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

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10000/129/173

H.A.C. P.C.B.
Press Release f

June 1944 - Dec. 1

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

10000/129/173

H.A.C. P.S.B.

Reports from June 1944 to Dec 1944

File No 102/61

June 1944 - Dec. 1944

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

172/R1/PRB

31 December 194.

Press Release - Immediate

The absolute necessity for Rome's electricity to be used during the coming months to further the war effort and Italian rehabilitation makes it most unlikely that any further current will be available to civilian users before midsummer 1945, the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced to-day.

Warning the public strongly against accepting misleading and unauthorised statements in the press, the Sub-Commission pointed out that, until electric railways and essential industries are restored, it is obvious no consideration can be given to less essential demands. The use of current must inevitably be based on the requirements of the armed forces and rehabilitation and these two primary needs can not be allowed to suffer by the diversion of current to less essential services or civilian uses.

Before the Allies began their advance from Cassino and pushed through Rome in June on their way north the generating plant capacity of Central Italy was approximately one million kilowatts. Of this total, only about 5?,000 kilowatts were available when the Allies arrived, that is, approximately 5% of the total normally available.

In peace time Rome required about 113,000 kilowatts of electric energy. When the Allies entered, only about 30,000 KWs were available to the city.

Since then the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Ministry of Public Works and the electrical companies, have made considerable progress in rehabilitating many units within various plants by cannibalization, that is, by using parts of damaged equipment to restore other units to use. As a result of this effort the amount of current available is now nearly double what it was when Central Italy was first liberated. Rome is now receiving considerably more than one third of this amount, which means that the citizens' needs have been given more than a fair share of the available supply.

4758

Central Italy's main generating stations are connected through a grid system. Restoration of any one unit in Central Italy places the restored power on to the grid system for use as military necessity dictates. The military authorities allocate electricity in the following order of priority :

a). MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

use of current must inevitably be based on the requirements of the armed forces and rehabilitation and such requirements needs can not be allowed to suffer by the diversion of current to less essential services or civilian uses.

Before the Allies began their drive from Cassino and passed through Rome in June on their way north the generating plant capacity of Central Italy was approximately one million kilowatts. Of this total, only about 5[illegible],000 kilowatts were available when the Allies arrived, that is, approximately 5% of the total normally available.

In peace time Rome required about 115,000 kilowatts of electric energy. When the Allies entered, only about 20,000 KWs were available to the city.

Since then the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Ministry of Public Works and the electrical companies, have made considerable progress in rehabilitating many units within various plants by cannibalization, that is, by using parts of damaged equipment to restore other units to use. As a result of this effort the amount of current available is now nearly double what it was when Central Italy was first liberated. Rome is now receiving considerably more than one third of this amount, which means that the citizens' needs have been given more than a fair share of the available supply.

1728

Central Italy's main generating stations are connected through a grid system. Restoration of any one unit in Central Italy places the restored power on to the grid system for use as military necessity dictates. The military authorities allocate electricity in the following order of priority :

a) MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

b) ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN and utility services.

c) ESSENTIAL BASIC INDUSTRIES and shops needed to restore other industries necessary to the armed forces and for Italian rehabilitation.

d) CIVILIAN requirements.

The Allied Commission discusses with the Italian Government and interested local authorities the best possible use of available current. However, it is obvious that questions of public security and civilian activities of interest to the armies must always be given serious consideration by the military authorities, who must inevitably have the final word as to how available resources are to be used.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 512
CIVILIAN RELIEF BRANCH

170.R1/PRO

30 December 1944

For Release Immediate

Energetic Allied measures to bring aid to the devastated areas have already resulted in considerable success in warding off possible distress to the population of the war-ravaged zones, the Civil Affairs Section of the Allied Commission said today in a progress report on its relief program.

Officials pointed out that, since the Allied Commission's function in Italian Government territory, in which the devastated areas lie, is solely to advise and aid the local Italian authorities and not to exercise direct executive control, final solution of the problem will have to depend on the measure of support and energy given the program by the Italian people and officials themselves.

Extent of the help from the affected areas of Littoria, Frosinone, Aquila, Teramo, Pescara and others since the situation became acute six weeks ago is indicated by the following.

FOOD - An improved special ration scale has been put into effect for all destitute residents in devastated communes. Particular attention is given to nursing or pregnant mothers, and school-children. Powdered milk is issued on the basis of 50 grams per day to the qualified 10 per cent. of the population. 37 flour mills have also been restored.

Details of the ration scale issued are:

Bread	300 grams a day
Pasta or flour	30 grams a day
Meat or meat and vegetable stew	100 grams a week
Dried vegetables	400 grams a month
Dehydrated soup	250 grams a month
Sugar	125 grams a month
Olive oil	100 grams a month

Food is now also in process of being stockpiled for all the affected communes for the four winter months so that no sudden emergency in the transport situation outside of the areas will prevent the effective distribution of food inside the areas.

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process of [illegible] activity.

The damage to [illegible] the [illegible], officially reported, from 5 to 50 per cent. In some cases, tracts, levees and foundations [illegible] in many places the [illegible] and lumber are [illegible] and [illegible] to be removed. The number of proper [illegible] [illegible] is estimated at 33,733.

Office is [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] section of the areas around [illegible] are now in comparatively better condition [illegible] River sector because of its central position [illegible] and [illegible], a route [illegible] is heavily travelled and [illegible] have been [illegible] through [illegible] use.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

109/21/PRB

December 20, 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

The Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia will remain open for several weeks in January, it was announced by the Monuments and Fine Arts Division, Lazio Region, Allied Commission today.

This decision to extend the Exhibition beyond the scheduled closing date of 31 December was made in response to many requests for a continuation. The definite closing date will be announced later.

On New Year's Day the Exhibition will open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

167/A1,2E

December 27, 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

Nearly a million elementary school textbooks have been printed in liberated Italy since the first Allied landings in Sicily in July, 1943. It was announced to-day by the Public Rel. Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

At e.g. time the Sub-Commission had to rely on stolen materials and imported newsprint but supplies are now coming in from the United States. Recent shipments included 18,000 lbs. of glue, 192 tons of ink and over 400 tons of paper.

200,000 pupil's note books have also been printed and a million more are now being produced in Rome.

The greatest series of texts for the five elementary school classes has been rewritten in 12 books of plain facts. Of secondary school books 755 had to be confiscated or expurgated while 4,247 may still be used.

Gradual progress towards the reactivation of the schools of liberated Italy can be seen in some of the facts that follow.

In the Naples area practically all rural schools are functioning with almost normal enrollment. City schools are open but struggling for accomodation.

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On a recent tour of Sardinia an education officer found that a majority of the schools were functioning, but that attendance was impaired by lack of clothes and partly because many of the older pupils were being kept from school to work on the farms. The same problems exist in the "avviamento" schools, where 11 to 14 year old pupils are taught trades. The secondary schools have efficient teachers and the children appear well-dressed, the official said, although lack of transport also keeps attendance low in this category.

In Leghorn-Pisa schools are pretty generally open. Rome presents a rather special problem. Some of the schools are open but a few are still occupied by the Allies and many by Italian authorities or by refugees. The Italian authorities are hoping

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[illegible]

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Give the following statistics for November:-

Type of school	Pupil enrolment	Present enrolment	% of normal
Kindergarten	3[illegible],711	21,769	7[illegible].[illegible]
Elementary	24,[illegible]55	20[illegible],[illegible]98	[illegible]
"Avviamento"	1[illegible],[illegible]4[illegible]	3,04[illegible]	[illegible]
Secondary	27,[illegible]1[illegible]	21,902	5[illegible].25

Reports from Tripoli indicate that school attendance in Tripoli Province is from 50% to 75% of normal. Three schools, including 42 kindergartens, are open. In Fezzan the schools on the south bank of the Wadi are functioning well, but the military situation has prevented such activity on the northern bank. 2,100 children are attending the kindergartens in city and province, 5,000 are at the elementary and 5,000 at the secondary schools. Arabic schools are open, including kindergartens in 16 provinces. All types of school are open in Cyrenaica, where roughly half the children are back at their studies. Most elementary schools and some secondary schools are running in the rural areas, at least on a part-time basis.

In Tripolitania schools are open in five communes and in one other, Misurata. Five of fifteen schools are functioning. The school attendance for the whole province is about 30% of normal. Classes for refugees have been opened in 34 localities. 5,122 children are attending Italian kindergartens. All the elementary schools are open, but lack of accommodation prevents large enrollments as yet. 26 secondary schools are open out of a total of 30. There are also 10 private Italian church schools, all running. Most of Cirenaican schools are open. In Tripolitania, recently liberated, plans are being perfected for the opening of the schools in Tripoli and Bengasi.

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

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

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
UFFICIO STAMPA

155/R1/PRE

22 Dicembre 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

Il comando alleato comunica che il Comando Alleato, nell'Italia Settentrionale, ha deciso di sospendere il gas nei giorni 24, 25 in considerazione della situazione straordinaria di carbone in modo da consentire alla Società di erogare il gas anche nelle ore serali da tale Società e ciò precisamente dalle 19 alle 20.

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MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC INFORMATION BRANCH

134/R1/pm

21 December 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The Allied Commission will contribute the entire stock of military vehicles hauling civilian supplies in Italian Government territory to the pool of trucks now being organized as the Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Merci (ENAC) in order to meet the most pressing operational problem confronting the Italian administration - namely, transport, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The decision to pool Allied trucks with Italian ones was taken as a consequence of the tires transport crisis which is affecting every section of the economy, particularly aggravating food supply and causing extravagant rises in prices, all officials said.

Two basic considerations led the Transportation Sub-Commission to throw its entire weight behind the plan of the Italian Government to create and operate ENAC, according to Merritt P. Taylor, Director of the Transportation Sub-Commission, who is an American civilian on leave from his post as President of the Philadelphia (Penna) Suburban Transportation Co.

These considerations are :

1) TRUCK MILEAGE is the ONLY SUBSTANTIAL means of transport left to move the essential commodities of the Italian population.

2) Allied contributions of transport for Italy will NOT be sufficiently in the degree desired by Italians UNLESS fact-conscious Allied experts, who themselves are facing tire and transport shortages at home, are convinced that the Italian people are employing the greatest efficiency and ingenuity in using every piece of available transport for the most vital uses.

4722

The fact that trucks are not the sole considerable source of transport is not generally realized, Allied officers said. Here are the facts about the normal means of transport:

SHIPPING - Before the war, shipping was one of the principal methods used to carry goods around the Italian coast. Today practically all shipping is used exclusively for military purposes, not to mention the fact that considerable shipping was sunk [illegible]

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

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The decision to seal Allied troops in Italy was taken as a consequence of the severe transport crisis which is affecting every section of the economy, particularly disrupting food supply and causing extravagant rises in prices, AMG officials said.

The basic consideration was that transportation sub-commission could throw its entire weight behind the plan of the Italian Government to create and operate ATAC, according to Colonel T. Taylor, Director of the Transportation Sub-Commission. Colonel Taylor, however, leaves even his post as President of the Philadelphia (Penna) Suburban Transportation Co.

These considerations are :

1) TRUCK HAULAGE is the ONLY SUFFICIENT means of transport left to move the essential requirements of the Italian population.

2) Allied controlled lines of transport for Italy which NOW be starting in the Rome Zone of Italians ARE!! (anti-conscious allied, engineers, who themselves are laying rail and transport shortages at home, are convinced that the Italian people are exploiting the greatest efficiency and ingenuity in using every piece of available transport for the most vital uses.

The fact that trucks are AMG the only considerable source of transport is not generally realized, Allied officers said. Here are the facts about the normal means of transport:

SHIPPING - Before the war, shipping was one of the principal methods used to carry goods around the Italian coast. Today practically all shipping is used exclusively for military purposes, not to mention the fact that considerable shipping was seized by the enemy or sunk in the war. In fact, more Italian goods are now moved by Allied ships than by Italian ships.

RAILWAYS - Before the war, the Italian State Railways were the chief carriers of people and goods. Today, out of the thousands of miles of rail in pre-war Italy, only are undamaged and useful. On the mileage now used, two out of every three tons carried are military for support of battle operations.

TRUCKS - Before the war, trucks played a very small part in carrying Italian goods, mainly because of high cost of imported fuel and the

war yet near over the mountain roads of the peninsula. The shipper can get near over the mountain roads of the peninsula. The shipper and it took shorter and easier to use rails and trains. German conditioning and war destruction have reduced the fleet of vehicles drastically.

The position at present, therefore, is that the number of transport vehicles was less than in normal times and has suddenly become the unlikely instrument of saving grain. Thus, as we see, in the present war controlled condition, Italian transport is unable to move this smaller grain to relief the present shortage, as likely soon.

An incomplete report on Italian vehicles now registered in liberated Italy discloses the following critical comparison with 1942, that year being used as a 100 % norm :

Compartiment	Percentage now Registered (Including operative and useless vehicles)	Percentage of vehicles destroyed or requested
Perugia	40	30
Naples	39	7
Potenza	40	50
Tatanaro	42	58
Southern Italy		

Figures for other parts of liberated Italy are not yet compiled, although preliminary reports in some provinces indicate that as much as 85 percent of the real load-carrying trucks registered in 1942 have now disappeared. Many of the trucks listed currently are also of very small capacity.

With such a critical shortage of trucks, shippers have had to pay unconscionable and exorbitant charges for the shipment of goods. Likewise, trucks have been used for carrying non-essential commodities in the face of food needs which are accentuated when no transport exists to take food from surplus to deficiency areas. Lastly, the uncontrolled use of trucks has allowed the practice to become widespread of using only a part of the load-carrying capacity of the truck but still charging are levied as if an entire load were carried.

For example, a shipper has three tons to be delivered. The trucker has a five-ton truck. There are two tons of wasted space on the truck. So he charges enough to compensate him for carrying only three tons. The shipper, in view of this increased tariff, charges the consumer more to complete the vicious circle.

For these two reasons of a critical shortage and the immediate effect of reduced prices, both the Italian Government and Allied Commission [illegible] upon the formation of [illegible], which will not operate trucks [illegible]

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

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

ETAC will operate on the following basis :

ALL OPERATORS OF OTHER ON-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES must be licensed thereby by law.

ALL VEHICLES must be inspected and certified safe.

ALL TRIPS will be made on assignment by officials of the pool.

TRUCK DISTRICTS, composed of road officials, chairmen of Communes, Carabinieri officers, will be set up in each province to control inter-provincial movements in cooperation with control traffic between provinces, and in the region to control movements between compartments.

PRIORITY RATINGS will be given to the most essential commodities, e.g. food loading and lines, and cargo for essential reconstruction going second.

PRESENT TARIFF RATES will be laid down and paid to truckers by the pool rather than collected by the trucker from the shippers.

STANDARD TRUCK TICKETS will be used by all truckers.

REPORTING SYSTEMS will be established, over-loaded returning empty and return loads.

UP TO 200 RAILWAY STATIONS will be used as collection centers for truck loads to facilitate near-terminal delivery of goods on schedule from one region directly to another.

SOME REQUISITIONS to operators will be made only through ETAC.

In order one of the regulations have laid down, the principle and line which Commission has been to use every truck, and to use it efficiently and with little delay or idle time or space, for the movement of all most essential commodities.

The Allied Commission, on its side, has already started or will do the following :

HELP through the supply of the needed gasoline and oil from Allied depots and this only to ETAC members.

SERVICE truck organizations of Italian personnel and Allied trucks to be turned over to the Italian Government and ETAC.

PROMOTE re-establishment of tire re-treading factories in Italy.

ARRANGE for the supply of spare parts and tires to ETAC members.

SELL to the Italian Government, and through that channel, to ETAC operators trucks and equipment which it wishes to dispose of.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES
ARMY
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

16/XII/[illegible]

December 20, 1[illegible].

FOR RELEASE - [illegible]

The Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia will be open to the public on Christmas Day, 25 December, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. It was announced by the Monuments and Fine Arts Division, Lazio Region, Allied Commission to-day.

Admission on Christmas Day will be free.

The exhibition will definitely close on 31 December at [illegible] p.m. Many of the masterpieces, however, will be exhibited later in the Galleria Borghese which it is planned to open in January on a date to be announced.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

169/RL/PRB

14 December 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

Schooners and coasting vessels of Italy's merchant marine carried nearly 22,000 tons of civil cargo during the months of October and November, it was announced to the Shipping Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission to-day.

Of the November total of 15,550 tons schooners accounted for 8,546 and coasters for 3,500 tons.

The tonnage of civil cargo for October was 6,744, of which schooners took 3,844 and coasters 2,900 tons.

