copy of FOH's letter to DMB & Samuel.
I don't agree with my reasoning that we may
await U.S. decision. C.D. Met. gave this as long
ago as Nov. '46; we did not even pursue
Continue on fresh minute sheet if necessary.

his suggestion that the cost was too high. It is to
be now to go back to that charge.

29/10

To be signed
by

After action

Disposal

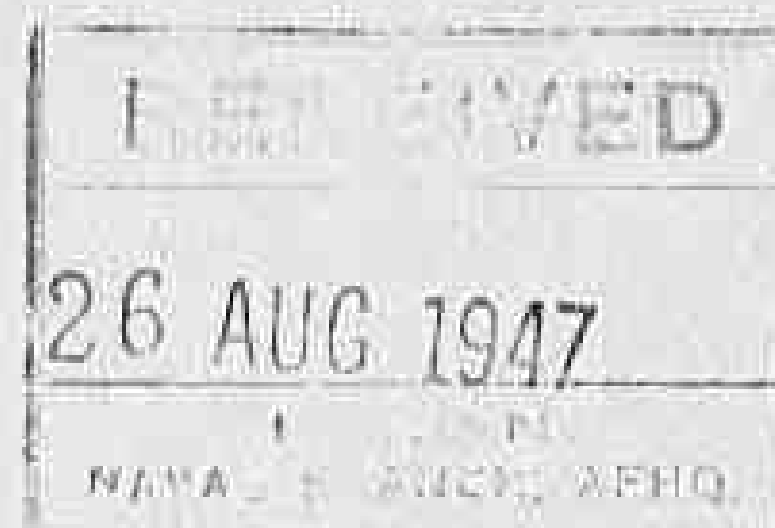
From: Ministry of Defence, Navy.
To: Italian Naval Branch, Allied Force Headquarters.
Date: 22nd August 1947.
Ref.: 2909/UT

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers ceded to the British and United States Navies.

With reference to your letter SX-3/W/157, dated 3rd June 1947.

It would be appreciated if you could inform the Ministry of Defence, Navy of the decision taken by the Supreme Allied Commander regarding the submarine attack teachers ceded to the British and American Navies, if such a decision has been reached.

By direction
L. Aubertelli, Rear Admiral.



2948

REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

Roma, 22 AGO. 1947

MINISTERO DELLA DIFESA - MARINA
UFFICIO TRATTATIAl ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
Allied Force HQ. ROMA

Indirizzo: MARINA - ROMA

PROT. N.

2909/UT.

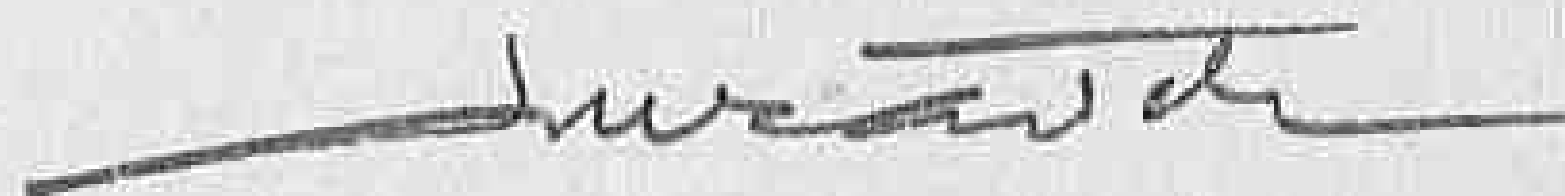
ALLEGATI

ARGOMENTO: Allenatori d'attacco per sommergibili ceduti alle Marine
degli Stati Uniti e Britannica.

Riferimento foglio SX-3/N/157 in data 3 giugno
1947 di codesta I.N.B.

Ove pervenuta, si prega comunicare a questo Mini-
stero la decisione presa dal Comandante Supremo Allea-
to in merito agli Allenatori d'attacco per sommergibi-
li ceduti alle Marine degli Stati Uniti e Britannica.

d'ordine
L'AMMIRAGLIO DI DIVISIONE
Capo Ufficio Trattati
(L. RUBATELLI)



2947

1804

785020

Allied Force Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
APO 794

3 June 1947.

SX-3/3/157

Subject: SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHERS CEDED TO THE BRITISH
AND UNITED STATES NAVIES.
To: THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, NAVY.
Reference: (a) Ministry of Defence, Navy ltr. 1801/UT dated 25
May 1947.

1. The question regarding payment for the completion of the
attack teachers referred to in reference (a) is still under consideration
by Allied Force Headquarters.

2. The Ministry of Defence, Navy will be informed of the
decision of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean on the matter
as soon as it is known.

H.
3/6.

13/6/52
H. W. ZIROLL,
COMMODORE, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
DIRECTOR, ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH.

2946

F. 101 F.

4 JUN 1947

From: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (NAVY) (Cabinet)
To : Italian Naval Branch - A.F.H.Q.
Date: 25th May 1947
Ref.: 1801/UT

Subject: Submarine attack teachers ceded to the British and U.S.
Navies

Further to our letter 333/UT, dated 8th February 1947.

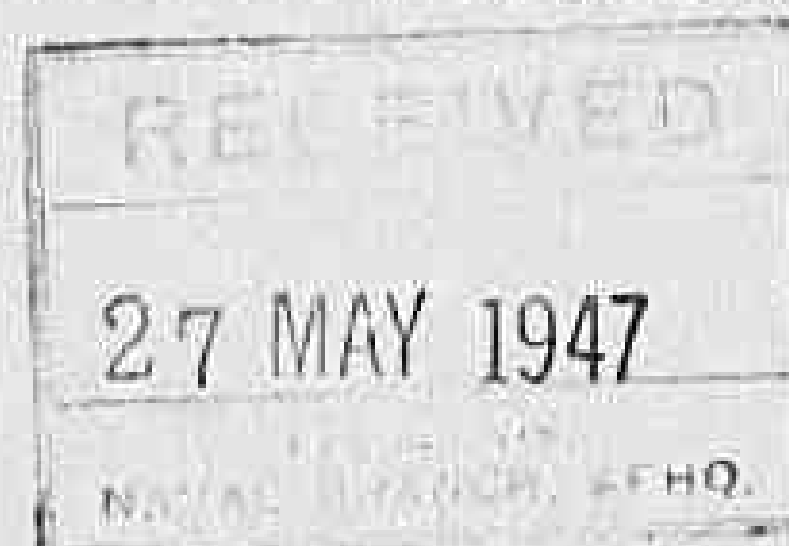
The Galileo Company has again approached the Ministry of Defence (Navy) for payment of the 7,850,000 lire owed for the completion of the two attack teachers ceded to the British and U.S. Navies.

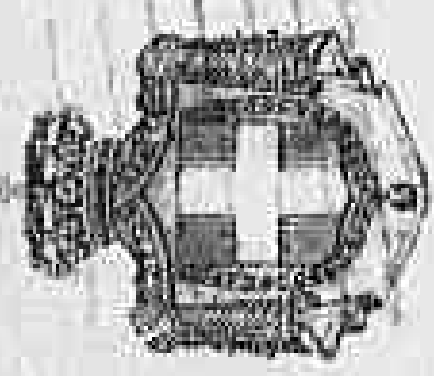
It would be appreciated if the Italian Naval Branch could provide for payment to the Company as soon as possible.

By direction
The Secretary General
(Vice Admiral E. FERRERI).

2945

JLP/P.
27





MINISTERO DELLA MARINA

DIFESA

Gabinetto
Ufficio Trattati

Roma, 25 MAG 1947

Prot. N° 1801/Allegato

Risposta al disp. N°

ARGOMENTO: Allenatori di attacco per sommergibili ceduti alla Royal Navy e alla U.S. Navy.

11 ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
Allied Force HQ. - ROMA

Si fa seguito al dispaccio di questo Ministero n. 333/UT dell'8 febbraio c.a.

La Società GALILEO si è nuovamente rivolta a questo Ministero per sollecitare il pagamento di L. 7.850.000 a lei dovuto per il completamento dei due allenatori d'attacco consegnati alla Marina britannica e statunitense.

Si sarà grati a codesta I.N.B. se vorrà disporre per-
chè la Società predetta sia pagata con cortese urgenza.

d'ordine
IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE
(Amm. Sq. E. Ferreri)

2942

IL CAPO DI VISIONE
(E. Ferreri)

M. Ferreri

Allied Force Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
AFO 794

SK-3/W/160

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
and the United States Navy.

Enclosure: (A) Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission ltr. NSC/5890
dated 20 January 1947.
(B) Ministry of Marine ltr. 333/UT dated 8 February 1947.
(C) Three photographs of the Submarine Attack Teacher.

1. On 8th June 1945 the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean signalled the Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, Rome requesting that enquiries be made with the Ministry of Marine to determine whether a submarine attack teacher understood to have been constructed for the Italian Navy by the Officine Galileo, Florence could be made available to the Royal Navy for despatch to the United Kingdom. H
S/L

On 13th June 1945 the Ministry of Marine were requested to investigate and report.

On 18th June 1945 the Ministry of Marine reported that this apparatus was in fact stored at the Officine Galileo, Florence, but that it was only 70% complete on 8 September 1943 and that the unassembled half manufactured parts were considerably damaged by German mines. In view of this damage, the Ministry, while not considering it advisable to order the Company to complete the construction of the apparatus, (for the Italian Navy) did however place the attack teacher at the Royal Navy's disposal if required.

JUNE This was referred to the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean on 23rd January 1945 who requested in reply on 24th July 1945, that the Ministry of Marine be informed that the teacher was required together with drawings of any incomplete or damaged portions necessary to complete manufacture in the United Kingdom. The Navy Sub-Commission was then to arrange shipment of the crated apparatus to the United Kingdom.

On 6th August the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean's request was transmitted to the Ministry of Marine and arrangements for shipment were made.

1608

Allied Force Headquarters
 ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
 APO 794

RX-3/N/ 160

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
 and the United States Navy.

The Ministry of Marine finally reported the attack teacher ready for shipment to the United Kingdom on 24th November 1945. Owing to the withdrawal of the Royal Navy from Naples however, there was a delay in shipment. The Naval Officer-in-Charge, Leghorn eventually reported on 13th February 1946 that he had collected the apparatus, and on 25th February 1946 he had shipped it to Malta for onward forwarding to the United Kingdom.

2. Meanwhile on 1st November 1945 the Acting Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy reported that it had been determined in conferences between the inventor, and the Galileo works, that sufficient material was available to supply the United States Navy with an additional teacher, which, it is stated, was originally requested from the Galileo works by a United States Navy representative in July 1945. In order to simplify the procedure in satisfying the British and American requirements, the Acting Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy requested the Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission to join the United States Navy's request with that of the Royal Navy's and that the Ministry of Marine be so instructed.

On 6 November 1945 the Ministry of Marine were therefore requested, to confirm the availability at the Galileo works of the material for the assembly of an additional attack teacher, and in the event of the existence of the material being confirmed, to procure one complete submarine attack teacher with all drawings and any unassembled parts and deliver it to the United States, Port Office, Naples. In their letter of 24th November 1945 the Ministry of Marine stated that there was another attack teacher in course of construction at the Galileo works but that the incompleted parts which were not fitted were in Northern Italy. The Ministry of Marine requested to be informed whether the teacher was to be completed by Galileo and despatched to the United States Port Officer, Naples or whether it was to be sent to Naples in its present unfinished condition.

The Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy having been

1609

Allied Force Headquarters
 ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
 APO 794

3 June 1947

SX-3/H/180

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
and the United States Navy.

asked for instructions on 8th September 1945, replied on 27th December with a copy to the Ministry of Marine, that he desired to be informed of the approximate date of completion of the assembly and final trials of the entire apparatus.

No further action was however taken by the Navy Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Marine in this matter as the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, through his representative in Florence, was dealing with the Galileo Company direct.

The Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy files on the subject reveal that under cover of a letter dated 19th November 1945 the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington officially requested that this apparatus be obtained and shipped to the United States. The Chief of Naval Operations in his letter of 23rd November 1945, further requested that technicians from the Galileo works be selected and sent to the United States for the purpose of adequate assembly and demonstration of the device. On the 17th December 1945 the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Northwest African Waters to whom the above two letters were addressed, forwarded the Chief of Naval Operations' instructions to the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy for necessary action. Subsequently, at the request of the United States Navy's representative in Florence arrangements were made for the assembly of the complete apparatus by 15th February 1946 in order to perform a demonstration in Florence.

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The Galileo Company completed the assembly ahead of time however, and a satisfactory demonstration was held on 1st February 1946. After the demonstration, the apparatus was again dismantled and carefully packed in waterproof canvas and specially built wooden crates in such a fashion so as to facilitate assembly on arrival in the United States. The work was completed on 17th March 1946. Final arrangements were then made for the shipment to the United States of the 10 crates, containing the device, and for the despatch of the selected technicians, namely the inventor, and the engineer.

Allied Force Headquarters
 ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
 APO 794

3 June 1947

EX-3/N/160

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
 and the United States Navy.

The attack teacher was eventually shipped to the United States on 15th April 1946 and the technicians followed suit on 30th May 1946 accompanied by a United States Naval officer.

3. It will be observed from the above, that while the action taken by the Royal Navy to obtain the Italian Naval attack teacher from the Galileo Company was conducted entirely through the Ministry of Marine, the United States Naval representative, except for the initial request which was channelled to the Ministry of Marine, through the Navy Sub-Commission, eventually dealt directly with the Company. Relevant to this, is the following extract of the United States Navy, Florence representative's letter dated 15th January 1946 to the Staff Officer Intelligence to Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy: "To this date the Galileo Company have received no order from the Italian Ministry of Marine to build and assign this device to the United States Navy. However, on their own initiative they have gone ahead with the production. They stress that this order from the Italian Navy would facilitate matters for them in final disposition of the device. However, failure to receive this order will in no sense hold up the delivery of this device to the United States Navy."