In addition approximately 4,000 tons of cargo was carried by non-Italian ships during the two months.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

15½/R1/PRB 17 December 1944

Press Release - Immediate

South of the 1943/44 winter battle line, in the area roughly corresponding to the old Kingdom of Naples, 9½ million Italians dread from the immediate menace of war are already returning to normal ways of life, the Allied Commission's Southern Region reported today.

The Southern Region, comprised of the provinces of Campania, Puglia, Lucania and Calabria, and lying south of a belt of devastated territory thirty miles deep, has now had the daily six months' start over the rest of the country in the work of reconstruction. Brig. J.K. Dunlop is the Regional Commissioner in charge.

The general picture of a steady return to normality may be seen in some of the facts that follow. Six hydro power plants were untouched by war and the whole region has some electric power. Railways, though limited and overworked, are useful even for civilian traffic. Food is in fairly good supply and the population surprisingly healthy and, on the whole, quiet and law-abiding. To counteract the shortage of transport, which gravely handicaps the Italian administration, every effort is being made to increase the tonnage carried by the railways. Naples is looking tidier, much reconstruction has been carried out, repairs are in hand and local manufacturers are now appearing in the shops. The large leather glove industry, formerly employing 30,000 workers, is gradually coming into its own again.

Campania has met and surpassed its goal for the Granai del Popolo. Grain collections are proceeding satisfactorily, amounting to 3,067,000 ql. of wheat and 311,000 ql. of barley. Despite heavy rains the planting of grain for the 1945 crop is generally well advanced. Wheat seed is still needed, however, in several areas. Fruit and vegetable production is normal for the season, but marketing hampered by the shortage of railway cars. Frost in the Naples area added to the difficulties caused by lack of seed potatoes. Sugar beet factories in several localities are in operating condition. Wine production was satisfactory but stocks only slowly reduced because of shortage of transport. Foggia wine found a steady market in Rome. Fertilizers were distributed and more than 5,000 tons of rock phosphate received during the month of November. The supply of livestock was more normal and in places there are surpluses which are being disposed of as fast as transport difficulties permit. Lambs are thriving in Calabria and except for Foggia, where the high density of livestock in available pastures has had a damping effect, the prevalence of animal disease is normal. Potato sowing in Campobasso provided 400 tons and some hundreds of tons were also available in the Naples Zone.

Six industrial plants in the Naples area were surveyed with a view to reactivation. The Montecatini plant at Pratola now produces sulphuric acid and superphosphates and another plant at Bagnoli should start pro-

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS Branch

166/PR/PRB December 16, 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

1000,000 pairs of unserviceable Army shoes and over 35,000 Army blankets, tarpaulins and ponchos were repaired and made available to the Italian population under the salvage project run by the Economic Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced today.

In addition, over 4000 Army blouses, overcoats and greatcoats were repaired and now await ripping and 10,700 pairs of shoes are ready for repair.

Apart from normal repairs under Allied Commission supervision approximately 50,000 pairs were allotted to agricultural workers for repair on a decentralized basis and over 47,000 pairs repaired as irreparable were to be taken for breaking up and re-sale.

Other items which were salvaged from the garment salvage and shoe repair shops were used in the administrative offices and agricultural workers. Executive control of the projects has not been handed over to the Italian Government.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

15P/R1/PRB

December 16, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The Italian vegetable seed industry not only produces enough to satisfy Italy's basic home needs but is providing over 800,000 kilos of seed for export to deficit neighbouring countries, the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced to-day.

Pre-war Italy was a large producer of vegetable seeds, exporting approximately two-thirds of her total production and retaining the remainder for home consumption. From 1 Oct 1942 to 30 June 1943 she exported 800,000 kilos of seeds plus a value of 60 million lire. Before the war France took 25 % of Italy's vegetable seed exports, Germany 22 %, the next biggest customers being Switzerland, Great Britain, United States and the Netherlands. After the war, of course, Germany became the largest buyer and between 1939 and 1943 took over 70 % of Italy's exports, the remainder going to France, Switzerland and the Balkans.

Liberated Italy is now getting into the stride again and 318,600 kilos of seeds were available for export on 30 November 1943, made up as follows :-

	Kilos		
	1943 Crop	1944 Crop	Total
Basil	3555	60	3615
Beets	700	2200	2900
Broccoli..	2924	1310	4234
Cabbage	2805	3000	5805
Carrots	6004	9800	15804
Cauliflower	13404	19580	32984
Celery	3571	1400	4971
Chicory	1775	---	1775
Celeriac (Chinese Celery)	--	162	162
Cress	90	100	190
Cucumber	10122	655	10777
Dandelion	250	50	300
Egg-plant	889	150	1039
Fennel	8516	1400	9916
Kale (Futterkohl)..	1200	---	1200
Kohlrabi..	19724	13526	33250
Leek	35790	25040	61830

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

remainder for home consumption. From 1 Oct 1942 to 30 June 1943 she exported 600,000 kilos of seeds with a value of 30 million lires. Before the war France took 25 % of Italy's vegetable seed exports, Germany 22 %, the next biggest purchasers being Switzerland, Great Britain, United States and the Netherlands. After the war, of course, Germany became the largest buyer and between 1939 and 1943 took over 70 % of Italy's exports, the remainder going to France, Switzerland and the Balkans.

Liberated Italy is now carrying into its stubble again and 318,605 kilos of seeds were available for export on 30 November 1943, made up as follows :-

	Kilos		
	1943 Crop	1944 Crop	Total
Basil	3555	60	3615
Beets	700	2200	2900
Broccoli..	2924	1310	4234
Cabbage	2805	3000	5805
Carrots	5004	9800	14804
Cauliflower	13404	19580	32984
Celery	3571	1400	4971
Chicory	1775	---	1775
Celeriac (Chinese Celery)	--	182	182
Cress	80	100	180
Cucumber	10122	655	10777
Dandelion	250	50	300
Egg-plant	860	180	1040
Fennel	8516	1400	9916
Kale (Futterkohl)..	1200	---	1200
Kohlrabi..	19724	13526	33250
Leek	36790	25040	61830
Lettuce	35089	4200	39289
Melon	50	285	335
Onion	11000	11500	22500
Parsley	7050	1550	8600
Pepper	245	1685	1930
Purslane	280	--	280
Rocket	1400	--	1400
Swiss Chard	1750	200	1950
Spinach	31014	15000	46014
Tomato	100	2900	3000
Turnip	280	2140	2420

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

In recent months over 500,000 kilos of vegetable seeds have been shipped abroad. To the United States went 7,000 kilos of onion seed; to the United Kingdom 30 kilos of broccoli, 309 cauliflower, 12,300 onion, 1,210 lettuce, 4,000 spinach; to North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco) and Greece 350 kilos of egg-plant, 390 celery, 190 chicory, 200 cabbage, 30 lettuce, 1,114 cauliflower, 697 kohl-rabi, 3,498 leek, 130 celeriy, 103 fennel, 771 onion, 121 cucumber, 550 radish, 4,420 carrot and 4,[illegible] sent to Egypt 25,290 kilos of broad beans; and to Greece 44,000 kilos of broad beans and 495 spinach.

Further shipments to British countries are also contemplated, including Greece, Yugo-Slavia, Albania and the Dodecanese, and 13.5 tons of carrot seeds, 2.5 tons of beans and 50.5 tons of onions are available from remnants of the 1943 crop and the entire 1944 crop to help war-stricken countries.

The healthy state of the Italian vegetable seed industry is not only a factor in further Italy's own economy in order but is also assisting other countries in their efforts to rehabilitate their shattered agriculture, officials said.

Plans are also being made for the rebirth of Italy's forage seed industry and the resumption of exports. In 1942 Italy exported no less than 6,[illegible],000 kilograms of such seed, which represents of 180 million lires.

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

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

US SECTIONS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.C. 354
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

157/R1/PRB

December 19, 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

An appeal for funds to be raised in the United States for rehabilitating the badly damaged libraries and laboratories of Italy is being made by Italian scientists, it was announced to-day by the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

Universities, libraries and scientific institutions ravaged of their equipment and rare manuscripts, journals and books and laboratory equipment is keeping the youth of Italy to meet reconstruction problems, said Italian leaders, officials said. The institutions have been asked to list their most urgent wants in order of priority.

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

A ADVANCE ALLIED COMMISSION
FOR
EAST ASIATIC OFFICE

100/A1/PEA

December 16, 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

The reactivation of two Italian industries which will help to alleviate the acute shortage of building materials was announced by the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission today.

A plant at Collemaro, Province of Bari, has started the production of paraffinated paper panels in 11 and 1 metre frames as a substitute for glass. Existing materials will produce 60,000 square metres and output is expected to be 1,000 square metres a day.

Another plant at Collemaro is producing 1,000 square metres of [illegible] per day. Tower blocks will produce about 200,000 square metres per [illegible]. Transportation of further supplies of [illegible] from [illegible] and Naples is in hand.

In the same [illegible] [illegible] manufacture of carbon black or [illegible] and other [illegible] of carbon products.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

155/RA/RHS 19 December 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

A protest demonstration against the recent Italian call-up for military service in Catania, Sicily, has resulted in one person being killed and one wounded and some damage to property, reports to the Allied Commission from Italian sources said to-day.

A crowd estimated at 500 persons and believed led by students on Thursday morning, December 14, was reported to have gathered in front of the Italian military district headquarters in Catania to protest against the call-up. A hand grenade was thrown by persons unknown and one demonstrator was killed and one injured. Police dispersed the throng which then scattered in small groups over the city.

Military trucks were stoned and several burned. The provincial call-up office was occupied and set afire. The town hall was attacked in the afternoon, furniture and files were thrown out of the windows and a fire started. Also damaged were buildings housing the Young Peoples Association and the Corriere di Sicilia and the Palace of Justice.

Demonstrations against the call-up are also reported at Trani and Ischia but no casualties are reported from either.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

153/R1/PRB/AC

14 December 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

Announcement is made of the promotion of Commodore Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R., Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, to the rank of Rear Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/126/PRB

10 November 1944.

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON COMMODORE ELBERT W. STONE, USNR.

Admiral Stone, ~~USNR~~, who is said to be one of the few reserve officers promoted to flag rank in the United States Navy, has been serving as Deputy Commissioner to the then Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Lieutenant General Sir Frank Noel MacFarlane, since last February, ~~and~~ as Acting Chief Commissioner at the late June when General MacFarlane left, and as Chief Commissioner since November 10.

As one of the original members of the Allied Military Mission to Italy, Commodore Stone arrived in Italy on September 16, 1943, as head of the Communications Section of the Allied Military Mission. An authority on communications and radio, Admiral Stone's first task in Italy was also one of the most vital - that of insuring that Italian communications become as effective an aid as possible to the campaign for the liberation of Italy.

Recalled to active duty with the Navy in May, 1943, Admiral Stone's first assignment was as Naval Chief of staff to Vice Admiral William Glassford, U.S.N., who headed the mission appointed by President Roosevelt to French West Africa.

In re-entering active service, Admiral Stone left behind him in civilian life the posts of President and Director of the Postal Telegraph System of the United States. A member of the Naval Reserve since World War I, the Admiral had been deferred from active duty during the time of negotiations leading to the merger of his corporation and the Western Union to form one telegraph system in the U.S. He had been president of Postal Telegraph since December 18,1942 and before that had been executive vice president since 1935.

Admiral Stone was a pioneer in radio-telegraph communications. After having served in communications during the World War I as District Communications Officer of the Eleventh Naval District on the Pacific Coast, he was president of the Federal Telegraph Company which operated radio-telegraph service between the major cities along the Pacific Coast and which also established the first circuit from the American mainland to the Hawaiian Islands.

6741

The Federal Telegraph Company was later acquired by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and was renamed the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Admiral Stone then became executive vice president of Mackay Radio. Later he was advanced to the post of vice president of the International Telephone and [illegible] corporations and of Alle[illegible]

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

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since November 10.

since the date when Brigadier General MacFarlane left, and as chief Commissioner

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As an expert administrator of cable and radio traffic systems in America, Admiral Stone has often been called to give expert testimony before committees of the United States Congress framing new laws on communications. Author of a standard work on his specialty, "Elements of Radio Communications", he has also had papers published in the "Proceedings" of the American Institute of Radio Engineers and in the United States Naval Institute.

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

[illegible] ARMY OF OCCUPATION
APO 394
[illegible]

11 December 1944

[illegible]/P1/PRS

Dear Friend [illegible]

[illegible] relatives and friends,

[illegible] and Registration Sub-Commission of the Allied [illegible] Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, [illegible] 70,000 Allied Persons [illegible] and Italy [illegible] it was composed today.

Information regarding the [illegible] Prisoners may be obtained by enquiry to the Bureau [illegible] Red Cross. Foreign visitors are immediately identified [illegible] Red Cross are situated [illegible] Relations Department [illegible] and messages to and from [illegible] to deal with enquiries and [illegible] and close friends in [illegible] Displaced Persons in Italy and their families and other parts of the world.

Messages to non-liberated [illegible] enemy and enemy-occupied territory should be sent to the British Red Cross, Foreign Relations Record Bureau, Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

Each message should consist of not more than 25 words, excluding address, and the charge for each message, including reply, is 15 lire. Full name, address and nationality of sender and addressee should be given and the messages are transmitted on to an International Red Cross form for [illegible] through the International Red Cross at Geneva.

Red Cross messages to Allied territory and newly liberated territory should also be forwarded to the Bureau, consisting of not more than 25 words, excluding address. No charge is made for such messages, which are sent by the quickest channels available. As [illegible] available, however, enquiries are [illegible] to use the normal postal [illegible].

4749

Enquiries as to the welfare and whereabouts of relatives and close friends in other countries and enquiries for Allied Prisoners of War may also be forwarded to the Bureau, giving the full name, address, nationality and relationship of the enquirer and the full [illegible] and place of birth and [illegible] whether single, married or [illegible]

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Information [illegible] such messages may be obtained by [illegible] to the Italian Red Cross [illegible] Red Cross. Foreign Relations Department personnel [illegible] Red Cross are assigned to the Bureau to deal with inquiries and [illegible] and error Displaced Persons in Italy, on [illegible] Allied and Axis and other parts of the world.

Messages to prisoners of war in Axis and occupied territory should be sent to the [illegible] Red Cross, Foreign Relations Record Bureau, Displaced Persons and Base Section Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

Each message should consist of not more than 25 words, excluding address, and the charge for each message, including reply, is 15 lire. Full name, address, nationality of sender and addressee should be [illegible] and the messages are transmitted on to an International Red Cross form for despatch through the International Red Cross at Geneva.

Red Cross messages to Allied territory and newly liberated territory should also be forwarded to the Bureau, consisting of not more than 25 words, excluding address. No charge is made for such messages, which are sent by the quickest channels available. As soon as postal facilities become available, however, inquirers are urged to use the normal postal service.

4740

Inquiries as to the welfare and whereabouts of relatives and close friends in other countries and inquiries for Allied Prisoners of War may also be forwarded to the Bureau, giving the full name, address, nationality and relationship of the inquirer and the full name, last known address, nationality, sex and place of birth and profession of the enquiree, and another whether single, married or widow.

Inquiries for British Prisoners of War in enemy hands should be forwarded with all necessary details to British Red Cross HQ, South Europe Commission, Central Mediterranean Force.

Inquiries concerning Italian civilians, whether civilians or Prisoners of War should be directed to the Italian Red Cross, "Via Public", Rome. This is the national Red Cross of Italy, is fully recognized by the International Red Cross at Geneva and works in

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
POLITICAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

14/1/21

1 December 1944

Press Release - Italy

The 23rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 1, 1944, under the chairmanship of Vincenzo Bulnteria, the Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the Five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	France
General Ivan Soudeyarov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Colonel J.M. Findlay on the functions and problems of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation SubCommission of the Allied Commission.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

145/1/PRB 30 November 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

As a result of theft of paraffin wax used in the manufacture of candles from a supply depot at Naples, there will be no allotment of candles for public sale after the middle of December, the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

Investigation has shown that 220 tons of wax have disappeared from the depot, bringing to a standstill the manufacture of Italian candles, which used imported wax. Shortages have also occurred in shipments of wax from Bari to Naples, officials added.

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

PROVISIONAL SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.A.
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

14/1/PRB 30 November 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Requests by Italians for derequisitioning of industrial premises should be made through the channels of the Italian Government and not by direct application to any Allied agency, the Allied Commission said today.

The application procedure is as follows :

1. - The Italian manufacturer or owner of the requisitioned factory or shop makes formal application for derequisitioning to the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor at 15 Via Flavia, Rome.