4. No contract with, or mention of payment, was ever made to the Ministry of Marine or the Galileo Company as it was assumed that the Italian Government would pay any expenses incurred, observing that the request for these teachers, and especially for the British one, was made to the Ministry of Marine, who, it would appear from paragraphs 1 and 2, had agreed to supply them. Subsequently however, on 28th September, 1946, the Galileo Company in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Marine requested that necessary steps be taken in order to effect the settlement of the company's expenses, totalling 350,000 lire, which the company incurred in assembling, cleaning, testing and packing for shipment to United Kingdom the 70% completed apparatus as well as for the series of drawings which were made in accordance with the Royal Navy's request. This letter was forwarded to the Navy Sub-Commission for necessary action, who in agreement with the Legal Sub-Commission, recommended that approval for payment by the Royal Navy's Supply Officer in Rome be obtained from the Commander-in-

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Allied Force Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
APO 794

SL-3/N/150

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
and the United States Navy.

Chief Mediterranean. This was done, and the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean in November, 1946 approved payment in principle, but considered that the charges appeared to be excessive and requested that they be investigated and that a report be made to him prior to effecting payment.

5. Meanwhile, however, on 8th October, 1946, the Galileo Company despatched a similar letter to the Ministry of Marine in respect of the expenses incurred in satisfying the United States Navy's request, i.e. the completion of the apparatus by the repair and manufacture of damaged and incomplete parts respectively, assembly of the device for testing, transportation of some of the stores from Battaglia Terme (North Italy) to Florence for mounting, series of drawings, disassembly after testing, and packing for shipment. These expenses totalled 7,733,400 lire and were reduced by the company to a round figure of 7,500,000 lire. This letter was also forwarded by the Ministry of Marine to the Navy Sub-Commission for settlement.

6. While fully appreciating that considerably more work had been carried out on the apparatus destined for the United States, than on the one for the United Kingdom, the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, who was also Deputy Chief of the Navy Sub-Commission, considered this sum to be exorbitant and was of the opinion that the payment of this bill was an Italian Government liability in accordance with the Armistice terms. This also appeared to be the opinion of the Galileo Company and the United States Navy Representative, Florence as will be seen from the following extracts of letters addressed to the Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy.

(a) Extract from the Galileo Company's letter dated 28 November, 1946:

" Many months ago a training device for submarines, which was part of a supply that we were making for the Italian Government, was delivered to the American Navy. To prepare this training device we sustained the expense of 7,500,000 lire, which we asked from the Italian Ministry of Marine, as we thought that the payment

Allied Force Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
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SK-3/W/160

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
and the United States Navy.

had to be made by the Italian Ministry of Marine and not by the American Navy. As far as we know, the above mentioned Ministry of Marine, in order to be able to settle the account, needs to be given directions by your Office. We ask, therefore, that you inform the Ministry about the reception of the training device for submarines, and that you give directions for the payment of the expense".

(b) Extract from the United States Naval Representative's letter enclosing Galileo's aforementioned letter of 28th November:

"I was able to secure from them the enclosed letter which clearly eliminates any financial responsibility on our part. As previously explained to you by me, Galileo never intended to bill us for any of the work of mounting or of building the device. If you will recall, we requested this device from the Italian Navy through the Ministry of Marine in Rome. They in turn assumed the responsibility of payment as the device was ordered by them from Galileo prior to September 1943. All that is requested of us by Galileo, is that we notify the Ministry of Marine that the device was delivered to the United States Navy. With this pressure from us Galileo will be able to get payment from the Italian Government".

After a lengthy search, no trace has been found of written evidence to support the following statement made by the United States Naval Representative, Florence: "they in turn assumed responsibility of payment", the only justification for which seems to be the continuation of the statement which reads: "as the device was ordered by them from Galileo prior to September 1943".

7. It was therefore decided to inform the Ministry of Marine that the

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Allied Force Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
APO 794

SX-3/W/160

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
and the United States Navy.

settlement of these expenses was an Italian Government liability, and to suspend action on the payment of the expenses in connection with the supply of the attack teacher to the United Kingdom, pending the Ministry of Marine's written acceptance of liability.

8. Enclosure (A) is the letter to the Ministry of Marine and enclosure (B) is the reply thereto. While the Ministry of Marine's remarks, contained in paragraph 2 (d) of enclosure (B), which are substantiated by the fact that no charges have been raised in respect of the attack teachers in their unfinished condition of 8th September 1943, are appreciated, it is observed nevertheless, that portions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Armistice terms have been omitted by the Ministry of Marine in paragraphs 2 (a) and (b).

The latter part of Article 12 states "and the necessary maintenance and repair will be the responsibility of the Italian Authorities". The last sentence of Article 13 states "The Italian Government will comply with any directions given by the United Nations for the manufacture, production or construction..... of war material."

The argument raised in paragraph 2 (c) is not understood since there may have been the possibility that Florence was under Allied occupation and Allied Military Government jurisdiction at the time the attack teachers were initially requested, thus making their supply subject to the provisions of Article 19.

9. Whilst this Branch fully recognises, therefore, that this appears to be a border line case, and that in all fairness the payment of these expenses may be a Royal Naval and United States Naval liability respectively, it would be grateful if a decision could be given as to whether the Italian Government or the respective Allied Navies concerned should bear the costs in whole or in part for the work that has been carried out on these attack teachers as a result of the Allied Navies' demands, taking into consideration the following points:

1 6 1 4

Allied Force Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
APO 794

SX-3/N/180

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR G-5 SECTION, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers for the Royal Navy
and the United States Navy.

- (a) It has been the practice for the Italian Government to pay compensation to the owners of vessels requisitioned by Allied Authorities for the period of requisition, in addition to which, compensation is paid in the event of the loss of a vessel whilst under Allied control and operation.
- (b) In the majority of cases, where goods have been drawn by Allied units from Italian civilian stores on Release orders from Allied Forces Local Resources Board, and not paid for, the owners obtain payment from the Italian Government.
- (c) When the Peace Treaty comes into force, Italy will waive all claims against the Allied Powers on behalf of the Italian Government or Italian Nationals, in accordance with Article 76 of the treaty.

10. It is requested that enclosure (c), which is forwarded for information be returned to the Italian Naval Branch in due course.

2936

H. W. ZIRDLI,
COMMODORE, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
DIRECTOR, ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH.

9 JUN 1947

From : MINISTRY OF MARINE (Cabinet)
 To : N.S.S. - I.M.A.S. - A.F.H.Q. - Rome
 Date : 8th February, 1947.
 Ref. : 333/UT

Subject : Submarine attack teachers for the Royal Navy and the U.S. Navy.

Reference is made to your letter No.NSC/5890, dated 20th January, 1947.

1. On the 8th September, 1943 the Galileo Company of Florence was manufacturing submarine attack teachers for the Italian Navy.

Following requests made by the Navy Sub-Commission in letters NSC/3119 and NSC/3939, respectively dated 6th August and 6th November, 1945, the Ministry of Marine provided for the completion of the teachers, which were handed over to the British and United States Navies.

As has been stated, on the 8th September, 1943, the teachers were still under construction. In order to complete them, the Galileo Company not only had to recover the materials which had been dispersed in various places during the war, but it also had to provide for the manufacture of missing parts and for their assembly.

The expenses for this work have been 350,000 lire for the teacher supplied to the British Navy, and 7,500,000 lire for the one provided for the U.S. Navy.

The N.S.C. was informed of the above in the Ministry of Marine's letters No.16641/2 and No.17856/2, respectively dated 15th October and 5th November, 1946, and was requested to provide for the payment of the above sums to the Galileo Company.

The Allied Commission, in the letter to which reference is made, answered that it was the Italian Government which was responsible for payment, in accordance with articles-12, 13 and 19 of the armistice.

2. The Ministry of Marine ^{with} proposes to make the following observations on the subject:-

- (a) Article 12 of the Armistice prescribes that the Italian Government must not destroy, damage or remove, without permission from the Allied Authorities, war material, radio stations etc.; in the case in question, handing over of war material is concerned. 2935
- (b) Article 13 prohibits Italy to produce, import or export war materials or to allow its transit, without Allied authorization. The two attack teachers were completed at Allied request, and therefore the article does not apply in this particular case.

c./.....

13 FEB 1947

- 2 -

- (c) Article 19 applies only to those parts of Italian territory which the Allies had requested to occupy. In other words it refers to those parts of the country remaining under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the Italian Government, (Province of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto, as well as Sardinia) and which the Allied authorities requested to occupy for reasons of war necessity. The two teachers were in Tuscany, and therefore outside the application of article 19.
- (d) The article, which in the opinion of the Ministry of Marine is applicable to the case, is No. 11, which states that the war material possessed by Italy on the 8th September, 1943, may be employed by the Allied Authorities, to whom the power is also recognized of issuing orders regarding its definite use. It appears, however, that the powers of the Allied authorities on the basis of the above article, must be considered to refer to the material's condition on the 8th September, 1943, because if the armistice had been intended to enforce the Italian Government with the obligation to repair and to complete the material itself, should it be necessary, it would have stated the fact explicitly, as was done, for example, in article 15 (This article, in fact, in making Italy return Allied ships in its hands, imposed at the same time the obligation to carry out the necessary repairs, when requested).

3. The Ministry of Marine considers that it has provided the necessary facts to prove the fairness of its request that the sum of 7,850,000 lire, owed to the Galileo Company for the completion of the two attack teachers, should be paid by the two Allied Navies.

The Allied Commission is therefore requested to re-examine the question in the light of the new facts which have been discussed in this letter.

By direction,
THE CHIEF OF CABINET
(Sgd). Capt. G. Marini.

2934

JLP/C
12.

Ministero della Marina Militare

Roma, 8 febbraio 1947

GABINETTO

UFFICIO TRATTATI

INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO: MARINA - ROMA

Alla COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

- Sottocommissione Navale -

Prot. N. 333/UT Allegato

ARGOMENTO: Allenatori di attacco per sommergibili ceduti alla Royal Navy e alla U.S. Navy.

Si fa riferimento al foglio MSC/5890 del 20 gennaio 1947.

- 1) - All'8 settembre 1943 la Marina aveva in costruzione presso le Officine Galileo di Firenze degli allenatori di attacco per sommergibili.

In seguito a richiesta avanzata da codesta Commissione Alleata con i fogli MSC/3119 e MSC/3939, rispettivamente del 6 agosto e del 6 novembre 1945, questo Ministero provvede a far ultimare gli allenatori stessi che furono consegnati alla Marina britannica e alla Marina degli Stati Uniti.

Come è stato detto, all'8 settembre 1943 i due allenatori erano ancora in corso di costruzione. Per il loro completamento è stato perciò necessario che la Società Galileo, non solo ricercasse i materiali che, in seguito agli avvenimenti bellici, erano andati sparsi in diverse località, ma anche provvedesse alla costruzione delle parti mancanti e al loro montaggio.

Per fare ciò, la spesa è stata di L. 350.000 per l'allenatore di attacco consegnato alla Marina britannica e di L. 7.500.000 per l'allenatore di attacco consegnato alla Marina degli Stati Uniti.

Di quanto sopra è stata data conoscenza a codesta Commissione Alleata con dispacci di questo Ministero n. 16641/2 e 17856/2 rispettivamente del 15 ottobre e 5 novembre scorso anno, con preghiera di voler provvedere al pagamento alla Ditta Galileo delle somme suddette.

Codesta Commissione Alleata con il foglio in riferimento ha

ARGOMENTO: Allenatori di attacco per sommergibili ceduti alla Royal Navy e alla U.S.Navy.

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Codesta Commissione Alleata con il foglio in riferimento ha risposto che la responsabilità del pagamento compete al Governo

- 2 -

italiano in forza degli articoli 12, 13 e 19 dell'armistizio.

2) - In proposito questo Ministero formula le seguenti osservazioni:
ni:

a) L'articolo 12 dell'Armistizio impone al Governo italiano l'obbligo di non distruggere, danneggiare o rimuovere, senza il nulla osta delle autorità alleate, il materiale da guerra, stazioni r.t., etc.; nel caso in esame si tratta di consegna di materiale di guerra.

b) L'articolo 13 stabilisce il divieto per l'Italia di produrre, importare e esportare materiale da guerra o di permettere il transito, senza l'autorizzazione degli Alleati. I due allenatori d'attacco furono ultimati su richiesta degli Alleati stessi, quindi l'articolo non trova applicazione nel caso esaminato.

c) L'articolo 19 si applica soltanto a quelle parti del territorio italiano che gli Alleati avessero richiesto di occupare. In altre parole si riferisce a quelle parti del territorio rimasto sotto l'esclusivo controllo e giurisdizione del Governo italiano (province di Bari, Brindisi, Lecce e Taranto nonché Sardegna) e che le autorità alleate avessero richiesto di occupare per esigenze belliche. Come è noto i due allenatori d'attacco si trovavano in Toscana e perciò fuori del campo di applicazione dell'articolo 19.

d) L'articolo applicabile al caso in esame è, a parere di questo Ministero, il n. 11, che stabilisce che il materiale bellico che l'Italia possedeva l'8 settembre 1943 può essere usato dalle autorità alleate, alle quali è riconosciuta altresì la facoltà di dare disposizioni circa il suo definitivo impiego.

Sembra però doversi ritenere che i poteri che le autorità alleate hanno in base al suddetto articolo, si riferiscano al

a) L'articolo 12 dell'Armistizio impone al Governo italiano l'obbligo di non distruggere, danneggiare o rimuovere, senza il nulla osta delle autorità alleate, il materiale da guerra, stazioni r.t., etc.; nel caso in esame si tratta di consegna di materiale di guerra.

b) L'articolo 13 stabilisce il divieto per l'Italia di produrre, importare e esportare materiale da guerra o di permettere il trasporto, senza l'autorizzazione degli Alleati. I due allenatori d'attacco furono ultimati su richiesta degli Alleati stessi, quindi l'articolo non trova applicazione nel caso esaminato.

c) L'articolo 19 si applica soltanto a quelle parti del territorio italiano che gli Alleati avessero richiesto di occupare. In altre parole si riferisce a quelle parti del territorio rimaste sotto l'esclusivo controllo e giurisdizione del Governo italiano (province di Bari, Brindisi, Lecce e Taranto nonché Sardegna) e che le autorità alleate avessero richiesto di occupare per esigenze belliche. Come è noto i due allenatori d'attacco si trovavano in Toscana e perciò fuori del campo di applicazione dell'articolo 19.

d) L'articolo applicabile al caso in esame è, a parere di questo Ministero, il n. 11, che stabilisce che il materiale bellico che l'Italia possedeva l'8 settembre 1943 può essere usato dalle autorità alleate, alle quali è riconosciuta altresì la facoltà di dare disposizioni circa il suo definitivo impiego.

Sembra però doversi ritenere che i poteri che le autorità alleate hanno in base al suddetto articolo, si riferiscano al materiale nello stato in cui si trovava all'8 settembre



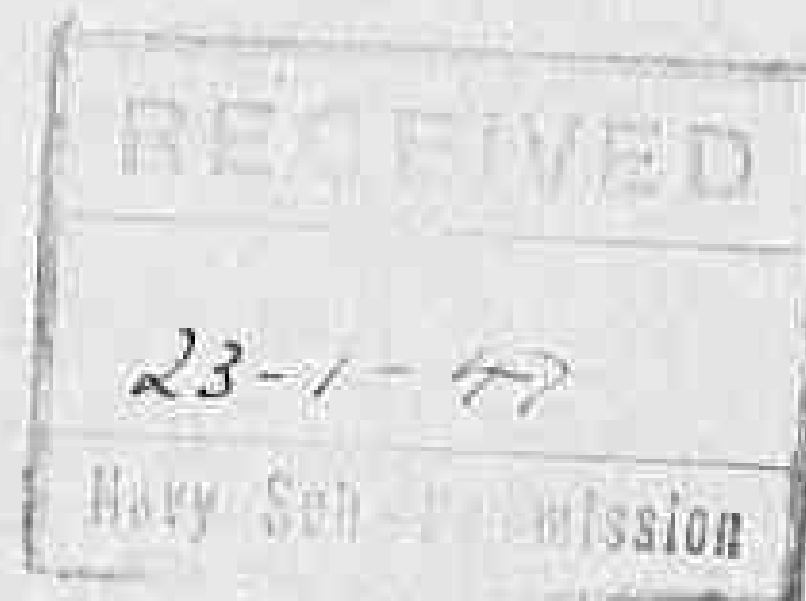
Office of the Commander-in-Chief,
Mediterranean Station.
14th January, 1947.

Med. 47/994/6/1.
NAVY SUB COMMISSION, HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION.

"OFFICINE GALILEO" SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER SUPPLIED TO THE
BRITISH NAVY.

It is requested that an early reply may be made to
Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean's Minute II No. Med.46/994/6/2
dated 16th November, 1946.

[Signature]
for A D M I R A L



2939

1622

NSC/5895
20 January 1947

From: Navy Sub-Commission, Headquarters Allied Commission.
To: The Administrative Director,
Officine Galileo, Firenze.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers Supplied to the
British and United States Navies.

Reference: (a) The Administrative Director, Officine Galileo, Firenze
ltr. no. D.A. 02461 dated 28 November 1946.
(b) Societa' per Azioni, Officine Galileo, Firenze ltr.
4115 dated 13 December 1946.

Enclosure: (A) Navy Sub-Commission's ltr. NSC/5890 dated 20 January
1947 to the Ministry of Marine.

1. Enclosure (A) is forwarded herewith for information with
reference to references (a) and (b).

H. W. EISEL,
COMMODORE, U.S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.

23 JAN 1947

2929

MSC/5890
20 January 1947

From: Navy Sub-Commission, Headquarters Allied Commission.
To: Ministry of Marine.
Subject: Submarine Attack Teachers Supplied to the
British and United States Navies.
Reference: (a) Ministry of Marine's ltr. 16641/2 dated 15 October 1946.
(b) Ministry of Marine's ltr. 17856/2 dated 5 November 1946.

1. It is regretted that the accounts presented to the Ministry of Marine and forwarded to the Navy Sub-Commission under cover of references (a) and (b), cannot be settled by the Allied Naval Authorities concerned observing that liability for payment is considered to be the responsibility of the Italian Government in accordance with Articles 12, 13, and 19 of the Armistice Terms.

2. It is requested therefore that necessary action be taken by the Ministry of Marine in order to honour the expenses incurred by the Officine Galileo, Florence, detailed in the enclosures to references (a) and (b), and that a certificate to the effect that the Ministry of Marine has assumed liability for payment of the expenses be forwarded to the Navy Sub-Commission as soon as possible.

3. It is confirmed that the two Submarine Attack Teachers have been received by the British and United States Navies in the United Kingdom and the United States respectively, to the satisfaction of the respective Naval authorities concerned.

(S) O. L. TOWN
REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.

23 JAN 1947

2928

SX-3

A.

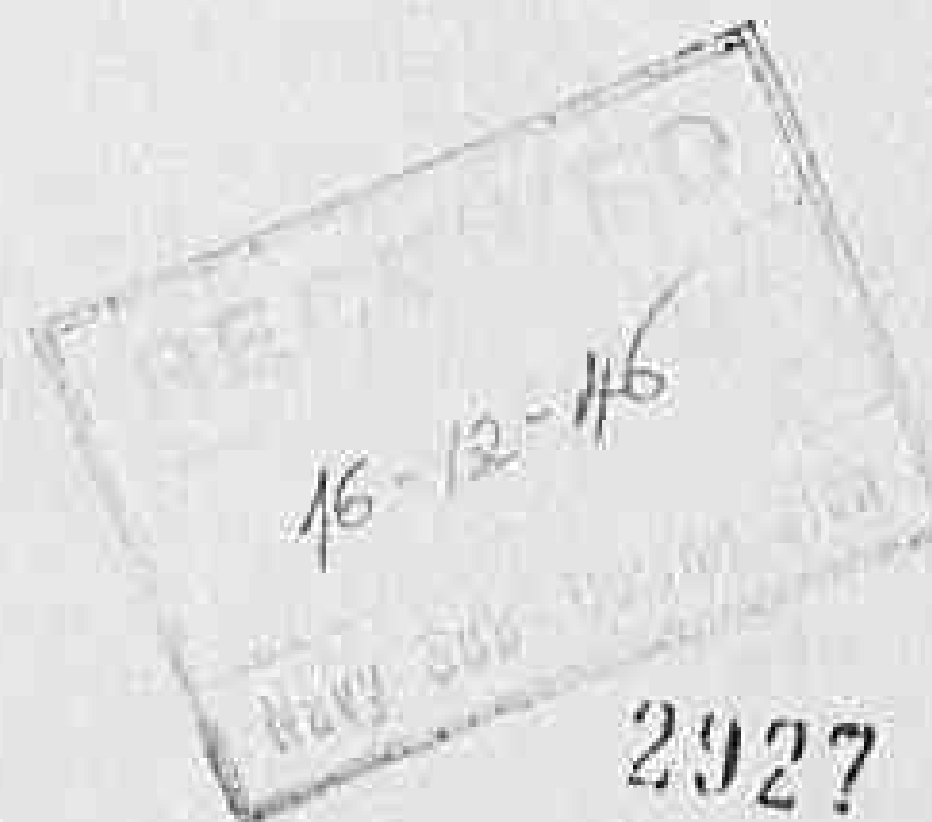
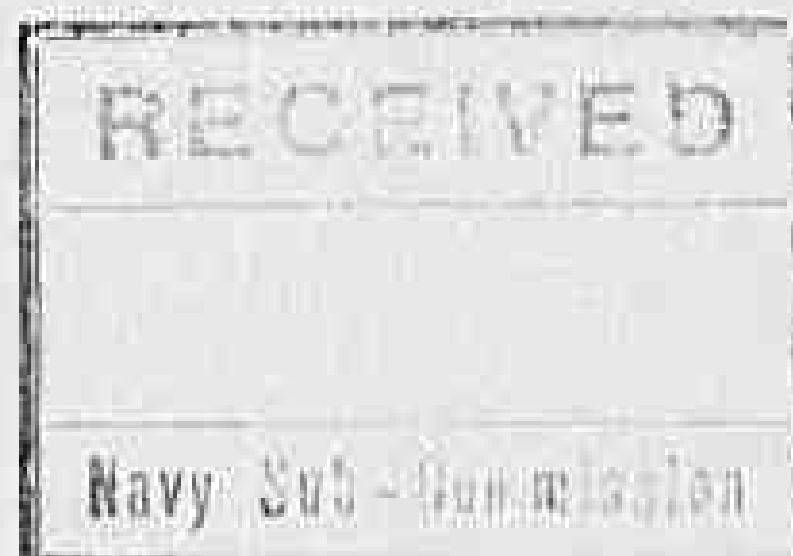
From: Officine Galileo - Florence
To : Commodore Ziroli - Navy Sub Commission
Date: 13th December 1946
Ref.: 4115

Subject: Submarine attack teacher

Further to your verbal confirmation, I would be very grateful if you could provide me with a letter addressed to the Italian Ministry of Marine (Directorate General of Naval Armaments), stating that a submarine attack teacher, seriously damaged by the retreating German Army, was brought back to a state of complete efficiency and, after a short test at Florence by representatives of the U.S. Navy, was sent to Port Washington, where it was reassembled and is functioning satisfactorily.

(Signed) for Officine Galileo

JLP/P.
16



2927



OFFICINE GALILEO FIRENZE

DELLA SOCIETÀ ADRIATICA DI ELETTRICITÀ - SEDE IN VENEZIA - CAP. VERB. L. 1.250.000.000
Società per Azioni - SEDE IN FIRENZE - Cap. L. 300.000.000

FIRENZE, 13 DICEMBRE 1946 ~~1945~~
VIA CARLO BINI, 44

Da citare nella risposta 4415

OGGETTO: Allenatore

Sig. Ammiraglio

Z I R O L I

Naval Sub Commission

R O M A

A seguito di quanto confermatomi verbalmente Le sarò
oltremodo grato se vorrà disporre perchè venga scritta una let-
tera indirizzata al Ministero della Marina Militare Italiana
Direzione Generale Armi Armamenti Navali - dalla quale risulti
che un allenatore per sommergibilisti danneggiato gravemente
delle truppe tedesche in ritirata è stato rimesso in completa
efficienza e dopo un breve collaudo eseguito a Firenze da par-
te dei Delegati della Marina Americana è stato spedito a Port
Washington ed in tale località rimontato ottenendovi un soddi-
sfacente funzionamento.-

La ringrazio molto vivamente e La prego gradire molti
ossequi.-

OFFICINE GALILEO
Società per Azioni

Prof. Leonardo Moriconi

2926

BO/Fa

Nov. 28th 1946.

Dear Commodore,

This morning I dashed over to the Officine Galileo to straighten out the matter of payment for the Submarine Teacher now in the USN Office of Research and Invention, Port Washington, N.Y.

X I was able to secure from them the enclosed letter which clearly eliminates any financial responsibility on our part. As previously explained to you by me, Galileo never intended to bill us for any of the work of mounting or of building the device. If you will recall, we requested this device from the RIN through the Ministry of Marine in Rome. They in turn assumed the responsibility of payment as the device was ordered by them from Galileo prior to Sept. 1943.

All that is requested of us by Galileo is that we notify the Ministry of Marine that the device was delivered to the US Navy. This should be done in writing with a copy of this letter sent to Ing. Michelangelo Mancini Officine Galileo, Florence. With this pressure from us Galileo will be able to get payment from the Italian Government. X I promised them that you would write such a letter and it is not too much to ask of us after their complete cooperation in this and other important matters.

I leave for the States in a short time and will write to you when I arrive. My best to you and Mrs. Zirolli, please tell her I am sorry to hear of her recent misfortune and hope she recovers real soon.

Respectfully,

Paul A. Alfieri
Paul A. Alfieri

2925

OFFICINE GALILEO
FIRENZE

T-R-A-N-S-L-A-T-I-O-N

FIRENZE 28 Novembre 1946.
Via CARLO BINI, 44SENIOR U. S. NAVAL LIAISON
OFFICER ITALY

File No.: D.A. 02461

R O M A

Subject: Training Device for Submarines.

X Many months ago a training device for submarines, which was part of a supply that we were making for the Italian Government, was delivered to the American Navy.

To prepare this training device we sustained the expense of 7,500,000 Lire, which we asked from the Italian Ministry of Marine, as we thought that the payment had to be made by the Italian Ministry of Marine and not by the American Navy.

As far as we know, the above mentioned Ministry of Marine, in order to be enabled to settle the account, needs to be given directions by your Office.

We ask, therefore, that you inform the Ministry about the reception of the training device for submarines, and that you give directions for the payment of the expense. X

We would be glad in receiving a note assuring us as to our request, so that we could settle the matter. We thank you and we remain respectfully yours.