2. - The Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor examines the request and forwards it with recommendations, to the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

3. - The Industry Sub-Commission under screens the request on the basis of its importance for allied essential civilian needs and for availability of power and raw materials.

4. - After this screening, the request will be presented to the Industrial Co-ordination Committee of the Allied Local Resources Br. 1 of AMGOT, which will make the final decision.

The original application will then receive his reply from the Italian Government's Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

145/1/PRB

30 November 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

EXHIBITION OF MASTERPIECES OF EUROPEAN PAINTING in the the Palazzo Venezia will continue throughout the month of December. Hours: daily, including Sundays and holidays, 0900 - 1600. Entrance in Piazza Venezia opposite Rome Allied Area Command. Admission 20 Lire (proceeds for the people of Italian national monuments damaged by war).

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

140/1/PRB 30 November 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

The Rear Army Control Line, defining the zone limits of AMG territory where civilian movement is restricted in accordance with AMG regulations, has been moved forward, the Allied Commission announced today.

The new line is just north of the following places from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian Sea: Fano, Urbino, Sansepolcro, Arezzo, Siena, Colle di Val D'Elsa and Cecina.

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED COMMISSION
AND THE
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

144/1/2PR 30 December 1944

Expect Release Immediate

Gifts from Americans to relatives and friends living in Italy are due to arrive here soon, the Communications Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

Regulations limit each sender to one gift package a month, but allied postal authorities here expect to handle as many as one thousand 40 pound mail bags full of gift for Italians before Christmas. The parcels may contain food, clothing, medicines and toilet articles and must not exceed four pounds in weight or 25 dollars in value.

After inspection by censors the packages will be sent parcel post by military ship transport to the Italian ports of Palermo, Naples and possibly Leghorn for delivery by allied transport to Italian post offices in Palermo, Naples, Rome and Vatican City.

Owing to the scarcity of transport United States postal authorities have already advised senders that addresses must live within the city limits of Palermo, Naples or Rome including Vatican City, the four places to which gift packages may be mailed. To facilitate delivery of the gifts in these cities Italian postal authorities have worked out a system for sorting and storing them until the addressee can be advised by post card to come and get his package.

This service, which the Communications Sub-Commission informs will continue after the Christmas rush on into the new year, will be extended as soon as the necessary transport to accommodate the

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

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thousand 10 pound mail bags full of gift for Italians before Christmas. The parcels may contain food, clothing, medicines and trifle articles and must not exceed four pounds in weight or 15 dollars in value.

After inspection by military officers the packages will be hand carried past by military air transport to the Italian ports of Palermo, Naples and Brindisi. Delivery for delivery by allied transport to Italian post offices in Palermo, Naples, Rome and Vatican City.

Owing to the lack of transport United States postal authorities have already advised senders that addressees must live within the city limits of Palermo, Naples or Rome including Vatican City, the four places to which gift packages may be mailed. To facilitate delivery of the gifts in these cities Italian postal authorities have opened out a postal for sorting and storing them until the addressee can be at hand to post card to come and get his package.

This service, which the demobilization sub-Commission informs will continue after the Christmas rush on into the new year, will be extended as soon as the necessary transport to accommodate the great weight of parcel post traffic is available.

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

HEADQUARTERS A.E.F. COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

143/1/PRB November 29, 1944.

FOR RELEASE - IMMEDIATELY.

Further detachments of some of the newly equipped Italian units will be in NOW in the next few days. One such column is expected to march by way of the [illegible] to Piazza Venezia, Some Italians between Tivoli and Rome on Friday I saw upon the people of Rome which is the greatest opportunity of saving lives.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

142/1/PRB 26 November 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

The most recently developed bacteriological culture for the production of a cattle vaccine against brucellosis has just arrived in Italy from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The vaccine is expected to save Italian cattle from infectious abortions and help reduce human undulant fever whose organism is carried in the raw milk of infected cattle.

The order for the vaccine was put in when the Veterinary Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission observed that Italian cattle were falling victim in increasing numbers to brucellosis.

The Department of Agriculture's culture has been forwarded together with instructions for producing the vaccine in quantity to the Veterinary Division of the Italian Ministry of Interior.

The Allied Commission anticipates the Italian government's plans for large scale production of the vaccine will permit the immunization of cattle and dairy herds throughout Italy. The first dairy cattle to be vaccinated will be large herds on the outskirts of Rome.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
RE ITS RELATIONS, RAOUL

141/1/SRD

26 November 1944

Press Release - Italians

Rebuilding a railroad in war ravaged Italy is an problem if you go about it in the right way according to Major Huston J. Crippen, ARC Officer with the Eighth Army in Italy.

Several months ago Major Huston J. Crippen, formerly a New York publisher, entered Rieti with the British Eighth Army and found railwaymen despondently surveying their burnt out stock and damaged sheds and track. Acting on the fact that the people of Rieti missed their railroad and assuming they would be willing to work to get it back again, he called a meeting. A committee was formed, volunteer workers rallied to the cause and before long the Rieti railroad was the number one reconstruction project in the province.

Owing to the seriousness of war damage, the new line was completely landlocked without any connection with any main line terminus. Nevertheless, Italian railroad men pushed ahead, repairing up, realigning and relaying track, removing mines and debris from tunnels, rebuilding stations and repairing the large and one small locomotive. With an abandoned German truck brought down from the mountains serving as a crane and pushing might fly with one bare, they got four cars back onto the rails.

After weeks of hard labor 13 miles of roadworthy track stretched through the mountains from Rieti to Antrodoco and Train Number 3310 was ready. There was a ceremonial opening with AMG and local officials standing on the footplates of the small engine as it pulled a massive wagon lits restaurant car left by the Germans crammed on this occasion with Italian officials and gaily dressed peasant women.

Recently a shortage of fuel threatened a crisis, but the report of the proud operators, happy passengers and watchers in the fields who look up, set their hooks and wave as it passes by, prompted Transportation Sub Commission to make special recommendation to the Military Railroad Service which granted the necessary coal.

Today, Train Number 3310, which may be the small engine with the massive Wagon Lits or the large engine with all four cars, carries all manner of goods and persons on a daily round trip schedule between Rieti and Antrodoco. The people of Rieti have their railroad back.

[illegible] the Allied Army in Italy.

Several months ago Major Clayton D. Crippen, formerly a New York publisher, entered Biella with the Allied Military Army and found railway [illegible] temporarily abandoning their posts out of fear and leaving shops and track. Acting on the idea that the people of Biella should have their railroad and assuming that [illegible] would be willing to work to get it back again, he called a meeting. A committee was formed, volunteer workers rallied to the cause and before long the Biella railroad was the number one reconstruction project in the area.

Owing to the seriousness of war [illegible], the new line was completely [illegible] blocked. There was no connection with any main line terminus. Nevertheless, Italian [illegible] started ahead, tearing up, salvaging and relaying track, removing rubble and debris from tunnels, rebuilding stations and repairing the large and one small locomotive. With an abandoned German truck brought down from the mountains serving as a crane and pushing mighty hard with one hand, they got four cars back into the rails.

After weeks of hard labor 12 miles of roadworthy track stretched through the countryside from Biella to Introbbio and Train Number 3310 was ready. There was a ceremonial opening with [illegible] and local officials standing on the locomotive as the small engine as it pulled a massive Wagon Lits restaurant car left in the Germans crammed on this occasion with Italian cyclists and gaily dressed peasant women.

Recently a shortage of fuel threatened a crisis, but the reports of the grind operators, happy passengers and watchers in the fields who look up, set their [illegible] and wave as it passes by, prompted Transportation Sub Commission to make special recommendation to the Military Railroad Service which granted the necessary coal.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

14C/1/PRB

22 November 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

The great works of art in Florence, kept in hiding for four and a half years, are now at last to be brought out so that they can be seen and enjoyed by the Allied troops and by the art-loving Florentine public, it was announced today by Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, chief of Fifth Army AMG. Under the auspices of Fifth Army, and due to the special interest of Lieut. General Clark, a great exhibition of Tuscan art is being arranged in Florence, by Italian officials of the Superintendency of Galleries in cooperation with Monuments and Fine Arts Officer for AMG Toscana Region.

The exhibition, planned to open in late November or in the early days of December, will occupy the rooms of the Uffizi Gallery formerly dedicated to the Tuscan school, and many of the masterpieces will be replaced in their original position on the walls, along with related works which have never been in Florence before, and are here for the first time as refugees from the war. The exhibition will represent the whole history of Tuscan painting from the thirteenth through the sixteenth century in terms of some of its greatest masterpieces. Works by Giotto, Cimabue, Duccio, the Lorenzetti, Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Paolo Uccello, Domenico Veneziano, and many of the other great Tuscan artists will be on the walls, under ideal conditions of lighting and hanging.

It is no easy task to give such an exhibition in a section as thoroughly devastated as Tuscany. The Uffizi Gallery itself has been badly damaged by the German demolitions in neighboring areas and extensive work is necessary to recondition even a small section of it for the purpose. Many of the finest works of art from the galleries of Florence have been taken away by the Germans, ostensibly to Northern Italy to "protect" them from the Allies, and many hundreds of others are in mountain refuges such as castles and monasteries, rendered utterly inaccessible by blown bridges and swollen rivers. But due to the especial interest of Fifth Army and the efforts of both AMG and Italian officials some at least of the problems will be overcome, enough to make an exhibition of Tuscan art which will be impossible to match anywhere in the world.

The opening of this exhibition of painting, expected to last through the winter, will be followed by an exhibition of Tuscan sculpture at the Bargello Museum, in which the two great pulpits from Pisa, one by Niccolo and the other by Giovanni Pisano will be shown together for the first time, in addition to many other masterpieces of Tuscan sculpture. And at last it is expected to begin the demolition of the air raid protections which for all these years have masked the great monuments of fresco painting and

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

in Florence, by Italian officials of the Superintendency of Galleries in cooperation with Monuments and Fine Arts Officer for AMG Toscana Region.

The exhibition, planned to open in late November or in the early days of December, will occupy the rooms of the Uffizi Gallery formerly dedicated to the Tuscan school, and many of the masterpieces will be replaced in their original position on the walls, along with related works which have never been in Florence before, and are here for the first time as refugees from the war. The exhibition will represent the whole history of Tuscan painting from the thirteenth through the sixteenth century in terms of some of its greatest masterpieces. Works by Giotto, Cimabue, Duccio, the Lorenzetti, Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Paolo Uccello, Domenico Veneziano, and many of the other great Tuscan artists will be on the walls, under ideal conditions of lighting and hanging.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

22 November 1944

135/4/PRB

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

The world-famed statue of Moses by Michelangelo has been cleaned of its protective covering and is now on view in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli which is located in the neighborhood of the Colisseum and Via Cavour, the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.C. 354
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

136/1/243

November 22, 1944

Press Release - ~~Immediate~~. 1800 hrs.

Detachments of some of the newly equipped and reorganized Italian Divisions which have been training in South Italy will be passing through ROME on their way northward during the next few days.

One such column consisting of troops of all arms in their new vehicles and with battle equipment, is expected to proceed by way of the Colosseum, Piazza Venezia, Corso Umberto and Via Flaminia between 1100 and 1200 hours on Friday the 24th November.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
-- PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/137/PRB

November 20,1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

To provide officials of the Italian Government and of the Allies with basic data for developing and carrying through a maximum production and harvest of the most essential agricultural, forestry and fisheries crops in 1945, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, in collaboration with the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, have issued a detailed report for guidance, it was announced today.

Copies of the Report, which is in Italian and English, are being distributed to all key Italian agricultural officials and Allied field officials down to Provincial levels, in areas already liberated.

Preparation of the proposed programme was begun in May 1944. It was impossible, however, to formulate a livestock plan until an authoritative census of livestock could be made, but emphasis has been laid on encouraging the production of early maturing forms of livestock such as rabbits, pigs and sheep, since a slightly less than normal forage crop is contemplated in Italy in 1945, under the plan.

The basic economic policy of the Allies of reviving economic life and stimulating production in order to reduce to a minimum Italian demands on Allied sources, and of developing Italy as a source of supply for further operations, has been a guiding principle. A long term plan for Italian agriculture is not envisaged. The overall criterion in any emergency rehabilitation is saving of shipping space and conserving Allied supplies. Any demands for import of raw materials needed for Italian agriculture must be justified as being necessary for increasing production towards the general war effort.

Under war conditions any forecast of crop production becomes speculative, officials said. 1936 data have been used as being on a more accurate and realistic basis.

The following figures of the estimated agricultural production, for the whole of Italy, including areas not yet liberated, are shown in comparison with figures for the same crops in 1936.

CROP	Production in quintals 1945	1936
Wheat	50,357,210	61,118,650
Rye	1,272,045	1,321,960
Barley	2,153,726	1,925,780

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Allied military officials down to Provincial levels, in areas already liberated.

Preparation of the proposed programme was begun in May 1944. It was impossible, however, to formulate a livestock plan until an authoritative census of livestock could be made, but emphasis has been laid on encouraging the production of early maturing forms of livestock such as rabbits, pigs and sheep, since a slightly less than normal forage crop is contemplated in Italy in 1945, under the plan.

The basic economic policy of the Allies of reviving economic life and stimulating production in order to reduce to a minimum Italian demands on Allied sources, and of developing Italy as a source of supply for further operations, has been a guiding principle. A long term plan for Italian agriculture is not envisaged. The overall criterion in any emergency rehabilitation is saving of shipping space and conserving Allied supplies. Any demands for import of raw materials needed for Italian agriculture must be justified as being necessary for increasing production towards the general war effort.

Under war conditions any forecast of crop production becomes speculative, officials said. 1936 data have been used as being on a more accurate and realistic basis.

The following figures of the estimated agricultural production, for the whole of Italy, including areas not yet liberated, are shown in comparison with figures for the same crops in 1936.

CROP	Production in quintals 1945	1936
Wheat	57,357,210	61,118,650
Rye	1,272,045	1,321,950
Barley	2,153,725	1,925,780
Oats	4,183,755	4,783,000
Rice	8,441,605	7,339,806
Corn	27,742,350	30,610,900
Horse beans	3,982,249	5,244,740
Other dried legumes	3,075,310	3,454,370
Potatoes	32,453,650	26,379,630
Tomatoes	8,578,710	9,655,850
Truck crops	21,916,300	17,800,020
Sugar beets	30,397,600	26,128,350
Tobacco	485,836	421,703
Hemp (Fibre)	772,050	898,180
" (Seed)	41,029	35,850

/Cotton

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

F1/135/PRB

November 16th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

On the joint recommendation of the Allied Commission and of the United military employers of civilian labor in liberated Italy, the Allied Forces Local Executives Board has authorized a general wage increase to all employees of the Armed Forces in Italian Government territory, effective in November 1944, in order to meet the increased cost of living, it was announced today.

The increases range from 40 to 60 lire a day, the larger amount applying to employees in the lower pay categories. These increases constitute a temporary cost of living bonus which is added to the workers' present pay predicated on the basic wage of October 1, 1944.

Examples of how the new increases will affect present pay scales follow :

> A worker now receiving 85 lire a day will get a total increase of 60 lire, making his new wage 145 lire.
>
> A worker getting 140 lire a day will receive an increase of 50 lire, making his new wage 190 lire.
>
> A worker earning as much as 185 will have an extra 40 lire, bringing his wage up to 225 lire.

In granting the increases, the Armed Forces recognized the necessity of an upward adjustment in wages to meet higher prices, so that there should be no impediment to the constant and uninterrupted flow of supplies, skilled labor needed in support of military operations.

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in Italian Government territory, effective to 1 November 1944, in order to meet the increased cost of living, it was announced today.

The increases range from 40 to 90 lire a day, the larger amount applying to employees in the lower pay categories. These increases constitute a temporary cost of living bonus which is added to the workers' present pay predicated on the basic rate of October 1, 1944.

Examples of how the new increases will affect present pay scales follow :

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>
> A worker earning 140 lire a day will receive an increase of 50 lire, making his new wage 190 lire.
>
> A worker earning as much as 185 will have an extra 40 lire, bringing his wage up to 225 lire.

In granting the increases, the Allied Forces recognized the necessity of an upward adjustment in wages to meet higher prices, so that there should be no impediment to the constant and uninterrupted flow of adequate, skilled labor needed in support of military operations.

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MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED CO. COMM
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/135/PRB November 17th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The 95th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 17, 1944, under the chairmanship of Count de Marville, French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

George Exintaris	Greece
General Zoubloff	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Josip Smoljanac	Yugoslavia

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on recent political events in liberated Italy.

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.0200

[illegible]

[illegible]

PR/94/[illegible]

[illegible] October 1944

[illegible] Immediate.

The Fifth Army of the Italian Air Force attacked approximately 1,100 enemy motor vehicles of all types, particularly the column of 50 cars and trucks between Rovigo and [illegible] on and Tuesday in the course of one day's service this week, it was announced today.

33 vehicles were destroyed, including 3 mobile gun and a further [illegible] were seriously damaged, including a armoured car 13 bombing and cannon and machine gun fire.

Italian Spitfire and Airacobra Fighter-Bombers also [illegible] a bridge North of Ravenna on the Jurvago road, scoring two direct hits.

Anti-aircraft reaction was severe, particularly over the [illegible] columns.

Death and injuries [illegible] in the course of one day's [illegible] this week, it was [illegible] study.

23 soldiers [illegible] killed, including a [illegible] and a further 15 were seriously injured, including a wounded car by bombing and cannon and machine gun fire.

Italian jet fire and airborne rocket-bombs [illegible] a bridge north of [illegible] on the Suez canal, killing two Israeli men.

Anti-aircraft reaction was [illegible], particularly over the U.S. [illegible].

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RP/153/PP

November 16th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

A considerable increase in crime in Rome has reported today by Major General [illegible], Director of Rome-Caserta Region of the Allied Commission.

For the week ended 4th October crimes were 28 per cent higher than the previous week, there were two murders, four assaults, seven robberies committed in the week before.

Condition improved, the week followed more than half white officers by which only increased were 70 per cent. Lower, which is directly responsible for the increase of a large range of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] said.

Total serious crimes in the Rome Area weeks were :

Last week 2nd October -	[illegible]
Week ended 9th November	73
Week ended 16th November	84

[illegible] 30 [illegible] for crimes in this period.

Increased mobile patrols of Allied Military Police, Carabinieri and Carpetti and are now patrolling the city every night in some 30 vehicles [illegible] the safety of the public after dark.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/102/PRB

14 November 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

All the glass tops on desks in Allied Commission buildings will be removed to provide glass for windowless Italian hospitals and schools this winter, the Allied Commission announced today in listing measures to be taken for relief to the devastated areas south of Rome where the battles for the capital were fought last spring.

The so-called devastated areas, sites of some of the Italian campaign's most furious fighting in the breakthrough of the Hitler Line, lie in the Provinces of Littoria, Frosinone, Aquila, Chieti and Pescara, with portions of the Provinces of Naples and Campobasso also included. Population in the area which can be termed destitute, that is, without any resources of their own, is estimated at 300,000, of whom more than a third are children, according to Lieut.Col.A.D. Bonham-Carter (B), executive officer for the provinces in the Lazio-Umbria Region, who has been drawing up a headquarters relief program.

The area, which includes portions of the Lazio-Umbria Region on the west and the Marche-Abruzzi Region on the east, is entirely in Italian Government territory. Two AG teams are already at work in the Marche-Abruzzi Region and more officers are being called from assignments on the static military front to assist as necessary in the emergency relief program.

The population cannot be evacuated, first, because there are so few places they can be taken to; second, because of lack of equipment and transport for such a mammoth operation; third, and most important, because they do not want to leave their homes or what is left of their homes, only 100, for example, having agreed to leave shattered Frosinone.

People are now living in smashed houses, shacks made of rubble, caves and even dugouts and, of course, are doubling up with friends or relatives lucky enough to have homes still in one piece. There are also a few fortunates with tents. Water is no problem, except for

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

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The area, which includes portions of the Lazio-Umbria Region on the west and the Marche-Abruzzi Region on the east, is entirely in Italian Government territory. Two AC teams are already at work in the Marche-Abruzzi Region and more officers are being called from assignments on the static military front to assist as necessary in the emergency relief program.

The population cannot be evacuated, first, because there are so few places they can be taken to; second, because of lack of equipment and transport for such a mammoth operation; third, and most important, because they do not want to leave their homes or what is left of their homes, only 1%, for example, having agreed to leave shattered Frosinone.

People are now living in smashed houses, shacks made of rubble, caves and even dugouts and, of course, are doubling up with friends or relatives lucky enough to have homes still in one piece. There are also a few fortunates with tents. Water is no problem, except for Isernia, where a water-cart still delivers a ration of one liter of water a day. The American relief committee for Italy and the Red Cross are cooperating to provide clothing, which is also lacking.

Food, naturally, is the chief problem. The area has no local resources at all, resources which are the usual means at present of supplementing the AC ration officially distributed. The mined fields have made it impossible to plant crops, even for late harvest, not to mention the impossibility of repairing power lines and bridges with mines about. Soup kitchens may be started later but at present only children in schools are getting lunches. There is also an attempt being made to give an

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increased ration, even though a special ruling has already made available to the area two supplementary foods given only to urban communities over 50,000 population. This means that for the four winter "danger" months there should be provided 10,800 tons of bread, 5,600 tons of pasta, 1,400 tons of sugar, 3,600 tons of milk, 3,600 tons of dried vegetables, 3,600 tons of dehydrated soup, 2,160 tons of cheese and meat and a regular ration of soap and salt. Transport of food to the area rather than transport in the area is the difficulty. The tough job in the distribution of food in the devastated areas will be to the isolated mountain hamlets where rains, snow, bad side-roads and blown bridges keep the residents in their homes the winter long.

Public health is generally good, but medical supplies for the isolated places must be provided before the hamlets become inaccessible. Ambulances are also scarce but a Friends Unit may lend a hand to meet this lack. Blankets are acutely needed - 60,000 of them. Attempts are being made to obtain several thousand from the British Graves Registration Service. The British wrap their dead in a blanket before burial. It is proposed to substitute another form of shroud and use the blankets for the Italian destitute.

While regional public works engineers are set to make priority repairs on houses and bridges where possible, emergency repair of houses is being planned with canvas. Some 30,000 square meters are now available and more sought. Until tiles and cement are found, the canvas will at least make some houses weatherproof for the time being. The housing program started by the Italian Government will not make any houses ready for occupancy until next spring, so has to be counted out as a practical measure. A few places near the area are sought as temporary re-location centers where the very old can be moved until a home in their own neighborhood can be made ready. Florence has some hotels which the military authorities will be asked to de-requisition for this purpose.

The Italian Government, through the Finance Sub-Commission, will also be asked urgently to make an immediate appropriation of funds and to eliminate administrative technicalities in getting aid to the area.

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Public health is generally good, but medical supplies for the isolated places must be provided before the hamlets become inaccessible. Ambulances are also scarce but a Friends Unit may lend a hand to meet this lack. Blankets are acutely needed - 80,000 of them. Attempts are being made to obtain several thousand from the British Prisoner Registration Service. The British wrap their dead in a blanket before burial. It is proposed to substitute another form of shroud and use the blankets for the Italian destitute.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/101/PRB

14 November 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The work of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission in protecting Italian archives for posterity should be of real encouragement to scholars who will wish later to unravel the tangled coils of history, Mr. Frederick W. Shipman, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., said today after a visit of inspection here.

Safety of archives in Italy has been aided by the appointment of specialist officers who have had experience in the National Archives at Washington and at the Public Records Office in London, whose secretary, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, also has recently visited Italy.

The archives organisation provides for the safeguarding of all collections of documents, not only for precious manuscripts of historical importance but for current records, administrative, legal and the like, the preservation of which may be of vital importance in the restoration of normal life.

Special attention has been given, according to Mr. Shipman, to the listing of repositories and the locating of displaced material with a view to providing for its safety through normal military channels. Where damage has been incurred advice has been provided as to the necessary first aid measures and the machinery set in motion for the repair of buildings, the finding of labour to rescue documents from under ruins or whatever other steps may be necessary. Through this summer and autumn one officer has worked regularly with the 5th and 6th Armies entering cities in the early steps of occupation. Another officer based on Rome has worked closely with the Central Italian Archive Service co-ordinating general arrangements for the control of records and the personnel in charge of them. Collaboration has also been close between the Officers of the Sub-Commission and the Vatican for the protection of Ecclesiastical Archives.

The greatest loss to records so far has been the deliberate burning by the Germans in September, 1943 of the most valuable part of the Naples Archives but this

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The greatest loss to records so far has been the deliberate burning by the Germans in September, 1943 of the most valuable part of the Naples Archives but this happily is an isolated instance of wanton destruction Mr. Shipman said. In the heavily fought-over country between Cassino and Rome the Archives of the Abbey and priceless MSS from other centres were safely transferred to the Vatican but there was much work to be done on the mass of material remaining in badly damaged buildings. In Umbria and Marche repositories have suffered lightly. The very important Archives of the Tuscan cities, Florence, Pisa, Siena, Livorno and Lucca have provided many problems but the Archives have in each case escaped severe damage. At Pisa the State Archive building was heavily mined and booby-trapped and at Florence the building was blasted

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by the demolitions on the Arno. From Siena the Germans stole certain beautifully bound mediaeval records which were found in the place of taking to which they had been moved outside the city, but this is the only serious loss known through looting.

Among the Italians, Mr. Sniegan added, there is appreciation of the importance of this work and co-operation has been good. A leading official has pointed out that in the present circumstances, without the Sub-Commission, little effective care could be provided particularly in areas still under direct Military Government or where severe disorganisation of normal civilian life has occurred. It is realised that as a result of Allied efforts losses have been reduced and that something approaching a complete survey of Italian Archives is being built up of future interest equally to scholars and administrators.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CO. IN ICC
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PR/PIO/EMD

November 14th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

As a result of numerous leaks due to ammunition and other military stores in the Bari area, the Territorial Commissioner of the Southern Region has been given authority to appoint and convene Allied military courts for trial of violations observed with such thefts, the Legal Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

Two Allied officers have already been sent to the area to prosecute persons charged with ammunition thefts. The number of legal officers will be shortly increased to ten there. The Italian penal code will be applied.

The Southern Region comprises the Italian mainland south of the northern boundaries of the provinces of Teglia, Campobasso and Isernia. It is Italian Government territory. The Allies have reserved the right to hold ANP courts there as need arises.

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with two [illegible], the legal jurisdiction of the Allied Occupation authorities.

Two Allied officers have already been sent to the area to prosecute persons charged with smuggling [illegible]. The number of legal officers will be shortly increased to two [illegible]. The Italian penal code will be applied.

The Northern Region comprises the Italian mainland south of the northern boundaries of the Provinces of Frosinone, Campobasso and Foggia. It is Italian government territory. The Allies have removed the right to hold AMG courts there as [illegible] ceased.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

D1/129/PRB

10 November 1944.

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF COMMODORE ELLERY W. STONE, USNR.

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR, who is said to be one of the few reserve officers promoted to flag rank in the United States Navy, has been serving as Deputy Commissioner to the then Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Lieutenant General Sir Frank Noel MacFarlane, since last February, and as Acting Chief Commissioner since late June when General MacFarlane left.

As one of the original members of the Allied Military Mission to Italy, Commodore Stone arrived in Italy on September 15, 1943, as head of the Communications Section of the Allied Military Mission. An authority on communications and radio, Commodore Stone's first task in Italy was also one of the most vital - that of insuring that Italian communications become as effective an aid as possible to the campaign for the liberation of Italy.

Recalled to active duty with the Navy in May, 1943, Commodore Stone's first assignment was as Naval chief of staff to Vice Admiral William Glassford, U.S.N., who headed the mission appointed by President Roosevelt to French West Africa.

In re-entering active service, Admiral Stone left behind him in civilian life the posts of President and Director of the Postal Telegraph System of the United States. A member of the Naval Reserve since World War I, the Commodore had been deferred from active duty during the time of negotiations leading to the merger of his corporation and the Western Union to form one telegraph system in the U.S. He had been president of Postal Telegraph since December 18,1942 and before that had been executive vice president since 1938.

Commodore Stone was a pioneer in radio-telegraph communications. After having served in communications during the World War I as District Communications Officer of the Eleventh Naval District on the Pacific Coast, he was president of the Federal Telegraph Company which operated radio-telegraph service between the major cities along the Pacific Coast and which also established the first circuit from the American mainland to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Federal Telegraph Company was later acquired by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and was renamed the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Commodore Stone then became executive vice president of Mackay Radio. Later he was advanced to the post of vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in charge of its radio operations and of All-America Cables and Radio, one of the two [illegible]

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

0212

Mac Farlane, since late February, and as Acting Chief Commissioner since late June when General MacFarlane left.

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As an expert administrator of cable and radio traffic systems in America, Commodore Stone has often been called to give expert testimony before committees of the United States Congress framing new laws on communications. Author of a standard work on his specialty, "Elements of Radio Communications", he has also had papers published in the "Proceedings" of the American Institute of Radio Engineers and in the United States Naval Institute.

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

0214

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/127 November 10th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA on Right. Hon. Harold MacMillan.

Mr. MacMillan, who is a member of the noted British publishing family and who has been British Resident Minister at AFHQ since 1942 and former British representative on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy with the title of United Kingdom High Commissioner, started his career after World War I, in which he served in the Special Reserve of the Grenadier Guards and was wounded three times.

He is the son of the late Maurice Crawford MacMillan. In 1920 he married Dorothy Evelyn, daughter of the ninth Duke of Devonshire. He was educated at Eton, where he was a scholar, and at Balliol College, Oxford University.

In 1919-1920 Mr. MacMillan was aide-de-camp to the Governor General of Canada. He contested for Parliament at Stockton-on Tees in 1923 and was elected a member from that constituency in 1924 until 1929 and then from 1931 to the present. He was Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Ministry of Supply in 1940-1942 and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Colonies in 1942. He was also made a Privy Councillor in 1942.

His publications include : "Industry and the State, "1927; "Reconstruction, " 1933; "The Middle Way," 1938, and "Economic Aspects of Defence," 1939. His clubs are the Carlton, Turf and

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AMG 354
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/128/PRB

10 November 1944.

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON COMMODORE ELLERY W. STONE, USNR.

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR, who is said to be one of the few reserve officers promoted to flag rank in the United States Navy, has been serving as Deputy Commissioner to the then Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Lieutenant General Sir Frank Noel MacFarlane, since last February, and as Acting Chief Commissioner since late June when General MacFarlane left.

As one of the original members of the Allied Military Mission to Italy, Commodore Stone arrived in Italy on September 15, 1943, as head of the Communications Section of the Allied Military Mission. An authority on communications and radio, Commodore Stone's first task in Italy was also one of the most vital - that of insuring that Italian communications become as effective an aid as possible to the Campaign for the liberation of Italy.

Recalled to active duty with the Navy in May, 1943, Commodore Stone's first assignment was as Naval chief of staff to Vice Admiral William Glassford, U.S.N., who headed the mission appointed by President Roosevelt to French West Africa.

In re-entering active service, Admiral Stone left behind him in civilian life the posts of President and Director of the Postal Telegraph System of the United States. A member of the Naval Reserve since World War I, the Commodore had been deferred from active duty during the time of negotiations leading to the merger of his corporation and the Western Union to form one telegraph system in the U.S. He had been president of Postal Telegraph since December 18,1942 and before that had been executive vice president since 1938.

Commodore Stone was a pioneer in radio-telegraph communications. After having served in communications during the World War I as District Communications Officer of the Eleventh Naval District on the Pacific Coast, he was president of the Federal Telegraph Company which operated radio-telegraph service between the major cities along the Pacific Coast and which also established the first circuit from the American mainland to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Federal Telegraph Company was later acquired by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and was renamed the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Commodore Stone then became

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

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Commodore Stone was a pioneer in radio-telegraph communications. After having served in communications during the World War I as District Communications Officer of the Eleventh Naval District on the Pacific Coast, he was president of the Federal Telegraph Company which operated radio-telegraph service between the major cities along the Pacific Coast and which also established the first circuit from the American mainland to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Federal Telegraph Company was later acquired by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and was renamed the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Commodore Stone then became executive vice president of Mackay Radio. Later he was advanced to the post of vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in charge of its radio operations and of All-America Cables and Radio, one of the two largest cable systems of the United States. From this last post, he went to become executive vice president of Postal Telegraph and then president.

As an expert administrator of cable and radio traffic systems in America, Commodore Stone has often been called to give expert testimony before committees of the United States Congress framing new laws on communications. Author of a standard work on his specialty, "Elements of Radio Communications", he has also had papers published in the "Proceedings" of the American Institute of Radio Engineers and in the United States Naval Institute.

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The Commodore was born in California. His wife - Louise Wardwell Stone and family in New York. Of his four children, three daughters and a son, his eldest daughter is now a Lieutenant in the Waves of the U.S. Navy.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/P1/127

November 10th, 1944

Press Bulletin - Immediate.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA on Right. Hon. Harold Macmillan.