OFFICINE GALILEO
della Societa' Adriatica di Elettrocita'
IL DIRETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO
Michelangelo Mancini

(T-R-A-N-S-L-A-T-I-O-N)

s/

Mancini

2924

First Endorsement:
Officine Galileo,
(Firenze) Ltr. of
28 Nov. 1946.

SENIOR U. S. NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER, ITALY (ROME).

December
5 November 1946.

RECEIVED

7-12-46.

From: Senior U. S. Naval Liaison Officer, Italy.
To : Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, ROME.

Navy Sub-Commission

1. Forwarded for such action as may be deemed necessary.

/s/ L. S. Rogers,
By direction.

C. P. E. Firenze 91516
Casella Postale 433
Telefono multiplo numero 41-355



OFFICINE GALILEO FIRENZE

DELLA SOCIETA' ADRIATICA DI ELETTRICITA' - SEDE IN VENEZIA - C.A.F. VERS. L. 1.280.000.000

Telegrammi: GALILEO - Firenze
Conto Corrente Postale n. 5/1186
Merce: OFFICINE GALILEO - Firenze-Ritrodi

FIRENZE, 28 Novembre
VIA CARLO BINI, 44

1946

SENIOR U.S. NAVAL LIAISON
OFFICER ITALY

ROMA

Da citare nella risposta: D.A. 05101

OGGETTO:

Allenatore per sommergibilisti

Molti mesi fa venne consegnato alla Marina Americana un Allenatore per sommergibilisti facente parte di una fornitura che aveva-
mo in corso per il Governo Italiano.-

Per la messa a punto di questo allenatore abbiamo sostenuto una spesa di L. 7.500.000.- che avevamo reclamata dalla Marina Militare Italiana, in quanto ritenevamo che il pagamento dovesse pervenirci dal nostro Ministero Marina e non dalla Marina Americana.-

A quanto ci risulta, il predetto Ministero della Marina, per poter disporre per il pagamento, ha bisogno del benessere da parte di codesto Ufficio.-

Preghiamo, quindi, di voler notificare al Ministero stesso l'avvenuta ricezione dell'apparecchio e il benessere per il pagamento della spesa.-

Gradiremmo avere un cenno di assicurazione in merito per poter definire la pratica e, ringraziando, con osservanza

OFFICINE GALILEO
della Societa' Adriatica di Elettricit 
IL DIRETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO
Michelangelo Nancini

First Endorsement:
Officine Galileo,
(Firenze) Ltr. of
28 Nov. 1946.

SENIOR U. S. NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER, ITALY (ROME).

December
5 November 1946.

From:
To :

Senior U. S. Naval Liaison Officer, Italy.
Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, ROME.

1.

Forwarded for such action as may be deemed necessary.

MAN/S.

RECEIVED

7-12-46.

Navy Sub-Commission

L. S. ROGERS,
By direction.

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Cabinet)
To : M.S.C. - H.Q. - A.C.
Date: 5th November 1946
Ref.: 17856/2

Subject: Submarine Attack Teacher supplied to the U.S. Navy
by the "OFFICINE GALILEO"

1. Following the Navy Sub Commission's request in letter HSC/3939, dated 6th November 1945, the "Officine Galileo" firm, of Florence, has provided for the completion of the whole apparatus of the submarine attack teacher.

2. The "Officine Galileo" firm has sustained various expenses for research, rearrangement, transport, reconstruction, drawing and packing of the apparatus in question, as explained in letter 3235, dated 8th October 1946, of which a copy is enclosed.

3. It is requested that the Navy Sub Commission should provide for the repayment requested by the above firm for the expenses which it incurred.

By direction
CHIEF OF CABINET

JLE/P.
15

2922
18 NOV 1946

From: "OFFICINE GALILEO" Rome Office
 To : Ministry of Marine - Directorate General of Naval Armaments
 Date: 8th October 1946
 Ref.: 3235

Subject: Submarine attack teacher supplied to the American Navy

Reference is made to our letter 02024 dated 13th September 1946, to communicate the following information regarding the submarine attack teacher supplied to the U.S. Navy.

As we have explained in our previous letters, this teacher was in a 70% state of completion on 8th September 1943. A part of the apparatus, namely the "calculator", was sent to Battaglia Terme in the first months of 1944, while all the remaining components remained in Florence.

During the bombardment of our establishment at Battaglia Terme, various parts of the calculator were damaged and when the order was received from the American Navy for the reassembling of the machine, we had to begin to replace the damaged parts by manufacturing new ones, after the teacher had been transported to Florence.

The expenses sustained for the reconstruction of the apparatus, to which suggested minor alterations have been made, are as follows :

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Sending of an engineer from Florence to Battaglia Terme..... | 9,360 lire |
| 2. Temporary packing of calculator..... | 18,240 " |
| 3. Transport by lorry of calculator from Battaglia Terme to Florence..... | 110,000 " |
| 4. repair of various damaged parts, namely : | |
| 1 computer group | |
| 2 computer groups | |
| 2 computer groups (for Integrating) | |
| 1 computer assembly for integrating the speed of the enemy | |
| 1 computer assembly for integrating own speed | |
| 2 plotting assemblies for own and enemy's course | |
| 9 workmen employed for 120 days..... | 2,940,000 " |
| 5. Manufacture of missing parts, namely : | |
| 1 horizon | |
| 1 complete cabin with modifications for the handling of all external controls | |
| 2 special rulers for attaching paper to the instructor's table | |
| 2 strengtheners for the continuous motion assembly | |
| 1 series of scale ship silhouettes, complete with wakes, supports, regulators and recorders | |
| 7 gear boxes complete with bevel gears, joints and transmission shafts | |
| 3 workmen employed 140 days..... | 2,724,000 " |

2921

- 2 -

6. Modifications, namely :
- construction of 2 projectors each complete with one 4 colour rotating screen with external mechanical controls.
 - alteration of the electric system for illuminating the horizon, with a system of revolving contacts.
 - alteration and construction of 2 levels of glass, representing the sea.
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 4 workmen employed 60 days..... | 588,000 lire |
| 7. Assembling of apparatus, acceptance tests and working trials. | |
| 5 workmen employed for 90 days..... | 1,102,000 " |
| 8. Series of drawings..... | 39,200 " |
| 9. Packing for overseas delivery (3 cases of which one weighs 40 quintals)..... | 202,600 " |
| <hr/> | |
| TOTAL..... | 7,733,400 lire |
| as a round figure..... | 7,500,000 lire |

It is requested that you should bear in mind that for the above work, a Supervisor and two engineers were kept in full-time employment for the duration of the work, that is, for over 6 months.

It would also be appreciated if the Ministry of Marine would consider the length of time which has elapsed since the time of the delivery of the apparatus and the large expenses which we have incurred, and therefore take steps to bring about an early settlement and the payment of the above indicated sum.

Respectfully yours,

"OPTICINE GALILEO"
Rome office
Signed by the Engineer PAZZI

JLP/P.
15

2920

Mod 39

5 - NOV. 1943

Roma

Ministero della Marina

GABINETTO

NAVY SUB COMMISSION

HEADQUARTERS, A.C.

INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO: MARINA - ROMA

Cod. No 17856/2 Allegato

ARGOMENTO Allenatore di attacco per sommergibili delle
"OFFICINE GALILEO" ceduto alla Marina degli Stati Uniti.-

1. In relazione alla richiesta fatta da codesta S. Commissione Navale con foglio NSC/3939 in data 6 novembre 1943, la Ditta "Officine Galileo" di Firenze ha provveduto ad approntare l'apparecchiatura completa dell'allenatore di attacco per sommergibili.
2. La Ditta "Officine Galileo" ha sostenuto delle spese per ricerca, riordinamento, trasporto, ricostruzione, disegni e imballaggio dell'apparecchiatura in questione, che sono specificate nella lettera 3235 dell'8.10.1945 di cui se ne allega copia.
3. Si prega codesta S. Commissione Navale voler provvedere per il rimborso richiesto dalla predetta Ditta per le prestazioni fatte.

d'ordine

IL CAPO DI GABINETTO 2914
C. di V. G. MARINI



UFFICINE GALILEO
UFFICIO DI ROMA

Roma, 8 Ottobre 1946.

AL MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
Direzione Gen.Armi Armamenti Navali

Prot.No.3235

ROMA

OGGETTO: Allenatore per sommergibilisti ceduto alla Marina Americana.-

Ci riferiamo alla ns/ 02021 del 13/9 u.s. per comunicare le seguenti notizie riguardanti l'allenatore per sommergibilisti ceduto alla Marina degli Stati Uniti.-

Come abbiamo dichiarato con ns/ precedenti, questo allenatore si trovava alla data dell'8.9.1943 ad uno stato di avanzamento del 70%. - Una parte del materiale e precisamente il "calcolatore" venne spedito a Battaglia Terme nei primi mesi del 1944 mentre tutte le altre parti rimasero a Firenze.-

In seguito al bombardamento subito dal ns/ Stabilimento di Battaglia Terme varie parti del calcolatore subirono avarie per cui quando ricevemmo l'ordine della Marina Americana di rimettere in ordine l'apparecchio, dopo trasportato l'allenatore a Firenze, dovemmo cominciare col riparare le parti avariate ricostruendo ex-novo vari organi dell'apparecchio.-

Anche le parti rimaste a Firenze avevano subito gravi avarie e quindi anche per queste dovemmo ricostruire gli organi avariati o mancanti non potendo utilizzarle che pochissime parti analoghe di altri apparecchi identici perché anche questi semidistrutti nel periodo di emergenza di Firenze.-

Le spese sostenute per il ripristino dell'apparecchio, al quale sono state anche piccole varianti suggerite, sono le seguenti:

1°) - Invio di un Tecnico da Firenze a Battaglia Terme	L. 9.360,==
2°) - Imballaggio provvisorio del calcolatore.....	" 18.240,==
3°) - Trasporto a mezzo camion del calcolatore da Battaglia Terme a Firenze.....	" 110.000,==
riporto.....	L. 137.600,==

2910

- 2 -

4°) - Riparazione delle varie parti avariate e precisamente:	riporto.....L.	137.600,==
- 1 gruppo del compositore		
- 2 gruppi scompositore		
- 2 " integratori		
- 1 gruppo integratore della velocità nemica		
- 1 " " " propria		
- 2 gruppi scriventi per rotta propria e nemica		
Giornate 120 di 9 operai.....L.		2.940.000,==
5°) - Costruzione delle parti mancanti e precisamente:		
- 1 orizzonte		
- 1 cabina completa con modifica per l'applicazione di tutte le manovre esterne		
- 2 righe speciali per fissaggio carta sul tavolo dell'istruttore		
- 2 rinforzatori del gruppo moto continuo		
- 1 serie di sagome navi in scala complete di scie, supporti, regolatori e registratori		
- 7 scatole di rinvio complete di ingranaggi conici, snodi e assi di trasmissione		
Giornate 140 di 8 operai.....L.		2.724.000,==
6°) - Modifiche e precisamente:		
- costruzione di n° 2 proiettori completi ognuno di 1 schermo ruotante a 4 colori, con manovre meccaniche dall'esterno		
- modifica del sistema elettrico per l'illuminazione orizzonte con sistema a contatti ruotanti		
- modifica e costruzione di 2 piani in vetro in funzione del mare		
Giornate 60 di 4 operai.....L.		588.000,==
7°) - Rimontaggio dell'apparecchio, prove di funzionamento e di collaudo		
Giornate 90 di 5 operai.....L.		1.102.000,==
8°) - Serie di disegni.....L.		39.200,==
9°) - Imballaggio per spedizione oltremare (8 casse di cui 1 di q.li 40).....L.		202.600,==
TOTALE.....L.		7.733.400,==
arrotondate aL.		7.500.000,==

2917

- 1 gruppo del compositore	
- 2 gruppi scompositore	
- 2 " integratori	
- 1 gruppo integratore della velocità nemica	
- 1 " " propria	
- 2 gruppi scriventi per retta propria e nemica	
Giornate 120 di 9 operai.....L.	2.940.000,==
5°) - Costruzione delle parti mancanti e precisamen- te:	
- 1 orizzonte	
- 1 cabina completa con modifica per l'applica- zione di tutte le manovre esterne	
- 2 righe speciali per fissaggio carta sul tavolo dell'istruttore	
- 2 rinforzatori del gruppo moto continuo	
- 1 serie di sagome navi in scala complete di scie, supporti, regolatori e registra- tori	
- 7 scatole di rinvio complete di ingranag- gi conici, snodi e assi di trasmissione	
Giornate 140 di 8 operai.....L.	2.724.000,==
6°) - Modifiche e precisamente:	
- costruzione di n° 2 proiettori completi ognuno di 1 schermo ruotante a 4 colori, con manovre meccaniche dall'esterno	
- modifica del sistema elettrico per l'illu- minazione orizzonte con sistema a contatti ruotanti	
- modifica e costruzione di 2 piani in vetro in funzione del mare	
Giornate 60 di 4 operai.....L.	588.000,==
7°) - Rimontaggio dell'apparecchio, prove di funziona- mento e di collaudo	
Giornate 90 di 5 operai.....L.	1.102.000,==
8°) - Serie di disegni.....L.	39.200,==
9°) - Imballaggio per spedizione oltremare (8 casse di cui 1 di q.li 40).....L.	202.600,==
TOTALE.....L.	7.733.400,==
arrotondate aL.	7.500.000,==

/.