Mr. Macmillan, who is a member of the noted British publishing family and who has been British Resident Minister at AFHQ since 1942 and former British representative on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy with the title of United Kingdom High Commissioner, started his career after World War I, in which he served in the Special Reserve of the Grenadier Guards and was wounded three times.

He is the son of the late Maurice Crawford Macmillan. In 1920 he married Dorothy Evelyn, daughter of the ninth Duke of Devonshire. He was educated at Eton, where he was a scholar, and at Balliol College, Oxford University.

In 1919-1920 Mr. Macmillan was aide-de-camp to the Governor General of Canada. He contested for Parliament at Stockton-on Tees in 1923 and was elected a member from that constituency in 1924 until 1929 and then from 1931 to the present. He was Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Ministry of Supply in 1940-1942 and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Colonies in 1942. He was also made a Privy Councillor in 1942.

His publications include : "Industry and the State," 1927; "Reconstruction," 1933; "The Middle Way," 1938, and "Economic Aspects of Defence," 1939. His clubs are the Carlton, Surf and

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/125/PRB

November 4th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

A fortnightly issue of 300 grams of pasta or flour has been authorised in all areas north of the northern boundaries of Campobasso-Naples Provinces, effective at once, the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

This is an initial step in the efforts being made to bring this part of Italy into line with the South on the bread/pasta ration.

0221

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/125/PRB

November 3rd, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

In order to correct certain misstatements which have been current regarding infant mortality in Rome, the following official figures are issued. They cover the period January, 1943 to September, 1944, during which latter month, it may be noted, infant mortality was the lowest since January and lower than the same month last year.

The infant mortality rate for a given period is calculated by means of the following formula, which is the standard scientific measure adopted by international convention :

Infant Mortality Rate : $\frac{\text{Number of deaths infants under 1 year of age}}{\text{Number of registered live births.}} \times 1000$

	1943			1944		
	Live Births	Deaths under 1 year of age	Infant mortality Rate	Live Births	Deaths under 1 year of age	Infant Mortality Rate
Jan	2457	265	107.8	2648	214	80.8
Feb	2239	180	80.3	2405	223	92.7
Mar	2554	170	66.5	2355	247	104.4
Apr	2336	148	63.3	2078	227	109.2
May	2383	205	86.0	1792	274	152.9
June	2259	287	127.0	2077	393	189.2
July	2351	219	93.1	1979	438	221.3
Aug	1902	238	125.1	2004	298	148.7
Sep	[illegible]					

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	1 9 4 3			1 9 4 4		
	Live Births	Deaths under 1 year of age	Infant mortality Rate	Live Births	Deaths under 1 year of age	Infant Mortality Rate
Jan	2457	263	107.8	2548	214	80.8
Feb	2239	180	80.3	2405	223	92.7
Mar	2554	170	66.5	2363	247	104.4
Apr	2336	148	63.3	2078	227	109.2
May	2393	205	86.0	1792	274	152.9
June	2259	287	127.0	2077	393	189.2
July	2351	219	93.1	1979	438	221.3
Aug	1902	238	125.1	2004	298	148.7
Sep	1909	185	96.9	1890	170	89.9
Oct	1984	202	101.8			
Nov	2048	204	99.6			
Dec	2170	191	88.0			

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/124/PRB

November 3rd, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The 24th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 3rd, 1944, under the chairmanship of Pietro Badoglio, Acting Prime Minister Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :-

Comte de Dampierre	France
George Kennard	Greece
General Kuzmenov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States

Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events and Lt. Col. Denny, Chief of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the electric power situation in Liberated Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/E1/123

October 27th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

It is announced that a Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to the following named officers :-

WILLIAM A. ISSA, 0170795, 1st Lieutenant, CMP, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Ovhd). For heroic service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Italy on the night of 5 July 1944. Entered military service from Irvington, New Jersey.

ALBERT I. BERMAN, 0170535, 1st Lieutenant, CMP, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Ovhd). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Italy from 1 March 1944 to 30 August 1944. Entered military service from Pelham Manor, New York.

EDMUND E. TORSELLINI, 0134400, Captain, AC, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Ovhd). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Sicily and Italy from 25 August 1943 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Detroit, Michigan.

FRED O. MATIS, 0250790, Major, Inf, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Ovhd). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Sicily and Italy from 23 August 1943 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Columbus, Ohio.

JAMES C. GRIZZARD, 0423152, Major, AC, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Ovhd). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of Combat operations in Sicily and Italy from 25 October 1943 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Atlanta, Georgia.

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JOHN A. STEEL, 0506829, Major, CMP, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Ovhd).

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WILLIAM A. [illegible], [illegible], 1st Lieutenant, AUS, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Q-44). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Italy on the night of 5 July 1944. Entered military service from Trenton, New Jersey.

ALBERT L. [illegible], [illegible], 1st Lieutenant, AUS, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Q-44). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Italy from 1 March 1944 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Pelham Manor, New York.

EDWARD E. TORGERSEN, 01334401, Captain, AC, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Q-44). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Sicily and Italy from 25 August 1943 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Detroit, Michigan.

FRED O. WATTS, 0270787, Major, Inf, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Q-44). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Sicily and Italy from 23 August 1943 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Columbus, Ohio.

JAMES C. GRIZZARD, 042 [illegible], Major, AC, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Q-44). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Sicily and Italy from 25 October 1943 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Atlanta, Georgia.

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JOHN A. [illegible], [illegible], Major, AUS, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Q-44). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Italy from 20 January 1944 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from Knoxville, Tennessee.

CHARLES J. [illegible], 020918, Colonel, AC, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Q-44). For meritorious service with Allied Armies in Italy in support of combat operations in Sicily and Italy from 20 August 1943 to 25 August 1944. Entered military service from San Antonio, Texas.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED COMMISSION

PRB/R1/121 October 26th, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

It is officially announced that the Allied Control Commission will now be known as the Allied Commission.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/119 October 19, 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

James Kilgallen, chief of the International News Service in the Mediterranean area and reporter on famed cases in the United States for 35 years, will speak on his experiences in journalism Monday night, October 23, at 7 p.m. in the ground floor conference hall of the Allied Control Commission Headquarters building on Via Veneto before the Rome Chapter of the Allied Women's Club Societies in Italy.

Kilgallen, who is the father of Dorothy Kilgallen, widely-known columnist on the New York Journal-American, has been in this theater for more than a year and previously covered the war in the Pacific. He also covered European affairs for a brief period in the last decade. Kilgallen also was known when he made the biggest "scoops" of his career in finding and bringing back from Turkey Samuel Insull, Illinois public utilities millionaire, who was wanted in the United States to face charges in connection with financial operations of his companies.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/118

14 October 1944

PRESS RELEASE - - IMMEDIATE

Among measures undertaken to safeguard the health of the Italian population this winter, demonstration teams under auspices of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission will visit Naples on October 15 as the start of a tour through all areas of Italy to show the latest methods of typhus prevention, and dusting techniques which were so successful last year, it was announced today.

Conferences will be held at Naples, Bari, Taranto, Catanzaro, Catania and Palermo, while similar meetings will be arranged later in Rome and Chieti. On-the-spot methods of dusting will be demonstrated in local prisons. Representatives from each province will be given a dustpump and a 10-lb. can of DDT powder as emergency supplies.

The Allied Control Commission has stockpiled enough dusting powder, which is the most effective agent of typhus control, to dust more than 500,000 persons if the need arises, officials said, as part of a campaign to prevent recurrence of another typhus epidemic such as broke out in Naples last year.

Since the health of the civilian population has a direct effect on the health of the military units stationed in Italy, ACC officers have also been given access to Army stocks of powder to dust several hundred thousand more civilians, in addition to ACC stocks.

Announcement of the visiting demonstration teams on typhus control coincided with preparation by the Public Health Sub-Commission of an exhaustive report on the Naples typhus epidemic, the most serious yet reported in the present war, in which 429 persons died among the 2,020 cases recorded from Jan. 1, 1943 to June 1, 1944.

This approximately 20.6% mortality rate among the typhus cases may be contrasted with the 50 to 70 percent. mortality rates recorded in other epidemics. The energetic measures undertaken by the Allied health authorities in giving 3,286,786 dusting treatments to the population of Naples and vicinity was the chief factor in keeping the epidemic under control.

The role of the Allied Control Commission is taking the initial steps to suppress the typhus epidemic in Naples, the incorporation of the experience and scientific knowledge of the Rockefeller Foundation typhus team into military government service and the scope and complexity of modern measures to combat a dread epidemic are outlined in the report.

4711

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

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4711

Word was received on September 29, 1943 that cases of typhus had been reported in Naples. The next day officials of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Public Health Sub-Commission met in hurried conference in North Africa to plan for the danger, a danger not only to the civilian population which the Fifth Army was about to take over, but to the troops and the military operations they were engaged in.

The decision was reached to give control of the technical phases of typhus battle to the Rockefeller Foundation scientists and to use the louse powder disinfestation method as the best safeguard of the general population. Requisitions for 100 tons of DDT powder and spray guns were forwarded and preparations made to move into Italy as soon as military operations permitted.

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Meanwhile, AMG public health officers of the 15th Army Group watched the situation carefully as the incidence of the disease began to spread. Measures were taken to energize the Italian health authorities, warning being given on November 29, 1943 that an epidemic threatened. A few days later on December 8, 1943, the AGO typhus team arrived and went into action.

The typhus specialists came to the scene of one of the greatest mass control experiments in modern medical history, with dusting powders developed at Orlando, Florida, by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation; and with methods developed in tests on thousands of Arabs in North Africa, and in Egypt and Persia.

The powders used for dusting, first DDT and then the generically successful DDT, killed the lice which carried the typhus germs without producing toxic effects on human skins. Spraying the powder on to the skin and garments of large groups of men and women without the necessity of their disrobing was the next big step in the development of the technique which made it so simple that practically anyone could handle it. The program was systematized down to the point where it was figured one pound of powder would be good for spraying 15 to 20 persons. Everybody liked the powder because it gave immediate relief in an easy, convenient way.

The AGO specialists soon discovered that the disease had entered Italy by way, first, of Russia in February or March, 1943 through a hospital train carrying wounded from the Russian front, and by way of North Africa where typhus had always been endemic. Prisoners of war from Yugoslavia also carried the germs and soon the crowded prisons of Naples and its vicinity were breeding grounds for the disease. The first appearance was at Foggia and almost immediately after at Naples. Conditions, especially in the air raid shelters gave the typhus lice the best possible chance to spread in the compact and densely populated area of Naples. Further, on September 30 the Germans opened the gates of the Poggioreale and Pozzuoli prisons and let loose the verminous prisoners on the city. The infectious charge thus was building up for the epidemic lighting which was to strike in December on the eve of the arrival of the Allied typhus officers.

Official responsibility for direction of typhus control measures from the occupation of Naples on October 1, 1943 until January 2, 1944 was that of the 15th Army Group AMG, after which it passed to the United States Typhus Commission until February 19 and then was turned over to the AGO Public Health Sub-Commission. These administrative overhead changes did not affect in any way the preliminary program worked out in advance by the Rockefeller Foundation and Public Health Sub-Commission in North Africa more than two months earlier. Field work was under supervision of the Public Health Officer for Region III AMG.

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

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Training of the first group of dusters began on December 11. At first volunteers were relied on but soon workers had to be hired and paid directly by AMG as the only way to get sufficient and adequate personnel. The requisitioned powder and spray guns had not arrived so Peninsular Base Section came to the rescue with loan of 20,000 2-oz. tins of WHL powder and 100 dust guns. Allied Force Headquarters sent in 400 lbs. of DDT and gave authorization to draw on 500,000 tins of WHL as needed, until ACC supplies arrived. The first step was the dusting of all sufferers and known associates of typhus victims on the spot. This was called delousing the "contacts" of the cases. Often, whole blocks of homes were deloused.

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Mass delousing as a systematic preventive was then instituted and 20 stations established, the first such stations opening on December 26. The program became popular overnight and Neapolitans stood around watching each other getting dusted while families and friends gathered from blocks around to go for a dusting. As many as 72,000 were dusted on one day. In fact, many had to be discouraged from coming too often, since one dusting was usually effective for two weeks. Flying squadrons to approximately 30 nearby localities also went into action January 6 and passengers on all trains out of Naples were dusted to keep the epidemic from spreading.

The peak of the epidemic came on Jan 6th, the cases reported rising to their highest figure by that date and falling off after it. The first civilian cases in Naples had been reported in April, 1943 and before November 1, there had been 51 cases reported. Boys between 10 and 19 were conspicuous victims, since, homeless and footloose, they came into all sorts of contacts that made them easy prey for lice and the typhus germs. The other main type of victim were the mothers who nursed their families and then fell ill themselves. Most death occurred among the old, since their circulatory system was naturally impaired by age to an extent that it could not withstand the attack of the typhus virus on their already debilitated tissues.

A terrific handicap to overcome in the control was the extraordinary migration and change-of-address of the Neapolitan population who often gave the former address of a bombed out home - and so later could not be found, or else were so mixed up in the crowded ricoveros and tenements that it was almost impossible to locate them for contact delousing. Then, because of the general fear of the populace, there were thousands of false alarms, some than 1,000 visits being paid on non-typhus matters.

The final recorded cases from January 1, 1943 to June 1, 1944 were:

	Cases	Deaths
Civilian - Naples	1,404	318
Civilian - outside Naples	510	82
Italian military personnel	23	3
Italian civil prisoners	37	11
Others	46	15
Total	2,020	429

The statistics on the dustings given by the typhus control teams are:

Mass delousing stations	2,625,195
Contact and block dusting service	471,572
Ricovero service	112,294
Special services	56,725
Total dusted to May 31, 1944	3,265,786
Average number of dustings per case recorded	1,675

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

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Others	46	15
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The statistics on the dustings given by the typhus control terms are:

Mass delousing stations	
Contact and block dusting service	2,625,185
Rioverone service	471,572
Special services	112,284
Total dusted to May 31, 1944	58,725
Average number of dustings per case recorded	3,265,766
	1,675

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A sidelight of the dustings was that, even though the dustings were free, a lively black market in dusting powder arose, a 2-oz. tin selling for as much as 60 lire, while empty tins discarded after use were often filled with chalk and sold to buyers.

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

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/117 13 October 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Besides facilities for mail service now in existence, five additional provinces will be opened for internal and foreign mail service to Allied and neutral countries Monday, October 16, the Communications Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The five new provinces to get the expanded mail service are Rieti, Viterbo, Ascoli, Macerata and Grosseto.

As from Monday, therefore, mail service will be operating in the following areas : Sicily and Sardinia; Southern Italy; Lazio and Umbria, with the exception of Frosinone Province; the Marche and Abruzzi, with the exclusion of the Provinces of Ancona and Teramo and only Grosseto Province in Tuscany.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/115

October 6 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Despite the fact that a grave malaria danger existed in Italy this year owing to deliberate German floodings, lack of supplies and transport and disruption by war of the Italian public health services, the Allied malaria control program has definitely kept the threat in check and in several instances has notably lowered previous malaria rates of preceding years, the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

In a brief review of the health situation, the Allied health officers also revealed the following news in the matter of medical supplies :

600 tons of medical supplies had just arrived in Italy.

A national wholesale druggists' association is being formed, under the auspices of the Italian Government, to handle the distribution of medical supplies to liberated Italy.

Of the approximately 8,000 kilograms of quinine found by the Fifth Army in a warehouse at Selina di Volterra, 4,270 kg. was turned over for Italian use, including that of the Italian armed forces. The other 3,725 kg. were shipped to the United States for processing and use in Allied armed forces of the Pacific Theater.

9,000,000 tablets of atabrine have been made available to Italian health authorities for malaria prevention and cure, while another 7,000,000 tablets are stockpiled for use on call.

In addition, 14,520 ampules of quinine were imported from America for Italian use.

Other drug items made available to the civilian population include 775,000 units of insulin, 16,000 pounds of ether, 8,000,000 sulfa tablets and 50,000 ounces of sulfa powders.

ACC officers are also now satisfied that Italian biological laboratories are ready to take care of all needs in Liberated Italy for anti-toxins, serums and vaccines in the three biological houses set up under ACC direction at Palermo, Naples and, largest and most recent, at Siena.

On the statistical side, the Public [illegible]
reported as follows [illegible]

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

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ACC officers are also now satisfied that Italian biological laboratories are ready to take care of all needs in liberated Italy for anti-toxins, serums and vaccines in the three biological houses set up under ACC direction at Palermo, Naples and, largest and most recent, at Siena.

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On the statistical side, the Public Health Sub-Commission reported as follows, adding the qualification that statistics under war conditions are extremely meager but that the figures here given from Italian sources are the best obtainable :

Malaria in Sicily to August 31 resulted in 2,171 cases, in Southern Italy in the same period 493 cases, but in Region IV's Littoria Province, there were 20,749 cases. However, only one death was reported from this last total. The Littoria incidence of malaria was clearly attributable to the scientific destruction

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of the Pontine Territory by the Germans. Where out of some 12,000 hectares flooded, the ACC has succeeded in draining almost half. The Ostia lagoon, for example, is now completely drained.

In Sardinia, long noted as one of the world's worst malaria spots, ACC measures actually reduced the number of cases: from January to July, there were 1,852 cases this year, whereas last year in the same period there were 4,055. In Sassari Province in August, 1943, further, 921 malaria cases were reported; this August there were 137 cases.

Other diseases were reported to be under control. The typhoid epidemic in Benevento, traced to polluted water, is abating, only 85 cases being reported in September compared with 17? for August. Small pox in Naples has subsided, 178 cases being reported for the whole province in September, after the program of wholesale vaccinations was undertaken.

An analysis of the tuberculosis and infant mortality rates was also made by the public health experts. It was pointed out that even in the 1938 official "Notiziario" of the public health authorities, the statement was made that accurate tuberculosis statistics were unobtainable because of the "absence of obligatory notification of all cases." Only when communal life is led as in schools, universities, military organizations and the like is tuberculosis notification reliable. Further, the only reliable figures extant are those for the death rate from this disease. The figures for Rome over a period of years are :

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 10,000
1918	639,770	1509	23.2
1939	1,300,000	1583	12.17
1943	1,486,363	2934	19.63
1944	1,487,799	2420 (to end of August)	24.23 (if average rate of deaths continues to end of year).

It is obvious the tuberculosis rate in Italy is going upward, the ACC experts said. Tuberculosis increases in most war-stricken countries, as witness Greece and Poland.

As to infant mortality, which tragically also increases in

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Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 10,000
1938	630,770	1909	29.2
1939	1,300,000	1583	12.17
1943	1,456,383	2934	18.63
1944	1,497,799	2420 (to end of August)	24.23 (if average rate of deaths continues to end of year).

It is obvious the tuberculosis rave in Italy is going upward, the ACC experts said. Tuberculosis increases in most war-stricken countries, as witness Greece and Poland.

As to infant mortality, which tragically also increases in such times, the figures made available by Rome health authorities discloses the following comparison between this war and the last:

	1918	1944
January	83.0	80.7
February	119.5	92.7
March	95.2	92.7
April	80.7	109.2
May	86.1	153.9
June	104.9	189.2
July	204.3	221.3
August	151.1	148.7

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	1918	1944
September	123.3	
October	205.0	
November	214.6	
December	142.6	

The average infant mortality rate for the first eight months of each of these years is :

1918	113.1
1944	131.4

While the comparison between the 1918 and 1944 rates shows large increase over the last World War, it may be recalled that in 1918 only a small part of northern Italy was invaded whereas in the latter period Rome became a haven and refuge for thousands of families who fled from their homes into crowded conditions.

In 1944 may be noted the big drop in the August figures compared with those of July, i.e., 148.7 against 221.0. It is believed that this drop may be attributable to the quantities of tinned milk imported by the Allies and distributed free for infant consumption.

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While the comparison between the 1910 and 1924 census shows
large increases over the last 14 years, it may be recalled that
in 1910 there was a small net loss in population
due to the 2 previous decades. Tennessee
ranks 22 who 24 from 1910 to 1924 by 2.4 percent
Based upon the 2 years, 1924 to 1926 the net increase
is 3.6 percent. Tennessee ranks 22 in
the 1926 estimates. Tennessee ranks 22 in
the 1924 estimates.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/115

6 October 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The 22nd Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Friday 6th October 1944 under the Chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, British Representative. The representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
Georges Tsiatsis	Greece
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Alexander Kirk	United States
Milojo Smiljanic	Yugoslavia

The meeting was attended by the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Commodore Tillery Evans, and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Section, Brigadier Upjohn. The Council examined a report presented by Brigadier Upjohn on the progress made by the Italian Government in the matter of epuration. It also examined the general political situation.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/114 5 October 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Careful inventory of the 23 caches of priceless art placed for safety in hiding places near Florence by Italian curators has revealed extensive losses of treasures while under German occupation, field reports to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission indicated today.

A partial list has now been made of recorded art works, many of world-famed character, which have not been found to date and which, according to Italian testimony, were taken by the Germans on the pretext that the treasures were to be "saved from American barbarians", ACC officers said.

A partial list of losses includes to date :

58 cases of world-famous sculpture in marble and bronze.
26 cases of Hellenistic and Roman sculpture.
291 pictures
25 to 30 cases of smaller pictures.
25 cartoons (full-size working drawings for frescoes)

The Germans also well-nigh completely ruined one of the most notable paleographic libraries of the world, that of the University of Florence, by throwing the entire collection of ancient documents into the damp basement corridors of a villa and walking all over the books, grinding them to pulp in daily traffic.

At the same Villa in Barberino, the Germans also threw all the cartoons of the Uffizi Gallery, the most important of which had been stored there, into the basement where they suffered the same fate as the books. Many cartoons were torn from their frames, while other frames had been smashed and as many as 25 cartoons, including some by Tintoretto, Fra Bartolomeo and other famous artists had disappeared entirely.

The 58 cases of sculpture which are missing contained, according to itemized lists kept of all cache contents by Italian art officials, works known to art history and students the world over, such as Donatello's St. George and his David in marble, Michelangelo's Bacchus, the Venus de' Medici and many Della Robbia terra cottas.

The German officers in charge of the removal, Italian witnesses said, asserted that the works were being taken away to keep

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which of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

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At the same Villa in Barborino, the Germans also threw all the cartoons of the Uffizi Gallery, the most important of which had been stored there, into the basement where they suffered the same fate as the books. Many cartoons were torn from their frames, while other frames had been smashed and as many as 25 cartoons, including some by Tintoretto, Fra Bartolommeo and other famous artists had disappeared entirely.

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The German officers in charge of the removal, Italian witnesses said, asserted that the works were being taken away to keep the Americans from " stealing " them. They added in one case that the works would be stored at a place in the Via Zamboni in Bologna.

ACC officers of Region IX will investigate the report on arrival in Bologna.

From the Oratory of S. Onofrio at Diecimano, where the 26 cases of Hellenistic and Roman sculpture were taken, is missing the famous group of Niobe with her daughters. Again, the Germans gave the story that they were "saving" the treasures from the Americans.

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The pictures missing from another crate at Montignano amount to 251, including work by Titian, Botticelli, Raffael, Murillo and a host of other noted names. These pictures were presumably removed to North Italy.

At the Palazzo Pretorio at Poggi, a remote village in the Casentino, the Germans took 25 to 30 cases of small size away in one truck, after smashing open several other cases and rifling their contents. The crate was broken open despite an attempt by the Italian in charge to deceive the Germans with a false inventory.

The contents of the cases included the Flute Player by Watteau, Self Portrait by Guido Reni, Ruins by Bellotto, Noah's Ark by Castiglione.

However at the same deposit Botticelli's Birth of Venus and Leonardo's Adoration of the Magi were found safe and intact.

Pictures and other art works found in the crates, after being inventoried, are being returned to their original places in Florence under military guard.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/113 2 October 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The REAR ARMY CONTROL LINE and the RESTRICTED LINE have both been moved forward by Army authorities, thus increasing the area in which civilians may now move with less restrictions, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The latest consolidated regulations governing control of civilian movement in Italy follow :

There are three zones set up to control civilian movement. These zones are called the Army Zone, the Restricted Zone and the Free Zone.

ARMY ZONE

1. The Army Zone is bounded on the north by the actual line of battle. On the south the Army Zone is now bounded by a line running from Fiumesino on the Adriatic Sea to Iesi Fabriano, Fossato, Perugia Magione, thence north of Lake Trasimeno to Sinalunga, Siena, Volterra and Cecina on the Tyrrhenian Sea. The southern boundary of the Army Zone is called the REAR ARMY CONTROL LINE. Signs are posted on all roads leading to this zone and 24-hour road patrols are on duty to check all entries. As the battle front moves forward this REAR ARMY CONTROL LINE will periodically move forward also and notices will be posted informing the public of the location of the new boundary.

2. In the Army Zone no civilian may travel more than 10 Kilometres or enter or leave the zone without a pass approved by AMG officers in the Zone.

3. Civilians who wish to enter the Army Zone from another zone must apply for passes to the Questura or ACC/AMG offices of the community in which they live. If their requests are approved by the Army authorities, they will be issued a pass. The only basis for making a request to enter the Army Zone is that such travel must directly benefit the war effort.

RESTRICTED ZONE.

1. The next zone is called the Restricted Zone. It lies between the Rear Army Control Line and the Restricted Line. This Restricted Line now follows the northern boundaries of the provinces of Teramo, Rieti and Roma. The Restricted Zone includes both Italian Government territory and AMG territory, that [illegible] of pure-

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

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ARMY ZONE

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RESTRICTED ZONE.

1. The next zone is called the Restricted Zone. It lies between the Rear Army Control Line and the Restricted Line. This Restricted Line now follows the northern boundaries of the provinces of Teramo, Rieti and Roma. The Restricted Zone includes both Italian Government territory and AMG territory, that is, territory not yet handed over to the jurisdiction of purely Italian administration.

2. The Province of Foggia remains in the Restricted Zone.

3. In the Restricted Zone no civilian may travel from one province to another or enter another zone without a pass issued by the Questura or AMG/ACC office at the point of deper-

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ture where he is living. These rules apply equally to all parts of the Restricted Zone, whether it be under control of Allied Control Commission regional commissioners or under control of the Italian Government.

4. In the Restricted Zone the request for passes must be based on sound and sufficient reasons of official, commercial or family nature, clearly demonstrating the urgency of the needed travel.

FREE ZONE.

1. The Free Zone is all Italy south of the Restricted Line. The new relaxation of rules now adds the Provinces of Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Aquila, Teramo, Rieti, Rome, Frosinone and Littoria to the Free Zone.

2. In the Free Zone passes are required ONLY for movement from the islands of Elba, Sardinia, Sicily to the Mainland or for movement from the Free Zone to another zone. These passes will be issued by the Questura.

3. There is only form of the general civilian movement pass - a yellow one. Police will recognize no other and travel agencies are instructed to issue no tickets to persons who have not proper passes in their possession.

4. The only other pass recognized will be the green card issued by the Public Relations Branch of the Allied Control Commission to authorized Italian journalists. These cards authorize travel in the Restricted and Free Zones but not in the Army Zone. For travel by journalists in the Army Zone the standard yellow pass is still required.

5. Italian military personnel on leave must also conform to the above regulations.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1 OCTOBER 1944

PRB/B1/112

Press Release - Immediate

The Granai del Popolo campaign to amass Italy's wheat in order to provide as large a stock as possible of this basic food from Italy's own resources, has been a "qualified success," considering the tremendous difficulties encountered, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

With the harvest season virtually over - although last-minute deliveries, after delays caused by transport difficulties, are expected to add to the collection total this month - at last field report, 77 per cent. or 7,815,652 qtl. of the estimated 11,500,000 qtl. crop to be amassed has been delivered to the Granai del Popolo, the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the ACC said. The collections should stand at 75 per cent. when Sept. 30 field reports are in, it was added.

The basic statistics estimated of the wheat harvest in Liberated Italy in 1944 are as follows :

TOTAL CROP PRODUCED	-	33,345,440 qtl.
CROP TO BE AMASSED	-	11,500,000 qtl.
FOOD RETENTIONS	-	11,477,000 qtl.
SEED RETENTIONS	-	5,000,000 qtl.

The remainder of the estimated crop is believed to be have been illegally retained - a total amounting to some 4,200,000 qtl., despite strict enforcement of the amassing rules which, in actuality, varied in severity from province to province.

The 11,500,000 qtl. slated to go into the Granai del Popolo, end of which 90 per cent. is expected to be collected by the end of October, with the rest dribbling in during November and December, will be issued to approximately 18,000,000 ration card holders in a population of nearly 24,000,000 in Liberated Italy. The remainder retain enough wheat to feed themselves, although in some cases ration cards have to be issued for those who do not raise enough wheat to feed themselves the year around.

[illegible] ACC officials said, compare favorably with

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trol Commission announced today.

With the harvest season virtually over - although last-mi-
nute deliveries, after delays caused by transport difficulties,
are expected to add to the collection total this month - at last
field reports, 97 per cent. or 7,816,832 qtl. of the estimated
11,600,000 qtl. crop to be amassed has been delivered to the Gran-
nai del Popolo, the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the ACC said.
The collections should stand at 10 per cent. when Sept. 30 field
reports are in, it was added.

The basic statistics estimated of the wheat harvest in Li-
berated Italy in 1944 are as follows :

TOTAL CROP PRODUCED	-	30,345,440 qtl.
CROP TO BE AMASSED	-	11,600,000 qtl.
FOOD RETENTIONS	-	11,477,000 qtl.
SEED RETENTIONS	-	6,000,000 qtl.

The remainder of the estimated crop is believed to be here
been illegally retained - a total amounting to some 4,200,000 qtl.,
despite strict enforcement of the remaining rules which, in actua-
lity, varied in severity from province to province.

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and of which 90 per cent. is expected to be collected by the end
of October, with the rest dribbling in during November and Decem-
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in a population of nearly 24,000,000 in Liberated Italy. The
remainder retain enough wheat to feed themselves, although in so-
me cases ration cards have to be issued for those who do not rai-
se enough wheat to feed themselves the year around.

The collections, ACC officials said, compare favorably with
those in Fascist years, despite conditions which made the harvest-
ing one series of crises after another, especially after the well-
nigh complete breakdown of Italian efforts to collect the harvest in
1943 during the period after the fall of Mussolini, the formation
of a new Italian Government and the invasion of the Allied Forces.

Fundamental handicaps facing the successful harvest were the
hard facts of continuance of military operations, with their ine-
vitable first and absolute priority (which account for the lateness
of the collection in the forward areas), and the necessary growing

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pains of Italian administration which had to start from practically nothing to organize its machinery and which resulted in late starts in field organization. Practical difficulties were headed, as usual, by shortage of transport, in addition to lack of storage space, shortage of fuel for threshing machines, destruction of railroads and bridges for communications, lack of power for mills, delays in financial arrangements in some parts, temporary labor shortages and delays in deliveries of binder twine and sacks.

An over-all factor was the reduced acreage caused by destroyed farms, mined fields and German flooding. Comparisons with other years -1943 statistics are unreliable because of previously described circumstances - indicate that the Italian farmer produced to the fullest extent possible as far as tillable ground was concerned, whatever may have been the eventual harvest and delivery to the Granai del Popolo. Total crops produced in past years in the same area as liberated Italy were 34,804,130 qtl. in 1942; 41,297,770 qtl. in 1941; 42,529,520 qtl. in 1940, and 43,934,420 qtl. in 1939.

The estimate of 11,000,000 qtl. to be amassed is the most recent downward and realistic estimate of the collections as made by the Agriculture Sub-Commission in view of conditions met. The original estimate last spring was 43 per cent. which was later cut to 38 per cent. and a target figure set at 13,045,179 qtl. for collections by regional commissioners of the ACC. The regional target was been kept so as not to interfere with previously arranged plans, although it was patently an aspiration rather than a calculation. In many instances, however, due to the energy of ACC officers and Italian officials in the field, even this higher target figure has been met.

Totals amassed in other years in the area under review are not out-of-line, keeping war conditions in mind, with the total collected this year. In 1942 [illegible] brought in 13,197,791 qtl.; 13,335,091 qtl. in 1941; 15,511,261 qtl. in 1940, and 17,070,600 qtl. collected on the average in the years 1936-1938.

Anticipated, or rather hoped for, is amassing of from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 qtl. [illegible] in the northern regions once they are liberated. Farmers in the Po Valley areas are reported to be hoarding their wheat for sale once the Allied and Italian Government officials arrive. The price paid by the Germans and Fascist Republicans is said to be between 285 and 350 lire a quintal. The Allied-Italian price of 900 lire a quintal for soft wheat and 1,000 lire a quintal for hard wheat. The Po Val-

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In supervising and helping make the Ozanni del Popolo as much of a success as it is, the Allied Control Commission made available to the Italian agricultural administrative machinery with a large number of items for sale to the farmers, for all crops, including wheat. These included 50,000 pairs of repaired shoes to communes meeting weekly and monthly goals; 25,000 tons of chemicals fuel oil, parts of machinery, 1,500 tons of binder twine, 250 tons of baling wire, nearly 750,000 sacks, trucks and space in railroad cars, at the same time as it found storage spa-

es by de-requisitioning buildings.