- 3 -

Preghiamo voler tener presente che per l'esecuzione dei lavori di cui sopra, sono rimasti a completa disposizione per la durata dei lavori stessi, e cioè per oltre 6 mesi, un Dirigente e due Tecnici.-

Siamo ancora a pregare codesto Ministero di voler considerare il lungo tempo trascorso dalla consegna dell'apparecchio e le ingenti spese da noi anticipate e voler quindi disporre per una sollecita definizione della pratica relativa al pagamento della somma sopra indicata.-

Ringraziando, con osservanza.-

OFFICINE GALILEO
Ufficio di Roma
F.to Ing. FAZZI

2916

"OFFICINE GALILEO" SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER SUPPLIED TO THE
BRITISH NAVY.

(Navy Sub Commission, Headquarters Allied Commission's letter
No.NSC/5608 dated 31st October, 1946).

II.

Med.46/994/6/2
NAVY SUB COMMISSION, HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION.

(Copy to:-
Flag Officer Liaison Italy).

Approval in principle is given to make payment
as proposed in paragraph 3 of Minute I but as the charges
appear excessive request that you will investigate further
and report.

MEDITERRANEAN.
16th November, 1946.

Chitt
for ADMIRAL.

11-25-46

2915

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub-Commission APO 794

REC/5608
31 October 1946

From: Navy Sub Commission, Headquarters Allied Commission.
To: Commander in Chief, Mediterranean.
(Copy to: - Flag Officer Liaison, Italy)
Subject: Italian Submarine Attack Teacher supplied to the Royal Navy.

The enclosed translation of a letter No. 16641/2 dated 19th October 1946 from the Ministry of Marine forwarding a letter from the Galileo firm, Florence, No 3165 dated 28 September 1946, regarding expenses incurred in supplying an Italian Submarine Attack Teacher to the Royal Navy, is forwarded herewith for approval of payment, with reference to the Commander in Chief Mediterranean's letter Ref. 45/994/6/3 dated 24 July 1945. Details of despatch of the Attack Teacher to the United Kingdom are shown in the Superintendent Naval Stores Officer Malta's signal dated 281048 June 1946.

2. It is observed however, that paragraph 3 of the Galileo firm's letter is partly contradicted by the expense details of item (iii) in paragraph 4 which states that the oscillator was transported from Battaglia to Florence in May 1945. It would appear therefore, that the first three items of the expenses in paragraph 4 were incurred prior to the Commander in Chief Mediterranean's request for the Attack Teacher in his signal dated 081703 June 1945, and that these expenses were not therefore incurred as a result of the Commander in Chief Mediterranean's aforementioned signal.

3. In agreement with the Naval Sub Commission of the Allied Commission therefore, it is recommended that approval for payment by the Base Supply Officer Rome may be given in respect of items (iv) to (vii) inclusive in paragraph 4 of the Galileo firm's letter.

(L-187,400)
2914
H. W. ENFOLD,
COMMODORE, R.N. NAVY,
FOR: REAR ADMIRAL
CHIEF, NAVY SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.
(on leave)

1 NOV 1946

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Cabinet)
To : N.S.C. - H.Q. - A.C.
Date: 15th October 1946
Ref.: 16641/2 - Encl. No.1

Subject: "OFFICINE GALILEO" Submarine Attack Teacher supplied
to the British Navy

1. With reference to the request made by the Navy Sub Commission in letter NSC/3119, dated 6th August 1945, the "Galileo Workshops" Firm, of Florence, has completed the whole apparatus of the Submarine attack Teacher.

2. The "Galileo Workshops" firm has incurred substantial expenses for search, overhauling, transport, reconstruction, drawing and packing of the apparatus in question, which are specified in letter No.3165 dated 23th September 1946 of which we enclose a copy.

3. It is requested that the Navy Sub Commission should provide for the required repayment of its expenses to the above firm.

(Sera) ^{G.} ~~Cap~~ Narini
By direction
CHIEF OF CABINET

2913

JLF/P.
16

DATE: 22 October
FROM: NAVY SECRETARY
TO : FLAG SECRETARY
FORWARDED: ON.

[Signature]
S.C.

From: "OFFICINE GALILEO", Rome Office
 To : Ministry of Marine - Directorate General of Naval Armaments - Rome
 Date: 28th September 1946
 Ref.: 3165

Subject: Submarine Attack Teacher supplied to the British Navy

With reference to our letter 02021 of 13th instant, we inform you of the following details regarding the Submarine Attack Teacher supplied to the British Navy.

As we have already stated in our previous letters, this Teacher was 70% completed on 8th September 1943. The "calculator" part of the components was sent to Battaglia Terme early in 1944, while the periscope and the other parts remained at Florence.

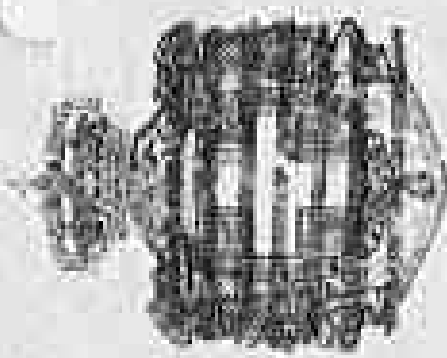
When we received orders from the British Navy to bring the apparatus into working condition, we began by bringing back the "calculator" to Florence, where upon the constituent parts of the apparatus were assembled, cleaned, completely rebuilt, a series of drawings were made, and the apparatus was tested and packed for transport.

The details are as follows :

i - expenses for the sending of a technician to Battaglia T.....	12.220 lire
ii - expenses for temporary packing.....	19.820 "
iii - expenses for transport of calculator from Battaglia to Florence by means of a lorry (carried out in May 1945, i.e. immediately after the liberation).....	130.500 "
iv - cleaning of various parts.....	10.410 "
v - reconstruction of the apparatus and testing.....	84.620 "
vi - series of drawings.....	39.200 "
vii - packing for transport.....	53.230 "
Total.....	350.000 lire

Owing to the length of time which has elapsed, we request the Ministry of Marine to take the necessary steps so that the above sum may be liquidated.

(Sgd) *Engr. FAZZI* 2912
 Galileo Workshops
 of the Adriatic Electricity Company.



Ministero della Marina

GABINETTO

Mod. 33

Roma 15 OTT. 1946

NAVY SUB COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS, A.C.

INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO: MARINA - ROMA

Ord. N° 16641/2 Allegato 1

ARGOMENTO: Allenatore di attacco per sommergibili delle
"OFFICINE GALILEO" ceduto alla Marina Inglese.

1. In relazione alla richiesta fatta da codesta S. Commissione Navale con foglio MSC/3119 in data 6 Agosto 1945, la Ditta "Officine Galileo" di Firenze ha provveduto ad approntare l'apparecchiatura completa dell'allenatore di attacco per sommergibili.
2. La Ditta "Officine Galileo" ha sostenuto delle spese per ricerca, riordinamento, trasporto, ricostruzione, disegni e imballaggio dell'apparecchiatura in questione, che sono specificate nella lettera n° 3105 del 28.9.46 di cui se ne allega copia.
3. Si prega codesta S. Commissione Navale voler provvedere per il rimborso richiesto dalla predetta Ditta per le prestazioni fatte.

d'ordine
IL CAPO DI GABINETTO
C. di V. G. MARINI

2917

OFFICINE GALILEO

Ufficio di Roma

Roma, 28 SETTEMBRE 1946.

Prot. No 3165

AL MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
Direzione Gen. Armi Armamenti Navali

R O M A

OGGETTO: Allenatore per sommergibilisti
ceduto alla Marina Inglese.

Ci riferiamo alla nostra n° 02021 del 13 corrente per comunicarVi le seguenti notizie riguardanti l'allenatore per sommergibilisti ceduti alla Marina Inglese.

Come abbiamo dichiarato con nostre precedenti, questo allenatore si trovava alla data dell'8.9.43 ad uno stato di avanzamento del 70%. Una parte dei materiali e precisamente il "calcolatore" venne spedito a Battaglia Terme nei primi mesi del 1944 mentre il periscopio e le altre parti rimasero a Firenze.

Quando ricevemmo ordine dalla Marina Inglese di mettere lo apparecchio in condizioni di funzionamento, abbiamo iniziato col trasporto del "calcolatore" a Firenze, si sono poi rimesse insieme le parti costituenti l'apparecchio, si è provveduto alla ripulitura, a ricostruire l'apparecchio completo, a fare una serie di disegni, alle prove di consegna ed all'imballaggio per la spedizione.

I dettagli sono i seguenti:

- spese per l'invio di un tecnico a Battaglia T.	£. 12.220.
- spese di imballaggio provvisorio	" 19.820.
- spese di trasporto per il "calcolatore" da Battaglia a Firenze a mezzo camion (trasporto effettuato nel Maggio 1945 e cioè immediatamente dopo la liberazione)....	" 130.500.
- ripulitura delle varie parti.....	" 10.410.
- ricostruzione dell'apparecchio e prove di consegna.....	" 84.620.
- serie di disegni.....	" 39.200.
- imballaggio per la spedizione.....	" 53.230.
Totale	<u>2412.350.000.</u>

Dato il lungo tempo trascorso preghiamo codesto Ministero voler disporre perchè ci venga liquidata la somma sopra esposta.

Ringraziando, con osservanza.

OFFICINE GALILEO
Della Società Adriatica di Elettricità

ROMA

OCCETTO: Allenatore per sommergibilisti
ceduto alla Marina Inglese.

Ci riferiamo alla nostra n° 02021 del 13 corrente per comu-
nicarvi le seguenti notizie riguardanti l'allenatore per sommergibi-
listi ceduti alla Marina Inglese.

Come abbiamo dichiarato con nostre precedenti, questo alle-
natore si trovava alla data dell'8.9.43 ad uno stato di avvanza-
to del 70%. Una parte dei materiali e precisamente il "calcolatore"
venne spedito a Battaglia Terme nei primi mesi del 1944 mentre il
periscopio e le altre parti rimasero a Firenze.

Quando ricevemmo ordine dalla Marina Inglese di mettere lo
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trasporto del "calcolatore" a Firenze, si sono poi rimesse insieme
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- ripulitura delle varie parti.....	" 10.410.
- ricostruzione dell'apparecchio e prove di consegna.....	" 84.620.
- serie di disegni.....	" 39.200.
- imballaggio per la spedizione.....	" 53.230.
Totale	<u>2912.350.000.</u>

Dato il lungo tempo trascorso preghiamo codesto Ministe-
ro voler disporre perchè ci venga liquidata la somma sopra esposta.

Ringraziando, con osservanza.

OFFICINE GALILEO
Della Società Adriatica di Elettricità
F.to Ing. FAZZI

NSC AC(R)DNI, ADINTY, CINC MED, FO SUBS, GAFT S/M 5, SO(I)MED,
U/C.

SNSO MALTA.

NOIC LEGHORN 251434A Feb. Cases were despatched U.K. as follows.
 SSL 456 per HMS ARADNE 15/4/46
 " 455 " HMS LOCH TARBOT 20/4/46
 " 453, 454 " IST 301 11/5/46
 " 452, 457, 458, 459 " VSIS AL GHELO 22/6/46
 ==281048/June. -46.

Ref: Apparatus to be forwarded to SNSO MALTA.

Dist. O-4-10. NSC(4). Log.

Q/T

P/L

TOR. P.M./28

R.H.

29/6

2904

SX-3

NSC AC (R) DMJ ARMY 3 IN 0 MED FO SUBMARINES
CAPT S/M 5 SO(I) MED SNSO MALTA

FROM NOIC LECHORN.

U/C

SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER FORWARDED TO SNSO MALTA IN MONTE ~~12/1/66~~ CUCOO
FOR Q/R TO CAPT S/M FIVE FORT BLOCHHOUSE. IT IS NOTED SET FOUR FIVE TWO
TO FOUR FIVE NINE INCLUSIVE TOTAL WEIGHT EIGHT TONS LARGEST COMPONENT
FIVE TONS. SNSO MALTA IS REQUESTED TO INFORM ADDRESSEES OF DATE OF
DESPATCH FROM MALTA.
NY 13155QA NOT TO SNSO MALTA REFERS.

...251415A FEB...

REF...APPARATUS TO BE FORWARDED TO SNSO MALTA.

DIST.. O-L. NSC (4)

T/P

P/L

1440

D.W.

25/2

54-3 2908

50147/D8071 11/44 25,000m. C.B.A.S. Ltd. 51.5349.

S. 1320d.

(Established - May, 1936)
(Revised - June, 1944)

NAVY HUB COMMISSION A.O. (2) C IN C MED. THE ADMIRALTY
 FLAG OFFICER SUBMARINES, CAPTAIN 3/M 5
 SO (1) MED

U/C

FROM NOIC LESHORN

YOUR 1216/5A. ALTERNATIVE NOW USED BY ROYAL NAVY AT LESHORN AND WILL BE
 FORWARDED TO 1940 MATER. FOR O/R AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

151550A FEB ...

REF. APPENDIX 10/11/44.

DIST. O-4. MSC (1). LOC.

T/P.

P/L

FOR 1613

LAG

14/2

2907

60147/D8971. 11/44. 26,000m. C.B.45.1.4. 51.6549.

S. 1320d.

(Established—May, 1930)
(Revised—June, 1944)

DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, ADMIRALTY (R)

UNCLASSIFIED

G IN C MED FLAG OFFICER
SUBMARINES, CAPTAIN S/M5
SO (I) MEDITERRANEAN
NOIC LEHORN

FROM W.S.C.