ACC Agriculture officers also organized special devices, besides constant field trips by headquarters officers, in order to assist the harvest collections. Convalescent officers from combat units and from the Middle East by special arrangements were detailed to work as harvest control officers, aiding the Italian officials on the ground. Nearly 50 such trouble-shooting officers were used. As one ACC regional commissioner remarked, one harvest control officer was good for 10,000 tons or 100,000 quintals' worth of grain as a result of the help and encouragement he was able to give.

The communal and provincial committees set up as an integral part of the Granai del Popolo campaign here played a noteworthy part in the campaign, officials asserted. Often the success of the local campaign was in direct proportion to the activities of the civic committees which, selected democratically, had the responsibility of supervising and advising on most practical and equitable methods of furthering the harvest for the common good of producers and consumers alike. On the other hand, success often depended on the extent to which Allied officers and Italian officials from the national level, who, at most, were very few, could energize and organize the local farmers and officials, many of whom were confused, dispirited and distrustful.

The lack of transport for hauling often delayed transfers of the grain from the field to the threshing machine to the Granai and thence to the deficiency areas, not to mention the fact that Allied officers and key Italian officials themselves often had no transport to get out into the field for the mobile inspections which were of the first importance for a successful collection.

The rich, surplus provinces of Foggia, Matera and Macerata, for example, have done exceedingly well, while Sicily and Sardinia have fallen below expectations, as is known. Sardinia suffered lack of binder twine until too late and also a reduced acreage due to lack of seed wheat in the spring. Sicily, with a problem of a different sort, had 10,000 arrests and 20,000 quintals of wheat confiscated by a fully mobilized Carabinieri, with the result that the flow of wheat into the Granai accelerated.

In Foggia and Southern Italy wheat smut provided a late problem as did September rains and lack of chemical rust preventatives in the northern regions. Earlier, Foggia faced a labor shortage problem, met by importation of 19,000 Italian soldiers as emergency labor battalions. Macerata had storage difficulties for a time, the space deficiency being as high as for 100,000 tons until last year's grain

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A table showing the latest collections follows :

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Region	Average Rates of Reports	Collected at latest report (qt)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 44) (qt)	Percent of total estimate collected
1. (Sicilia)	21/9	~~1,124,209~~ 112,518	2,000,000	56
2. Southern		2,820,433	3,950,000	71
(Calabria)	20/9	(155,358)	(280,000)	(59)
(Lucania)	23/9	(700,377)	(950,000)	(73)
(Puglia)	23/9	(1,575,532)	(2,170,000)	(72)
(Campania)	23/9	(175,306)	(250,000)	(70)
(Campobasso)	23/9	(203,550)	(300,000)	(67)
4. (Lazio-Umbria)	15/9	~~1,337,411~~ 1,388,850	1,600,000	79
5. (Abruzzi-Marche)	21/9	~~1,[illegible]~~ 1248021	2,250,000	55
6. (Sardegna)	16/9	~~[illegible]~~ 226180	300,000	74
8. (Toscana)	15/9	~~[illegible]~~ 1004391	1,500,000	67
T O T A L		~~[illegible]~~ 7815953	11,500,000	68

0255

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

Average ...es of Reports	Collected at latest report (41)	Agriculture S/C estimate (42 Sept. 41)	Percent of total estimate collected	Percentage of 1942 total amassing to 30 Sept.
21/9	1,124,201 1127578	2,000,000	55	87
	2,620,433	3,950,000	71	88
20/9	(155,658)	(280,000)	(55)	(87)
23/9	(700,377)	(950,000)	(73)	(83)
23/9	(1,375,532)	(2,170,000)	(72)	(94)
23/9	(175,308)	(250,000)	(70)	(84)
23/9	(203,550)	(300,000)	(67)	(79)
15/9	1,388,817 1388830	1,600,000	79	91
21/9	1,248,021 1248021	2,250,000	55	94
13/9	226,180 226180	300,000	74	85
15/9	1,004,391 1004391	1,500,000	65	92
	7,815,953 7815953	11,600,000	68	90

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/111 29 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Close cooperation between the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Red Cross in carrying out some of the most vital welfare services in Italy, despite severe losses as a result of military operations, will be maintained and strengthened in the imminent task of relief distributions to the Italian people, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

Thorough re-organisation of activities is proceeding under the new president-general of the IRC, Dr. Umberto Zanotti-Bianco, who was formerly active in social welfare in pre-Fascist years in Southern Italy as president of the Associazione Nazionale per gli Interessi del Mezzogiorno d'Italia.

ACC officials are following keenly the attempt of the Italian Red Cross under its present leadership to revive most of its activities. In an effort to arouse support of the Italian population, the IRC will hold a "Red Cross Day" in Rome on Oct. 15

Besides carrying out certain essential Public Health services in its numerous General Hospitals, T.B. Preventoria and Hospitals for Chronic Cases, the Society looks after sanitary conditions and aid in the various Refuges Camps. It has a number of mobile Hospitals with the Allied Armies. Helped by a petrol allocation granted by the Allies and as far as possible considering the rather poor condition of its motor-ambulances, the IRC also is responsible for the transportation service of patients from homes to hospitals.

In the new plans is envisaged the gradual demobilization of its Anti-Air-Raid First Aid Stations with a view to using personnel and means thus made available for purposes of assistance to the civilian population.

In the meanwhile, the Red Cross Central Committee is proceeding, in conformity with standing instructions in the matter, to a drastic investigation into its administration as well as into the political past of its personnel.

In addition to its statutory activities, the IRC has been asked to cooperate with the Government and the Vatican in becoming a part of the Agency, recently organized, for the Distribution of Relief to Italy. For this purpose, it will contribute wherever possible, through its provincial organisations, its personnel, warehouses, and all effective assistance.

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

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/110 27 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

As a direct result of loosening of controls by the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, approximately 1,500 quintals of unrationed foods are freely entering Rome daily for personal use without hindrance from road control posts, it was announced today.

The previous regulation said that only 10 kilos per individual could be brought into the city from the countryside for personal use. The limit has now been raised to 15 kilos for unrationed stuffs and includes potatoes. Further, horse-drawn carts also may bring in unrationed produce in unlimited quantities, thus restoring one of the traditional channels of supply for the Eternal City.

When the 10-kilo limit was in effect, only about 500 persons a day took advantage of the permission to bring in certain foods. After the limit was raised to 15 kilos, the number of individuals bringing in unrationed goods rose to 2,500 daily.

Similarly, horse-drawn carts numbering about 325 a day and carrying approximately 1,250 quintals are now entering Rome every day without restrictions. The gradual and careful loosening of controls to permit free flow of goods consistent with insuring that the major share goes to the controlled market for equal distribution to all purchasers is an eventual goal of ACC food supply experts.

1700

0258

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

0259

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 103

26 September 1944

Press Release Immediate :

After flour, pasta led the list in tonnages of food and other goods distributed since September 1 through the Economics and Supply Division of Region IV in Rome, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The amounts of goods issued, totalling 13,418 tons, to the 1,515,000 ration population of Rome include :

Item	Tons
Flour	9,000
Pasta	1,302
Dried vegetables	838
Dehydrated soup	729
Tinned meat	613
Salt	317
Soap	166
Milk	88
Oil	51
Sugar	14

4699

In addition, 1,475,000 candles were distributed.

0260

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 108 25 Sept, 1944

Press Release Immediate:

The Allied Control Commission announced today that personal remittances are now being received from the United States and paid in lire through the offices of the Banco di Napoli to residents of the city of Rome and the provinces of Roma, Littoria, Frosinone and Campobasso.

Remittances are being accepted by banks in the United States for transmittal to these provinces, to the liberated areas south of these provinces, and to Sicily and Sardinia provided that each individual or household in Italy receives no more than five hundred dollars per month through this channel

0261

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

24 September 1944

PRB/R1 - 107

Press Release:- Immediate

The people of Rome alone bought 3,000,000 lire more of Italian Treasury bills than they redeemed in August, which amount is triple the net record of such investment in Treasury bills of all Southern Italy for the fiscal year of 1943-44, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

4097

0262

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/105

22 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Two previous parcels of penicillin, the first to be imported for eventual civilian use in Italy, were handed over today to Italian health authorities by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission.

One of the consignments was from the British War Office and the other from the United States War Department.

The penicillin was given to the Istituto Superiore d'Igiene for experimental work and cultivation of cultures in biological laboratories, leading to eventual commercial production and availability for general use. Hospitals will have the first call on any supplies produced from these original molds.

4038

0263

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/104

22 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The 21st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 22, 1944, under the chairmanship of General Vasiliev, the Acting Representative of the Soviet Union. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Comte de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
George Peinteris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Milan Smiljanic	Yugoslavia

Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events and developments in liberated Italy.

0264

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 103

Press Release, Immediate

15 Sept. 1944

Ten tons of silk for parachutes spun in the 11 filatures of silk spinneries of Calabria have been sent to England with another 15 to 20 tons to be shipped shortly as one of Italy's contributions to the United Nations war effort, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

Revival of the Southern Italian silk industry was made possible by the importation by plane of silk seeds from Turkey after two shipments sent by boat hatched out and arrived in a ruined condition.

4894

0265

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/100

12 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

All clocks in liberated Italy will be retarded one hour at 2 a.m. Sunday, 17 September, the Allied Control Commission announced today. The retarding works as follows: at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, put your clock back to 2 a.m. This will give everyone an extra hour in bed.

0266

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

9 September 1944

PRB/R1/99

Comunicato per la Stampa e per la Radio

Corrispondenza e militari appartenenti ai unità più dislocate in Balcania.-

Le famiglie che ritengono di avere congiunti militari ancora residenti in Grecia - particolarmente delle divisione "pinerolo" e del reggimento Aosta Cavalleria - possono indirizzare, con l'indicazione del reparto (busta con l'indirizzo a macchina o stampatello chiaro), tutta la corrispondenza all'Ufficio postale militare del Ministero della Guerra, che provvederà all'inoltro in accordo con le Autorità Alleate.-

La corrispondenza dovrà essere redatta possibilmente su carta e buste tipo "posta aerea".-

Analogamente potrà essere fatto dalle famiglie che hanno o ritengono di avere congiunti nei reparti della divisione "Garibaldi (div. "Venezia" e div. "Taurinense") e dei btg. Garibaldi e Garibaldi.

L'indirizzo dovrà essere ad esempio:

.....23° R. Fant. Venezia, presso Ministero Guerra - P. M. 151 -

Il Ministero della Guerra, in accordo con gli Alleati, farà il tutto per portare a destinazione la corrispondenza.

4692

0267

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/98 9 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The 20th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 8, 1944 under the chairmanship of George Exintaris, Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations were:

Comte de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Miha Krek	Yugoslavia

Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy; Colonel D.S. Adams on current transportation problems; and Colonel Charles Poletti on problems of A.M.G. administration.

0268

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/97

8 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Bernhard Berenson, famous American art critic, and advisor to multi-millionaire art purchasers, who has been living on the northern outskirts of Florence for the past 20 years, has been found safe and well, with the entire collection of paintings and great reference library intact, Lieut. Frederick Hartt, field officer for the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, reported today.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
****

PRB/R1/96

7 settembre 1944

Comunicato Stampa

Quanto segue e' un sommario dei regolamenti per il controllo degli spostamenti dei civili in Italia, comprendente ogni altro regolamento previamente pubblicato.

Per il controllo degli spostamenti dei civili il territorio dell'Italia liberata e' stato diviso in tre zone cosi' denominate ; Zona di Guerra, Zona Limitata e Zona Libera.

ZONA DI GUERRA

1. La Zona di Guerra e' limitata a nord dalla linea di battaglia vera e propria. A sud per ora e' demarcata da una linea che, partendo da Ponte-Civitanova sull'Adriatico, passa da Tolentino, Visso, Spoleto, Todi, Orvieto, S.Lorenzo e da qui', lungo la strada N. 74, prosegue fino al Tirreno poco piu' a nord di Orbetello. Il limite meridionale della Zona di Guerra vien detto LINEA DI CONTROLLO DI RETROVIA. Le strade che portano a questa linea sono indicate con appositi cartelli e vi sono 24 guardie stradali che controllano tutte le vie di accesso a detta Zona. Via via che il fronte avanza questa LINEA DI CONTROLLO DI RETROVIE verra' spostata in avanti e verranno affissi nuovi appositi cartelli per avvertire il pubblico della ubicazione della nuova linea di demarcazione.

2. Nella Zona di Guerra nessun civile puo' spostarsi per un raggio di piu' di 10 chilometri e non puo' ne' entrare ne' uscire dalla Zona stessa senza un permesso rilasciato dagli Ufficiali del Governo Militare Alleato della detta Zona.

3. I civili che da un'altra Zona desiderano entrare nella Zona di Guerra devono richiedere un permesso alla Questura o agli Uffici della Commissione Alleata di Controllo o del Governo Militare Alleato del comune in cui abitano. Se la loro domanda e' approvata dalle autorita' militari, il permesso sara' loro rilasciato. Domanda di entrare nella Zona di Guerra puo' essere fatta solo quando vi siano ragioni strettamente collegate allo sforzo bellico.

ZONA LIMITATA

1. La seconda Zona e' detta Zona Limitata Essa e' compresa fra la Linea di Controllo di Retrovia e la Linea Limitata che corre lungo i confini meridionali delle province di Campobasso, Foggia, Frosinone e Littoria. La Zona Limitata comprende tanto il territorio dipendente dal Governo italiano quanto quello dipendente dal Governo Militare Alleato, cioe' il territorio che non e' ancora passato sotto la giurisdizione amministrativa italiana.

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

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3. I civili che da un'altra Zona desiderano entrare nella Zona di Guerra devono richiedere un permesso alla Questura o agli Uffici della Commissione Alleata di Controllo o del Governo Militare Alleato del comune in cui abitano. Se la loro domanda e' approvata dalle autorita' militari, il permesso sara' loro rilasciato. Domanda di entrare nella Zona di Guerra puo' essere fatta solo quando vi siano ragioni strettamente collegate allo sforzo bellico.

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2. Nella Zona Limitata nessun civile puo' passare da una provincia all'altra o entrare in una delle altre due Zone senza essere provvisto di un permesso rilasciato dalla Questura o dagli Uffici del Governo Militare Alleato o della Commissione Alleata di Controllo al luogo di partenza. Questi regolamenti valgono tanto per il territorio della Zona Limitata che si trova sotto il controllo dei Commissari Regionali della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, quanto per quello controllato dal Governo italiano.

3. Nella Zona Limitata le richieste di permessi di viaggio devono essere fatte solo presentando ragioni plausibili sia di carattere ufficiale o commerciale o ragioni di famiglia, che dimostrino chia-

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ramente la necessita' di tale viaggio.

ZONA LIBERA

La Zona Libera comprende tutta l'Italia a sud della Linea Limitata.

1. Nella Zona Libera e' necessario avere un permesso solo per passare da un'isola (Elba, Sardegna, Sicilia) alla terra ferma o per entrare dalla Zona Libera in una delle altre due Zone. Questi permessi vengono rilasciati dalla Questura locale.

I permessi per lo spostamento dei civili vengono rilasciati sempre su uno stesso modulo, modulo giallo. La polizia non riconoscera' come valido nessun altro permesso e le agenzie di viaggi sono state avvertite di non rilasciare biglietti a chi non sia in possesso del permesso regolamentare.

L'unico permesso riconosciuto, oltre a quello giallo, e' la tessera verde rilasciata dall'Ufficio Stampa della Commissione Alleata di Controllo ai giornalisti italiani accreditati. Questa tessera da' il permesso di viaggiare liberamente nella Zona Limitata e nella Zona Libera, ma non nella Zona di Guerra. I giornalisti che vogliano andare nella Zona di Guerra devono essere provvisti del permesso giallo.

I militari italiani in licenza devono uniformarsi ai suesposti regolamenti.

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0272

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/94. 3 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The following list of career Consular officers in Liberated Italy is published for information of the public.

American:	Rome:	John F. Huddleston,	Consul
	Naples:	George F. Brandt,	Consul General.
	Palermo:	Alfred T. Nester,	Consul General.
Belgian:	Naples:	Georges Carlier	Consul General.
British:	Naples:	Harold C. Swan,	Consul General
	Bari:	F. H. Gamble,	Consul
Dutch:	Naples:	D.G.E. Middelburg	Consul General
French:	Rome:	M. Flach,	Consul General
	Naples:	Yves Debreise,	Consul.
Greek:	Naples:	Captain Nicholas Michas,	Governmental Agent
	Bari:	Georges Caloutsis,	Governmental Agent.
Norwegian:	Naples:	Cyril T. Klingenburg	Consul.
San Marino:	Rome:	Mario Morescalchi,	Consul General.
Swiss:	Naples:	M. Marietti,	
Turkish:	Rome:	Sakir Bengutas,	Consul.
Yugoslav:	Rome:	Ilija P. Plamenac,	Consul
	Naples:	M. Joran M. Ristic	Consul General.