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR N.I.D. 69726/44 DATED 14 JANUARY 1946.
(NOT TO NOIC LEHORN) NOIC LEHORN REPORTED THE FOLLOWING ON
8 FEBRUARY BY SIGNAL: "APPARATUS HAS BEEN SIGHTED AND WILL BE
BROUGHT TO LEHORN WHEN SUITABLE TRANSPORT AVAILABLE. AS ONE
ITEM ABOVE WEIGHS 5½ TONS -- CAPACITY OF FT. 5428 SHIPMENT WILL
DEPEND ON AVAILABILITY OF SUITABLE HOLD CROWAGE. FURTHER SIGNAL
WILL BE MADE."

a: 124645A FEB ...

DIST. 0-467 NSG (4). LOG.

2906

T/P C&W

P/L

I/T

LAG

13/2

1648

S.1320c. (For use with S. 1320b).

NAVAL MESSAGE

(Revised October, 1935.)

Write
across

TO: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, ADMIRALTY, S.W.I.

FROM: 55

(R) CINC MED; FLAG OFFICER, SUBMARINES, CAPTAIN S/M5;
SO(I) MEDITERRANEAN; NOIC LEGHORN.

N.S.C. 60

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR N.I.D. 09726/44 DATED 14 JANUARY 1946

70

(NOT TO NOIC LEGHORN) NOIC LEGHORN REPORTED THE FOLLOWING ON

75

8 FEBRUARY BY SIGNAL:

80

"APPARATUS ~~ONE~~ HAS BEEN SIGHTED AND WILL BE BROUGHT TO

85

LEGHORN WHEN SUITABLE TRANSPORT AVAILABLE. AS ONE

90

ITEM ABOVE WEIGHS 5 1/2 TONS - CAPACITY 512 CU FT -

95

SHIPMENT WILL DEPEND ON AVAILABILITY OF SUITABLE HOLD

100

STORAGE. FURTHER SIGNAL WILL BE MADE".

105

121645A

110

Prepared By D

115

Released By WK

120

2905

125

130

135

140

145

150

30147/P4071 11/44 20,000m CRAS 101 51,549.

S. 1320d.

(Established—May, 1950)
(Revised—June, 1944)

DECLASSIFIED

YOUR 071642. APPARATUS HAS BEEN SIGHTED AND WILL BE BROUGHT TO LEGHORN
 WHEN SUITABLE TRANSPORT AVAILABLE. AS ONE ITEM ALONE WEIGHS 5 - 1/2 TONS
 - CAPACITY 512 CU.FT. SHIPMENT WILL DEPEND ON AVAILABILITY OF SUITABLE
 HOLD SPACE. FURTHER SIGNS WILL BE MADE.

.....081010 FEB.....

REF...CAN ACTUAL SHIPPING DATE BE FORWARDED -- ITALIAN SUBMARINE
 ATTACK TRACER.
 DIST...O-4 13 15 16 17 19 25 NSC(4)

T/P

P/L

TOR...1116

RCB

8/2

2904

50147/05071 11:44 05:00pm CBAS Ltd. 51.6349.

S. 1320d.
(Established—May, 1950)
(Revised—June, 1964)

NOIC LEHORN

N.S.C.

UNCLASSIFIED

OR NOT
REQUEST INFORMATION WHETHER ANY ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE
WITH N.S.C. SIGNAL 261042 JAN. CAN ESTIMATED OR ACTUAL SHIPPING DATE
BE FORWARDED.

.....071642 FEB.

REF...ITALIAN SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER.

DIST...0-4 13 15-17 19 25 NSC(4)

/P

P/L

TCID...1740

RCB

7/2

2903

NAVAL MESSAGE.

Originators Instructions
(Indication of Priority,
Intercept Group, etc.)

No. of Groups

FROM:

N.S.C.

NOIC LEGHORN

ACROSS

REQUEST INFORMATION WHETHER OR NOT ANY ACTION HAS BEEN
TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH N.S.C. SIGNAL 261042A JANUARY
CAN ESTIMATED OR ACTUAL SHIPPING DATE BE FORWARDED?

10

11

1

2

E

1

10

11

$\leq 0.71642 A$

Prepared:

Roles and

System

P/L Code or Cypher

Time of	
Receipt	Despatch

OPENING

P.O.C. 97.

Date _____

REFERENCE SHEET

From : Director of Naval Intelligence, Admiralty, S.W.1.

To : Navy Sub Commission, Headquarters Allied Commission,
o/o C. in C. Mediterranean

Copies to:
C. in C. Mediterranean
Flag Officer, Submarines
Captain S/M 5
S.O. (I) Mediterranean

Date : 14th January, 1946

N.I.D. 09726/44

*Recd
7 Feb 1946*

ITALIAN SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER

With reference to C. in C. Mediterranean Ref. Med. 45/9946/3 dated 24th July, 1945, no report of despatch of this apparatus has been received.

2. It is requested that the action taken may be reported and that it may be stated when despatch may be expected.

E. J. Anderson

† Director of Naval Intelligence

2901

REDISTRIBUTION
CCO CORRECTION

NOIO LEGHORN (R) C IN C MED FOIL DNI ADMIRALTY NOIC NAPLES
CAPT SM 5

FROM...N.S.C. A.C. ROME

UNCLASSIFIED

IN VIEW OF NOIC NAPLES 461534 NOT TO ALL. REQUEST EARLY ARRANGEMENTS
BE MADE TO COLLECT AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER CONTAINED IN
6 CASES, TOTAL WEIGHT 7 TONS (APPROX) FROM GALILEO FIRM FLORENCE FOR
SHIPMENT TO CAPTAIN (SUBMARINES), 5TH SUBMARINE FLOTILLA, PORT BLOCK-
HOUSE INFORMING DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OF DATE OF DESPATCH.
2. MY LETTER NSC/4359 OF 15TH JANUARY, 1946, NOT TO ALL, IN TRANSIT
REFERS.

.....261042A JANUARY.....

REF...NAPLES UNABLE TO LIFT ATTACK TEACHER.

DIST...1-4 13 15-17 19 25 ICG. NSC(4)

T/P

R/L

TOD...1050.

RCB

26/4

2900

MINISTRY OF MARINE (R) NOIC NAPLES NOIC LEXHORN

NSC A.C. ROME

U/C IMMEDIATE TO MINISTRY OF MARINE ONLY

IN VIEW OF THE CLOSING DOWN OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BASE, NAPLES ONWARD
SHIPMENT OF THE SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER WILL NOW HAVE TO BE EFFECTED
FROM LEXHORN AND IT IS THEREFORE REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING
AMENDMENT BE MADE TO MY LETTER NSC/4359 OF 15th JANUARY 1946 : FOR
"NAPLES" READ "LEXHORN".

. 261040A JAN . .

DIST. 1-4, 13, 15-17, 25. LOGN NSC (4).

T/P

P/L

TOD 1120

IAG

26/1

2899
5+3

NOIC LEGHORN (R) C IN C MED FOIL DNI ADMIRALTY NOIC NAPLES
CAPT SM 5

FROM N.S.C. A.C. ROME

U/C

IN VIEW OF NOIC NAPLES 161534 NOT TO ALL. REQUEST EARLY ARRANGEMENTS
BE MADE TO COLLECT AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER CONTAINED IN
6 CASES, TOTAL WEIGHT 7 TONS (APPROX) FROM CALLEO+ FORT FLORENCE FOR
SHIPMENT TO CAPTAIN (SUBMARINES), 5th SUBMARINE FLOTILLA, FORT
BLOCHHOUSE INFORMING DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OF DATE OF DESPATCH.
2. MY LETTER NSC/4359 OF 15th JANUARY, 1946, NOT TO ALL, IN TRANSIT
REFERS.

== 261042A JAN ...

REF. NAPLES UNABLE TO LIFT ATTACK TEACHER.

2898

DIST. 1-4, 13, 15-17, 19, 25, LOG. MOC (4). KZKX

T/P

P/L

TOD 1050

LAG

26/1

S. 1320b.

WC 201 177D, 1071, 51-6347, FORM 12/44 J.D. & Co. 1944

NAVAL MESSAGE.

For use in
Signal
Department
only

U/C

Originators Instructions
(Indication of Priority,
Intercept Group, etc.)IMMEDIATE TO 1ST
ADDRESSEE ONLY.

Codress/Plaindress

No. of
GroupsTO: ~~MINISTRY OF MARINE (R) NOIO NAPLES~~
NOIO LEGHORN

FROM: N.S.O. A.C., ROME.

W R I T E	In view of the closing down of the Royal Naval base,				5
	Naples onward shipment of the submarine attack teacher will now				10
	have to be effected from Leghorn and it is therefore requested				15
	that the following amendment be made to my letter NSG/4359 of				20
	15th January, 1946 : for "Naples" read "Leghorn".				25
	Prepared by :- <i>[Signature]</i>				30
	Released by :- <i>[Signature]</i>				35
	261040/JAN 46				40
					45
					50
System	P/L Code or Cypher	Time of Receipt	Time of Despatch	Operator	P.O.O.W. 2897

S.1320c. (For use with S. 1320b).

NAVAL MESSAGE.

(Revised

October, 1935.)

Write across	NOIG LEHORN (R)	C IN C MED	FOIL	N.S.C. A.C. ROME	55
		DNI ADMIRALTY			60
		NOIG NAPLES			65
		CAPTAIN SM.5			70
	In view of NOIG Naples 161534 no to all. Request early				75
	arrangements be made to collect an Italian submarine attack teacher contained				80
	in 6 cases, total weight 7 tons (approx) from the GALILEO firm Florence for				85
	shipment to Captain (Submarines), 5th Submarine Flotilla, Fort Blockhouse				90
	informing Director of Naval Intelligence of date of despatch.				95
	2. My letter NSC/4359 of 15th January, 1946, not to all, in transit				100
	refers.				105
					110
					115
	26/042/TM				120
Prepared by :-			Released by :-		125
					130
					135
					140
					145
					150

D. 7880/21420. T. 44. 8,355,555. CRAS Ltd. 45,245

S. 1320d.
(Established—May, 1930)
(Revised—June, 1944)

TO. FOIL. (R) NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

NOTIC NAPLES.
161534A.JAN.

RESTRICTED.

N.S.C. 151834A NOT TO FOIL AND YOUR 101214. DEC. NEITHER ROAD TRANSPORT NOR
SHIPMENT OF S/M ATTACK TEACHER CAN NOW BE UNDERTAKEN BY NAPLES. BID FOR
SHIPMENT UNDER W.S.O. 1101 BY N.S.C. APPEAR MOST PRACTICAL METHOD.

= 161534A.JAN.

REF. COLLECTION OF SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER

DIST. 2-5, 10, 13-16, 19, 22, N.S.C. (4), LOG.

T/P.

P/L.

T.O.R. 1812.

F.A.

16/1,

2895

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission AGO 394.

NSO/4379.
15th January, 1946.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : Ministry of Marine, Rome.
(Copy to: - The Naval Officer-in-Charge, Naples.)

Subject: Italian Submarine Attack Teacher, constructed by Galileo
Optical Works, Florence.

With reference to paragraph 1 of Ministry of Marine's letter No. 20166/G.A. dated 24th November, 1945, it is requested that the Naval Officer-in-Charge, Naples, be informed forthwith, through the Italian Naval Authorities at Naples, of the exact address of the Galileo Works at Florence, in order that the Submarine Attack Teacher may be collected by British Naval trucks.

2. It is further requested that the authorities concerned in Florence be given the necessary instructions for the release of the apparatus in question to the Naval Officer-in-Charge Naples' representative.

G. F. MENTZ,
CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

Copy of this letter to be made by hand.

21 JAN 1946

D 7845 21420 7/44 R.557.555. CHAS LIA. 45-245

S. 1320d.

(Established—May, 1950)
(Revised—June, 1944)

NOIC NAPLES (R) C IN C MED DNI ADMPY. CAPT S.M. 5

NAVY SUB COM
ROME

RESTRICTED

FURTHER TO MY 031104 DECEMBER AND YOUR 104522 NOT TO ALL. NSC/3120 OF THE 6th AUGUST 1945 HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO B.S.O. UNDER COVER OF NSC/4221 OF 11th DECEMBER 1945. NOT TO ALL.

2. IN VIEW OF IMMINENT CLOSING DOWN OF ROYAL NAVAL BASE NAPLES REQUEST EARLY ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE TO COLLECT THIS SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER FROM THE GALILEO WORKS FLORENCE BY MEANS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT IN ORDER THAT IT MAY BE SHIPPED TO CAPTAIN SM 5.

3. PARA 2 OF MY LETTER NSC/4359 OF 15th JANUARY 1946. NOT TO ALL. IN TRANSIT REFERS.

== 151834A JAN ...

DISTR. 2-5,10,13-16,19,22. LOC. NSC (4).

T/P

P/L

TOD 1930 IAG

15/1

2893

S. 1320b.

WEIGHTED IN WEIGHT, 51-5117, 430M Page, 1944, J. T. & Co. Ltd.

NAVAL MESSAGE.

For use in
Signal
Department
onlyOriginators Instructions
(Instructions of Priority,
Intercept Group, etc.)

Codress/Plaindress

No. of
Groups

TO:

NOIC NAPLES

(R) *can read. Dr. Ad. 5*
Capt SM 5

FROM:

NAV SUB COM

*low.*W R I T E
A C R O S S

FURTHER TO MY 031104 DECEMBER AND YOUR 101522. *not to all* NSC/3120 5

OF THE 6TH AUGUST 1945 HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO B.S.O. UNDER 10

COVER OF NSC/4221 OF 11TH DECEMBER 1945. *not to all.* 15

2. IN VIEW OF IMMINENT CLOSING DOWN OF ROYAL NAVAL BASE 20

NAPLES REQUEST EARLY ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE TO COLLECT THIS 25

SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER FROM THE GALILEO WORKS FLORENCE BY 30

MEANS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT IN ORDER THAT IT MAY BE SHIPPED TO 35

CAPTAIN SM 5. *not to all* 40

3. PARA 2 OF MY LETTER NSC/4359 OF 15/1/1946 IN TRANSIT 45

- 151834 A 50

System

P/L Code or Cypher

Time of
Receipt Despatch

Operator

P.O.O.W. Date

PREPARED BY: *MS*RELEASED BY: *MS*

2892

1662

785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394

MSC/A221.
11th December, 1945.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : The Base Supply Officer, Naples.
(Copy to :- Flag Officer Italy and Liaison.)

Subject : Submarine Attack Research.

Enclosure (A) : Copy of Navy Sub Commission's letter MSC/3120 dated
6th August 1945.

Reference (a) : Naval Officer-in-Charge Naples' signal timed 101522
December, 1945.

Enclosure (A) is forwarded herewith for information with
reference to reference (a)

WZ

2891

U. S. L. BOSTER,
CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY,
FORMER ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

13 DEC 1945

C - U - P - Y

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394NSC/3120.
6th August, 1945.FIRST ENDORSEMENT on
Navy Sub Commission's Letter No.
NSC/3119 of the 6th August, 1945.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Ho., Allied Commission.
To : Base Supply Officer, Naples.
(Copies to :- Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station.
Director of Naval Intelligence, Admiralty
The Captain (Submarines), 5th Submarine
Flotilla.)

Subject : Italian Submarine Attack Teacher.

Forwarded.

2. Upon receipt of this package, it is requested that it may be consigned and shipped to the Captain (Submarines), 5th Submarine Flotilla, Fort Blockhouse and the date of despatch reported to the Director of Naval Intelligence, and for information, to the Navy Sub Commission.

H. W. ZEROLI,
COMMODORE, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

2899

1664

O - O - P - Y

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394

NSO/5119.
6th August, 1945.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : Ministry of Marine, Rome.

Subject : Italian Submarine Attack Teacher.

With reference to Ministry of Marine's letter No. SM.12195 dated 18th June, 1945, the submarine Attack Teacher is required for despatch to the United Kingdom, together with drawings of any incomplete or damaged portions necessary in order to complete manufacture in the United Kingdom.

2. It is therefore requested that this apparatus, together with the drawings and any unassembled parts available be made ready for shipment and forwarded to the Base Supply Officer, Naples, informing this Sub Commission of the date of despatch.

H. W. STONE,
COMMODORE, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

2689

D. 7085/21420: 7/44: 0.555.555, 0.048 100 10/24/5

S. 1320d.
(Established—May, 1950)
(Revised—June, 1944)

U/C

TO. NAVY SUB COMMISSION ROME.
(R) FOIL.

FROM. NOIC NAPLES.

Your 031104A. B.S.O. has not received N.S.O. 3120 of 6th August, 1945.

Request copy.

..... 101522A/DEC

Ref. Despatch of Submarine Teacher.
T/P P/I. TOR 1638
Dist. 2-5, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 100. (WSC. 4).

P.R. 10/12.

2888

SENIOR U. S. NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER, ITALY.
ROME, ITALY.

~~INTER-OFFICE~~
~~Via Station, No. 29~~

FBP:leh
Serial: 0154

27 December 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: Senior U. S. Naval Liaison Officer, Italy.
To : Naval Sub-Commission, HQ., Allied Commission, Italy.
Subject: Italian Submarine Attack Teacher, constructed by Galileo Optical Works, Florence - Request for information regarding.
Reference: (a) Ministry of Marine (Maristat) unclassified letter, serial 20166/G.A., dated 24 November 1945, to Naval Sub-Commission, HQ., Allied Commission, Italy. Subject: "Submarine Attack Teacher".

1. In accordance with the request contained in paragraph 2 to Reference (a), it is requested that the Ministry of Marine supply this office with a list of parts for subject apparatus presently in your possession and, with a brief description of each part yet to be obtained.

2. It is further requested that this command be informed, as soon as practicable, of the approximate date of completion of the assembly and final trials of the entire apparatus.

3. The U. S. Naval Authorities have further requested for the services in the United States, for a short period, for the purpose of assembly and demonstration of subject apparatus, the following personnel:

GATTI, Franco, inventor of device;
BARCHIACCHI, Pico, collaborator on device;
BOSCONO, Lorenzo, engineer; and
DAPPORTO, Renato, mounter of device.

4. Upon receipt of the above requested information by this office, the Ministry of Marine will be advised, by this command, as to the method to be used in forwarding subject device.

Frank B. Petrich

2887

FRANK B. PETRICH, Lieut., USNR
By direction.

cc: Ministry of Marine (Maristat).

CONFIDENTIAL

*Alfieri is apparently
handling this and AFA.
LNSC is required
28/12/45.*

16671

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394

NIS/4188.
8th December, 1945.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : Senior United States Naval Liaison Officer, Italy.

Subject : Submarine Attack Teacher.

Enclosure (A) : Translation of Ministry of Marine's letter
20166/GA dated 24th November, 1945.

Reference (a) : Senior United States Liaison Officer Italy's
letter AB-2 serial 967 dated 1st November, 1945.

Enclosure (A) is forwarded herewith for information with
reference to reference (a)

2. Your early remarks on paragraph 2 of Enclosure (A) would
be appreciated.

H. J. DODD, JR.,
CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY,
FOR HEAD ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

2886

13 DEC 1945

O - O - P - Y

From : MINISTRY OF MARINE (Maristat)
To : H.S.O. - Rome.
Date : 24th November, 1945.
Ref. : 20166/O.A.

Subject : Submarine Attack Teacher.

Reference is made to letter NSO/3939 of 6th November, 1945.

1. You are informed that the Submarine Attack Teacher requested by the Navy Sub Commission for despatch to the United Kingdom is ready at the Galileo Co., Florence, for despatch to the Base Supply Officer. The above Teacher is contained in six cases, having a total weight of about 7 tons (the heaviest weighs about 1600 kgs.) and the total space taken up is about 28 cubic metres. It is requested that you may be informed whether the Navy Sub Commission, in view of the particular fragility of the Teacher, will arrange to collect it from Florence in an Allied Military Vehicle or whether it is to be forwarded by rail to Naples by the Italian Authorities. ✓

2. Respecting the second teacher, requested for despatch to the United States, you are informed that there is another at the Galileo works which is in course of construction and unfinished, the parts which are not fitted being located in Northern Italy. It is requested that you will indicate whether the teacher is to be completed at the above premises and made ready for forwarding to the United States Navy Port Officer at Naples, or whether it is to be sent to that address in its present unfinished condition.

2885

For CHIEF OF STAFF.

NOIC NAPLES (R) FOIL

NAV SUB COM

u/c

FOR B.S.O. SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER IN NSC/3120 OF 6th AUGUST 1945
(NOT TO FOIL) IS READY FOR DESPATCH AT THE GALILEO FILM, FLORENCE.
2. IN VIEW OF ITS FRAGILITY, MINISTRY OF MARINE REQUEST INFORMATION
WHETHER THE TEACHER CAN BE COLLECTED FROM FLORENCE USING ROYAL NAVY
TRANSPORT OR WHETHER IT SHOULD BE RAILED TO NAPLES BY ITALIAN AUTHORITIES.
3. TEACHER IS CONTAINED IN 6 CASES, TOTAL WEIGHT 7 TONS (APPROX)
TOTAL STORAGE SPACE 28 CUBIC METRES.

== 031104A DEC ...

DIST. 2-5,10,13-16. LOG. NSC (4).

T/P

P/L

TOD 1125

LAG

3/12

2881

S.1320c. (For use with S. 1320b).

NAVAL MESSAGE.

(Revised

October, 1935.)

Write
across

NOIO NAPLES (R) FOIL

NAVSUBCOM

FOR B.S.O. SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER IN MSG/3120 OF

GTH AUGUST 1945 (NOTTO F.O.I.L) IS READY FOR DESPATCH AT THE GALILEO FIRM,

FLORENCE.

2. IN VIEW OF ITS FRAGILITY, MINISTRY OF MARINE REQUEST

INFORMATION WHETHER THE TEACHER CAN BE COLLECTED FROM FLORENCE USING ROYAL

NAVY TRANSPORT OR WHETHER IT SHOULD BE RAILOD TO NAPLES BY ITALIAN

AUTHORITIES.

3. TEACHER IS CONTAINED IN 6 CASES, TOTAL WEIGHT 7 TONS (APPROX)

TOTAL STORAGE SPACE 28 CUBIC METRES.

PREPARED BY :-

RELEASED BY :-

288

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Maristat)
To : N.S.C. - Rome
Date: 24th November 1945
Ref.: 20166/O.A.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teacher.

Reference is made to letter NSC/3939 of 6th November 1945.

1. You are informed that the Submarine Attack Teacher requested by the Navy Sub Commission for despatch to the United Kingdom is ready at the Galileo Co., Florence, for despatch to the Base Supply Officer.

The above Teacher is contained in six cases, having a total weight of about 7 tons (the heaviest ~~work~~ weighs about 1600 kgs.) and the total space taken up is about 28 cubic metres.

It is requested that we may be informed whether the Navy Sub Commission, in view of the particular fragility of the Teacher, will arrange to collect it from Florence in an Allied Military Vehicle or whether it is to be forwarded by rail to Naples by the Italian Authorities.

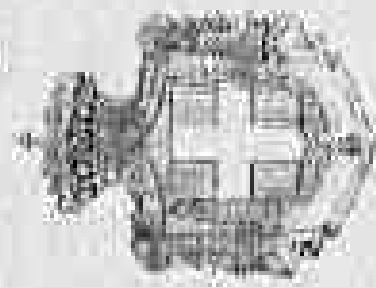
2. Respecting the second teacher, requested for despatch to the United States, you are informed that there is another at the Galileo works which is in course of construction and unfinished, the parts which are not fitted being located in Northern Italy.

It is requested that you will indicate whether the teacher is to be completed at the above premises and made ready for forwarding to the United States Navy Port Officer at Naples, or whether it is to be sent to that address in its present unfinished condition.

2882

for CHIEF OF STAFF

GGN/P.



Stato Maggiore della R. Marina

Operazioni Off. O/A.

INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO MARISTAT ROMA

Aut. 4. 2066/2A

Mod. 39

19 45

Novembre

NAVAL SUB-COMMISSION
ROMA

ARGOMENTO: Allenatore di attacco per sommergibili.-

Riferimento foglio NSC/2939 in data 6 novembre 1945.

1. Si comunica che l'allenatore di attacco per sommergibili richiesto da codesta Sottocommissione Navale per l'invio nel Regno Unito è pronto presso la Ditta GALILEO in Firenze per la spedizione alla Base Supply Officer.

Detto allenatore è contenuto in numero sei colli del peso complessivo di circa 7 tonnellate (il collo più grosso pesa Kg. 1600 circa) e il cui ingombro totale è di circa 28 metri cubi.

Si prega voler comunicare se codesta Sottocommissione Navale, tenendo conto della particolare fragilità dell'allenatore, provvederà al ritiro dello stesso a Firenze con un automezzo militare alleato oppure se la spedizione a Napoli deve essere effettuata a mezzo di ferrovia da parte delle Autorità Italiane.

2. Per quanto riguarda il secondo allenatore, richiesto per l'invio negli Stati Uniti, si comunica che presso la Ditta GALILEO esiste un allenatore non finito in lavorazione e le cui parti smontate sono accantonate in Alta Italia.

Si prega comunicare se detto allenatore deve essere terminato ed approntato dalla Ditta per la spedizione all'U.S. Navy Port Officer di Napoli oppure deve essere spedito al medesimo indirizzo nelle condizioni attuali cioè non pronto come lavorazione.-

IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE

Operazioni *W* O/A.

INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO MARISTAT - ROMA

20/66
SA

ARGOMENTO Allenatore di attacco per sommergibili.-

Riferimento foglio NSC/1939 in data 6 novembre 1945.

1. Si comunica che l'allenatore di attacco per sommergibili richiesto da codesta Sottocommissione Navale per l'invio nel Regno Unito è pronto presso la Ditta GALILEO in Firenze per la spedizione alla Base Supply Officer.

Detto allenatore è contenuto in numero sei colli dal peso complessivo di circa 7 tonnellate (il collo più grosso pesa Kg. 1600 circa) e il cui ingombro totale è di circa 28 metri cubi.

Si prega voler comunicare se codesta Sottocommissione Navale, tenendo conto della particolare fragilità dell'allenatore, provvederà al ritiro dello stesso a Firenze con un automezzo militare alleato oppure se la spedizione a Napoli deve essere effettuata a mezzo di ferrovia da parte delle Autorità Italiane.

2881

2. Per quanto riguarda il secondo allenatore, richiesto per l'invio negli Stati Uniti, si comunica che presso la Ditta GALILEO esiste un allenatore non finito in lavorazione e le cui parti smontate sono accantonate in Alta Italia.

Si prega comunicare se detto allenatore deve essere terminato ed approntato dalla Ditta per la spedizione all'U.S. Navy Port Officer di Napoli oppure deve essere spedito al me- desimo indirizzo nelle condizioni attuali cioè non pronto co- me lavorazione.-

IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE

[Signature]
(E. ACCIARETTI)

1674

785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub-Commission AFO 394

NSC/3939.
6 November 1945.

From: Navy Sub-Commission, Hq. Allied Commission.
To : Ministry of Marine, Rome.
Subject: Italian Submarine Attack Teacher.
Reference: (a) Navy Sub-Commission Serial NSC/3119 of
6 August 1945.

1. The Ministry of Marine was requested in reference (a) to procure one (1) Submarine Attack Teacher from the Galileo Coy., Florence, complete with drawings and any unassembled parts available for delivery to the United Kingdom through the Base Supply Officer, Naples.
2. Information has been obtained that material is available to the Galileo Coy., Florence, to assemble one (1) additional Submarine Attack Teacher for delivery to the United States. It is requested that this information be confirmed and that if available one (1) complete Submarine Attack Teacher together with all drawings and any unassembled parts be procured and delivered to the U.S. Navy Port Officer, Eighth Port Commandant Building, Naples, Italy.
3. It is requested that the Navy Sub-Commission be informed at an early date whether or not the additional submarine Attack Teacher can be obtained.

H. S. B. GILLIS,
CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY, 2880
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB-COMMISSION.

8 NOV 1945

SENIOR U. S. NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER, ITALY.
ROME, ITALY.

A8-2
Serial 967

1 November 1945.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

From: Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer, Italy.
To : Naval Sub-Commission, HQ, Allied Commission.
Subject: Italian Submarine Attack Teacher, Constructed
by the Galileo Works, Florence.
Reference: (a) NSC, HQ, AC ltr. NSC/3119, dated 6 August
1945 to Italian Ministry of Marine, Rome;
Subj: Italian Submarine Attack Teacher.

1. During the first week in July 1945 this command, at the request of the Chief of Naval Operations, instructed the Florence Representative, Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, to examine the possibility of forwarding one specimen of subject device to the Navy Department, Washington. The Florence Representative immediately undertook necessary negotiations and so advised this command.

2. Subsequently, during the absence of the Florence Representative on a mission to the United States, the inventor of subject device came to Rome and informed this office that neither he nor the Galileo Works were in a position to carry out the request of the Florence Representative inasmuch as the Italian Ministry of Marine had commandeered the material necessary for the assembly of subject devices then available in the Galileo Works. The inventor indicated that the action of the Ministry of Marine was in direct response to a letter from the Naval Sub-Commission, Allied Commission a copy of which was produced and subsequently identified as Reference (a).

3. It has been since determined in conferences between the inventor, the Florence Representative and the Galileo Works that sufficient material is available to supply one specimen to the British Royal Navy and at the same time furnish U.S. Navy with one specimen in accordance with the original request of July 1945. 2874

4. In order to simplify the procedure in satisfying both the British and American requirements for subject device it is therefore requested that the Naval Sub-Commission, Allied Commission take the necessary steps to join the U.S. Navy request with that of the British Royal Navy and that the Italian Ministry of Marine be so instructed.

RESTRICTED

A8-2
Serial 967

1 November 1945.

RESTRICTED RESTRICTED

Subject: Italian Submarine Attack Teacher, Constructed
by the Galileo Works, Florence.

5. It is further requested that instructions be
issued through the Ministry of Marine for the delivery of
subject device when assembled to the U.S. Navy Port Officer,
Naples, Italy.

H. St. J. Butler
H. ST. J. BUTLER,
Acting.

2878

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

F

www

2877

18 OCT 1945

1678

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394

FILE

WSC/3126.
6th August, 1945.

REPLY REQUESTED ON
Navy Sub Commission's letter No.
WSC/3119 of the 6th August, 1945.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : Base Supply Officer, Naples.
(Copies to :- Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station.
Director of Naval Intelligence, Admiralty.
The Captain (Submarines), 5th Submarine
Flotilla.)

Subject : Italian Submarine Attack Teacher.

Forwarded.

2. Upon receipt of this package, it is requested that it may be consigned and shipped to the Captain (Submarines), 5th Submarine Flotilla, Port Blockhouse and the date of despatch reported to the Director of Naval Intelligence, and for information, to the Navy Sub Commission.

B
1/10/5.

H. W. ZIROLI,
COMMODORE, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

2876



11 AUG 1945

1679

785020

Navy Sub Commission APO 394

HSC/3119.

6th August, 1945.

FILE

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq. Allied Commission.
To : Ministry of Marine, Rome.

Subject : Italian Submarine Attack Teacher.

With reference to Ministry of Marine's letter No. SM.12195 dated 18th June, 1945, the submarine Attack Teacher is required for despatch to the United Kingdom, together with drawings of any incomplete or damaged portions necessary in order to complete manufacture in the United Kingdom.

2. It is therefore requested that this apparatus, together with the drawings and any unassembled parts available, be made ready for shipment and forwarded to the Base Supply Officer, Naples, informing this Sub Commission of the date of despatch.

H. W. ZIROLL,
COMMODORE, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.

B

6/8

2875



11 AUG 1945

1680

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub-Commission APO 394

NSC/2736
23 June 1945

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

From: Navy Sub-Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station.
Subject: Submarine Attack Teacher.

1. The enclosed copy of Ministry of Marine's Signal No. SM.12195 dated 18th June 1945, is forwarded with reference to Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station's message timed 081703 B June.

(S) G. B. WARREN
REAR ADMIRAL
CHIEF, NAVY SUB-COMMISSION,
For CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

2873

AP

SA-7

2873

Office of the Commander-in-Chief,
Mediterranean Station,
Allied Force Headquarters.
24th July, 1945.

Med.45/994/6/3.

THE NAVY SUB COMMISSION, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION.
(Copies to:- The Director of Naval Intelligence.
The Captain (Submarines), 5th Submarine
Flotilla).

ITALIAN SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER

With reference to your NSC/2736 of 23rd June, 1945, it is requested that you will inform the Ministry of Marine that the Submarine Attack Teacher is required, together with drawings of any incomplete or damaged portions necessary, to complete manufacture in the United Kingdom.

2. It is further requested that you will arrange for despatch of the Attack Teacher to the Captain (Submarines), 5th Submarine Flotilla, Fort Blockhouse, the date of despatch reported to the Director of Naval Intelligence.

M. James
for ADMIRAL

2874

1682

C O P Y

From : MINISTRY OF MARINE (Maristat).
To : P.O.L.I. - Rome.
Date : 18th June, 1945.
Ref. : SM.12195.

Postal Message SM.10155

Subject : Submarine Attack Teacher for Submarine Commanders.

S.S.C. signal No. 110927 B of 18th inst. refers.

From reports received it appears that the above is stored at the Galileo Coy., Florence. This apparatus is incomplete and it is estimated that it will take a long time to finish unassembled half-manufactured parts as they were considerably damaged by German mines.

In view of the above it had not been considered advisable to order the Company to complete construction of the apparatus; however it could be placed at P.O.L.I.'s disposal and we await further notification on this matter.

for CHIEF OF STAFF.

2872

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Maristat)
To : F.O.L.I. - Rome
Date: 18 June '45
Ref.: SM.12195

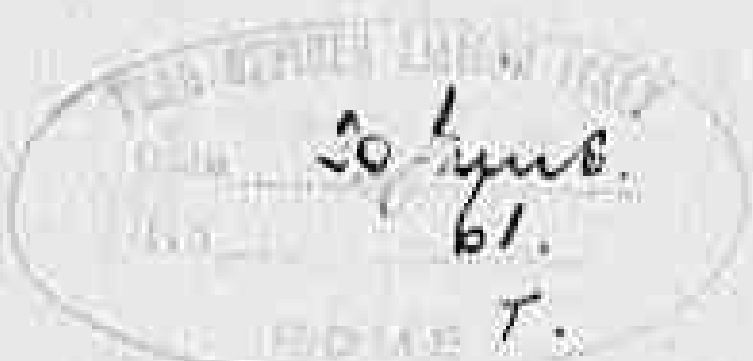
Postal Message SM.12195.

Subject: Submarine Attack Teacher for Submarine Commanders.

N.S.C. signal N°130927 B of 13th inst. refers.

From reports received it appears that the above is stored at the Galileo Coy., Florence. This apparatus is incomplete and it is estimated that it will take a long time to finish unassembled half-manufactured parts as they were considerably damaged by German mines.

In view of the above it had not been considered advisable to order the Company to complete construction of the apparatus; however it could be placed at F.O.L.I.'s disposal and we await further notification on this matter.



(F) ASC

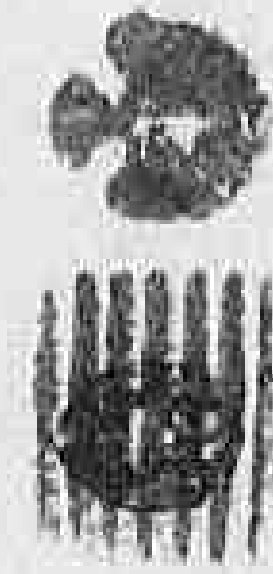
for CHIEF OF STAFF 2871

DS/P.

DATE: 20.6.45
FROM: F.O.L.I. ROME.
TO : NAVY SUB-COMMISSION, HQ. AG.

FORWARDED FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION

Swthind
REAR



REGIA MARINA

Mod. 5

(1) Indirizzo a: ...

MESSAGGIO POSTALE N. An. 12195

indirizzare a:

e per conoscenza:



Data

18.6.45

Rif.

del

Nuove Grafiche S. A. - Roma - Ord. 379 (800.000) 20-102-XX

URGENTE

Testo:

APPROFONDITO: Aggiuntore per Comandanti di Sommergibili.

Ministerio presso 110 N° 120947 in data 13 giugno

1945 delle I. Comandante Navale.

Da comunicazione già pervenuta riferita che l'alleato per comunicazioni di sommergibili di cui si mescolano in tal modo trovasi accentrato presso la ditta BALLO di Firenze. Tale ditta recalcitra, allo stato attuale, incompleta ed il lavoro per portare a termine la sua costruzione si prevede di lunga durata in modo che le parti lavorate o non ancora montate sono state notevolmente quantificate nelle mine tedesche.

In considerazione di quanto sopra non si è ritenuto lo ad oggi conremita ordinare alle Dittie di terminare la costruzione dell'apparecchiatura: comunque essa può essere messa al corrente così e al resto in attesa delle ulteriori comunicazioni al riguardo.



IL CAPO DI STATO NAUTICO
di APPARATO

S. E. HA VISIO LA LETTERA

MESSAGGIO POSTALE N. *An. 12195*

indirizzato a:

e per conoscenza:

Data

18.6.48

Rif.

del

Nuove Grafiche S. A. - Roma - Ord. 279 (500.000) 20-1942-XX.

URGENTE

Testo:

Mittente: *Allegato con Comandanti di Roma - 111.*

Ministero del Lavoro no. 23024/24 in data 11 giugno 1948 della S. Commissione Marale.

Le comunicazioni già pervenute rilevano che l'azienda per commesse di commesse di cui al numero 111 in data 11 giugno 1948 pervenuta presso la Ditta **2870** di Roma, recitata è, allo stato attuale, incompleta ed il lavoro per tale termine la sua costruzione si prevede di non essere terminata la parte sommersa e non ancora montata sono state montate nelle parti della mine telefonica.

In considerazione di quanto sopra non si è ritenuto che si possa convenire ordinare alla Ditta di terminare la costruzione dell'opera sommersa; comunque essa può essere messa in essere e si resta in attesa delle ulteriori comunicazioni al mittente.

(1) Autorità mittente.



UFFICIO DI STATO MAGGIORE
LACORNA

NOTA - Il messaggio postale può essere inoltrato per bolletta, per posta ordinaria con ir-

per posta aerea.

S. E. HA VISTO LA LETTERA

MINISTRY OF MARINE

FROM NAVY SUB COMMISSION

RESTRICTED

CINC MED IS REQUESTING WHETHER THE SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER
 CONSTRUCTED IN THE OFFICINE CALLED FOR THE ITALIAN NAVY
 CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR DISPATCH TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 IT IS REQUESTED YOU WILL INVESTIGATE THIS AND REPORT RESULT
 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

150927Z JUNE 1945

HEAD P/L 1/T
 DES: 3, 7, 7a, 9, 9a, 10.

13/6

File 3
2064

NAVY SUB COMMISSIONER ROME

FROM CINC MED

RESTRICTED

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT IN THE OFFICINE CALLED AT FLORENCE THERE IS
A SUBMARINE ATTACK TEACHER (ALLENATORE O.G. PER COMANDANTI DI
SOMMERGIBILI) WHICH WAS CONSTRUCTED FOR THE R.I.N.

2. IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU WILL ENQUIRE OF THE M. OF M. WHETHER
IT COULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR DESPATCH TO U.K.

081703H JUNE

T/P P/L TOR 2135/8

9/6/45

DIS: 3, 9, 10, 11.

2868

1088

Allied Force Headquarters
ITALIAN NAVAL BRANCH
APO 794

Ltr. Ref. Date & Subject

Ministry of Defence, Navy 2909/UT
22 August 1947

26 AUG 1947

Date Rec'd

(X) ACTION
(1) INFO

✓ DIRECTOR			
✓ DEPUTY DIRECTOR			
CSO (LI)			
PERSONNEL			
X ADMINISTRATION	H	26/8.	
SUPPLY			
ALL HANDS			

Submarine Attack Teachers Ceded to the
British and United States Navies.

TYPE AND RETURN TO ACTION OFFICER:

If U.S. Navy have to pay, matter to be referred to
The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Navy Dept, Washington
25.00; to whom Cdr Ziroli has taken SUSNLOI file, for approval
of payment.

Cdr. Hamble, G-5 AFHQ, has referred question of payment
to the JAG AFHQ for decision of SACMED. Matter has been Rerouted.
26/8.

We have already told Prof D-M that we will reply as soon as
SACMED's decision is received, therefore propose B.V. 22/9.

11/11
22/9

BRING-UP DATE:

22/9.

ACTION COMPLETED

FILE

INITIAL

1689