0273

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRESS RELEASE-IMMEDIATE

31 AUG. 1944

PRB/R89

The ban recently imposed restricting the amount of non-rationed foodstuffs that may be brought into Rome to 10 kilos has now been modified, the ACC. Food Sub-Commission announced today. The move is in line with ACC policy to ease restrictions on movement of goods. The amount that may be brought in has been raised to 15 kilos and in the case of horse drawn vehicles, hand-carts and bicycles, the ban has been completely removed and the quantity is unrestricted.

The modification of the ban applies also to potatoes.

0274

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/88 30 August 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The world-famed "Adam and Eve" of Cranach, early sixteenth painter of the German school, has disappeared, the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

These classic pictures are said to have been "lost" while being taken by the Germans from one of the art caches near Florence back to the city. A German Colonel, in charge of the movement, later reported the picture could not be found after the shuffle, according to reports unearthed by Allied officers. The painting hung originally in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

Nazi Marshal Goering, it was added, has often expressed his admiration for the Cranach nudes.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 87

28 August, 1944

Press Release, Immediate.

The Allied Control Commission announces the appointment of Brigadier GERALD R. UTJOHN, K.C. as Vice-President of the Administrative Section in place of Air Commodore the Viscount STANSGATE who has resigned.

0276

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/286

26 AUG. 1944

Press Release, Immediate

75,000 copies of a Soldiers' Guide to Florence, prepared by Morale Services Section , SOS,NATOUSA and the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission have been printed for the use of Allied troops in Italy.

Copies may be obtained on application to Morale Services Hq. SOS. NATOUSA.

4684

0277

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

26 Aug. 1944

PRB/R 85

Press Release, Immediate:

The exhibition of Italian painting which opens on Aug. 28 will be from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. daily, rather than as previously announced, from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.

0278

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RT/04

26 August 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The 19th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 25, 1944, under the Chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, French Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

George Exintaris	Greece
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Miha Krek	Yugoslavia

The Council heard the reports of Captain Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation, of Brigadier Lush on the functions of the Allied Control Commission, and of Colonel Legg on the food situation in Liberated Italy.

0279

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/83 25 August 1944

Press Release -Immediate.

Initiative displayed by Italian engineers and clearances effected by Allied officers in repairing under pressure a destroyed bridge in Terni Province will result on or about September 3 in a steady supply of 200 to 300 tons a day of sub-lignite or natural wood for the stoves of Rome, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The sub-lignite which has long been used as a substitute for wood and charcoal will meet in large measure, but not entirely, the growing need for fuel for the bakers, hospitals and ordinary citizens of the city, Allied officers said.

The bridge near the sub-lignite mine is being repaired with steel from the Terni works, salvaged by Italian engineers and put to use on this essential construction.

Twenty railroad cars are already loaded with 400 tons of the fuel on one side of the bridge, waiting for the repairs to be completed. Work started on the bridge August 14.

Utilization of the sub-lignite mine has been an Allied Control Commission priority that has had to wait upon necessary clearances of rail traffic and procurement of certain materials and supervision.

In normal times of peace, Rome used an estimated 200 tons of charcoal a day in addition to its gas and electricity. Although gas service will be resumed on or about September 1, the lack of electricity and the greater demand for fuel from the city's overgrown population, makes the estimated demand for fuel that much greater. Officials pointed out that despite the new source of sub-lignite fuel will have to be carefully used and strictly rationed so that every citizen can benefit from the new supplies to be made available.

0280

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/80

21 August, 1944

Press Release:Immediate

An exhibition of masterpieces of European painting, all original examples of the greatest periods of Italian art, will be opened August 28 at the Palazzo Venezia.

The exhibition will be open to military and civilian alike at a charge of 20 lire a person. Hours will be 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. A free catalogue, costs of which are borne by ACC, may be obtained on request by all visitors.

This unique opportunity of seeing a collection of Italy's art treasures has been made possible by the collaboration and interest of a number of Italian officials and in particular H.E. Prince Doria, Mayor of Rome, H.E. the Minister of Public Instruction, Professor Guido de Ruggiero, the Director General of Fine Arts, Comm. Ardoino Petrocchetto, and the Superintendent of Galleries of Lazio, Professor Aldo de Rinaldis.

It is intended that proceeds of the exhibition, after expenses have been met, will form a fund to be used in furthering the restoration of national monuments of Italy damaged by the war.

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Note to Editors: There will be a private showing for the press on Monday, August 27. Papers desiring copies of the art for reproduction should contact Lieut. (A.G.) Perry B. Cott, Director Monuments and Fine Arts and Archives Division, Region IV, ACC, at 478550 through 478559, extension 50

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press Release: Immediate 13 August, 1944

PRB/R1/79

The Pontine Marshes south of Rome are being sprayed weekly by airplanes to kill breeding grounds for mosquitoes while 5000 civilians are working in the area north and south of Rome in a malaria control program, the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

Officials said that the German sabotage and flooding of the marshes had aggravated the normal malaria peril and warned all residents in affected areas to take precautions. Allied officers in the field must especially use mosquito netting, insect repellant and take atabrine regularly.

More than 6,000,000 atabrine tablets have been distributed to Italian authorities for civilians while an equal number are in warehouses to supply further demands. Allied Forces also have found four and a half tons of quinine north of Rome, estimated enough to supply Italy for a year.

As the malaria season approaches its peak, ACC officials are supervising the laying of paris green by hand, in addition to the plane dustings and are speeding the clearing of drainage canals and repair of pumps not wholly destroyed by the Germans. Flooding of the Pontine marshes, according to Col. Russel, head of the ACC malaria control section and Rockefeller Foundation authority, placed the condition of that area back to 1880 from a public health standpoint.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/78

18 August 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The population of Rome is advised that half of the Marcia Acquaduct will be shut down Tuesday at midnight for 72 hours to effect permanent repairs to the damage done by the Germans when they fled from Rome, according to AMG officials of Region IV.

Residents of the city will be getting only half their normal supply of water during the 72 hours of the shutdown and are warned to stock up on water in advance so that they suffer no inconvenience.

It is expected that the water supply of the city, now 80 per cent. of normal, will rise to virtually 100 per cent. after the repairs are made.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/77

11 August 1944

Press release - Immediate

The Hon George A.Exintaris has been appointed Greek representative on the Allied Advisory Council, with the personal rank of Ambassador, it was announced to-day. Mr Exintaris replaces Mr Jean Politis.

A former cabinet minister of the Greek Government, Mr Exintaris was born in Eastern Thrace in 1888. He is a graduate of the University of Paris. He has also been in the Greek foreign service and was chairman of the commission on the exchange of Greco-Turkish populations after 1922. He is a member of the Liberal party.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1:76

11 August 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The 18th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 11, 1944, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Miha Krek, Yugoslav Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
George A. Exindaris	Greece
Alexandre Bogomolov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States

The Chairman introduced Mr. George Exindaris, the new Greek representative, who replaced Mr. Jean Politis. The Acting Chief Commissioner, of the Allied Control Commission, Captain Ellery Stone, attended the meeting and reported on recent political developments in Italy.

General O'Dwyer, Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, gave a report on transportation problems in Liberated Italy with reference to questions of supply also.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 1/75

5 August, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Observation, analysis and report on the current relief and rehabilitation needs of Italy has been started by a special mission of UNRRA attached to the Allied Control Commission, it was revealed today.

The reports will be forwarded to the main UNRRA headquarters in the United States for consideration at the second meeting of the UNRRA Council next month at Montreal where the question of UNRRA's undertaking relief and rehabilitation in Italy willbe up for review.

The studies now being carried out in Italy by the UNRRA mission which is headed by S.M. Keeny of New York, supplies specialist and veteran of Hoover relief activities in the last World War, aimed at translating what UNRRA aid to Italy would mean in terms of imports, costs, personnel requirements, administrative setup and other requirements necessary first to functioning in a military theater of operations and later in conditions of peace.

UNRRA 's position with regard to operating in an enemy or ex-enemy area is governed by the provisions of the UNRRA Agreement as confirmed by the UNRRA Council at its initial session in Atlantic City: the provisions of the resolution relating to such operations are as follows:

"If it appears necessary for the Administration to operate in an enemy or ex-enemy area in carrying out the purposes of the agreement, it will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary; provided that the Council approve the scale and nature of the operations it is proposed to undertake and the standard of provision, and that all expenses connected with such possible operations in an enemy or ex-enemy area shall should be carried by the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned".

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The UNRRA Mission also includes Anthony A. Scrieri of New Rochelle , N.Y. New York State Welfare worker, Guido Nadzo of [illegible] and playwright, and Major P.B. Webb, formerly [illegible]

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

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4675

The UNRRA Mission also includes Anthony A. Soriori of New Rochelle , N.Y. New York State welfare worker, Guido Nozzo of New York, writer and playwright, and Major P.B. Webb, formerly with the Middle East Refugee Administration, which has now been merged with UNRRA.

The mission is also making a study of relevant AMG/ANB operations in Italy and in addition is studying reports that may be of aid for relief and rehabilitation operations in Yugoslavia and reports of the flow of Yugoslav refugees to Italy.

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

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/75

5 August, 1944

COMUNICATO STAMPA

Viene comunicato oggi che una speciale missione dell'UNRRA, annessa alla Commissione Alleata di Controllo, ha iniziato il rilievo, analisi e la compilazione di un rapporto circa i bisogni italiani nel campo dei soccorsi e della ricostruzione.

Il rapporto verrà sottoposto all'Ufficio Centrale dell'UNRRA agli Stati Uniti per essere esaminato alla seconda riunione del Consiglio dell'UNRRA nel mese entrante a Montreal, dove verrà presa in esame la questione dell'affidamento all'UNRRA dei soccorsi e ricostruzioni in Italia.

Gli studi che la Missione dell'UNRRA attualmente prosegue in Italia hanno lo scopo di precisare ciò che il soccorso all'Italia significherebbe in termini di importazioni, costi, personale, organizzazione amministrativa ed altri dettagli necessari per il funzionamento, in un primo tempo in un teatro di operazioni militari e quindi in condizioni di pace.

Alla testa della Missione dell'UNRRA trovasi il Signor S.M. Keeny di New York, specialista in materia di approvvigionamenti e veterano della Commissione Hoover di soccorso nell'ultima guerra.

La posizione dell'UNRRA nei riguardi della sua attività in paese nemico o ex nemico è regolata dai termini fondamentali dello accordo UNRRA, confermato dal Consiglio dell'UNRRA nella sua prima riunione ad Atlantic City. I termini della risoluzione che si riferisce a tale attività sono i seguenti:

"Qualora appaia necessario che l'amministrazione UNRRA debba operare in paese nemico o ex nemico per mettere in atto le finalità dell'accordo, si opererà soltanto da un dato momento e per quelle finalità che verranno decise fra il comando militare, l'autorità di controllo costituita o l'amministrazione debitamente riconosciuta dell'area da un lato e l'amministrazione dell'UNRRA dall'altro, e sotto il controllo [illegible]

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Il rapporto verrà sottoposto all'Ufficio Centrale dell'UNRRA agli Stati Uniti per essere esaminato alla seconda riunione del Consiglio dell'UNRRA nel mese entrante a Montreal, dove verrà presa in esame la questione dell'affidamento all'UNRRA dei soccorsi e ricostruzioni in Italia.

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Alla testa della Missione dell'UNRRA trovasi il Signor S.L. Keeny di New York, specialista in materia di approvvigionamenti e veterano della Commissione Hoover di soccorso nell'ultima guerra.

La posizione dell'UNRRA nei riguardi della sua attività in paese nemico o ex nemico è regolata dai termini fondamentali dello accordo UNRRA, confermato dal Consiglio dell'UNRRA nella sua prima riunione ad Atlantic City. I termini della risoluzione che si riferisce a tale attività sono i seguenti:

"Qualora appaia necessario che l'Amministrazione UNRRA debba operare in paese nemico o ex nemico per mettere in atto le finalità dell'accordo, si opererà soltanto da un dato momento e per quelle finalità che verranno decise fra il comando militare, l'autorità di controllo costituita o l'amministrazione debitamente riconosciuta dell'area da un lato e l'amministrazione dell'UNRRA dall'altro, e sotto il controllo che il comando militare o l'autorità di controllo costituita riterrà necessario, purchè il Consiglio approvi la natura e l'entità delle operazioni che si propone di intraprendere e l'importanza delle misure e purchè tutte le spese inerenti a tali possibili operazioni in aree nemiche o ex nemiche siano a carico del paese nemico o ex nemico di cui si tratta.

La Missione UNRRA comprende anche il Sig. Anthony A. Sorieri di New Rochelle, N.Y. funzionario dell'opera soccorsi dello Stato di New York, il Sig. Guido Nadzo di New York, scrittore ed autore teatrale ed il Maggiore P.B. Webb, già colla amministrazione profughi del Middle West, che attualmente è stata

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/71

2 Agosto 1944

Comunicato stampa

RIDUZIONE DELLA RAZIONE DI FIAMMIFERI NELLA CITTA' DI ROMA

In relazione alla situazione di disponibilità di fiammiferi ed alle attuali possibilità di produzione e di importazione, il Comando Militare Alleato, d'intesa col Consorzio Industrie Fiammiferi, comunica:

Con decorrenza dal giorno 15 del corrente mese di Luglio le razioni di fiammiferi sono ridotte a:

N.50 fiammiferi al mese per ogni fumatore,

N.25 fiammiferi al mese per ciascun avente diritto alla razione sale.

Le razioni verranno aumentate in relazione alla eventuale maggiore disponibilità di fiammiferi.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/73 29 July 1944

PRESS RELEASE IMMEDIATE

The 17th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on July 28, 1944 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Kirk, United States Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
George Kapsambelis	Greece
Alexandre Bogomolov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Miha Krek	Yugoslavia

The Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Captain Ellery Stone, attended the meeting and reported on recent political developments in Italy. This report was followed by a discussion of various matters brought before the Council.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/P1/72

29 July, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

EDITORS: The Allied Control Commission requests that the following statement of the rules for civilian movement in Italy be prominently displayed and run every three days for the next 15 days. It is highly important that this notice be properly understood by the public, because of the many misstatements of the position now appearing in the press.

Three zones are set up for civilian movement in Italy according to the 1 test arrangements ordered into effect immediately by the Allied Control Commission.

The three zones and the rules concerning movement in each zone and between zones are as follows:

Zone I. The zone south of the line following the northern boundaries of the Provinces of Bari, Potenza, Avellino, Benevento, Naples.

Zone II. The zone lying between the above line and rear Army control line.

Zone III. The Army areas.

(a) Within zone I there is unrestricted movement and no passes are required. This is Italian Government territory.

(b) Within zone II there is unrestricted movement within Provinces, but an AMG pass is required for movement between Provinces. This is Military Government territory.

(c) Within zone III movement is restricted to 10 Km and an AMG pass is required for movement beyond this distance. This is Army territory.

(d) A pass is required for movement into zones II or III from zone I or vice versa.

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

passes.

Three zones are set up for civilian movement in Italy according to the last arrangements ordered into effect immediately by the Allied Control Commission.

The three zones and the rules concerning movement in each zone and between zones are as follows:

Zone I. The zone south of the line following the northern boundries of the Provinces of Bari, Potenza, Avellino, Benevento, Naples.

Zone II. The zone lying between the above line and rear Army control line.

Zone III. The Army areas.

(a) Within zone I there is unrestricted movement and no passes are required. This is Italian Government territory.

(b) Within zone II there is unrestricted movement within Provinces, but an AMG pass is required for movement between Provinces. This is Military Government territory.

(c) Within zone III movement is restricted to 10 Km and an AMG pass is required for movement beyond this distance. This is Army territory.

(d) A pass is required for movement into areas II or III from zone I or vice versa.

(e) All passes, which are yellow in color, are issued by the ACC/AMG officer concerned at the point of departure, except of movement into the Army areas from Zones I or II. In this case passes must be obtained from the AMG authorities of the Army concerned and application for such passes is normally made through the appropriate ACC/AMG officer at the point of departure.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/71

28 July, 1944

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

For news release -

The following items of news have been received by Fine Arts Officers at ACC Hq from their men in the field.

1. Discovery of important 14th century fresco.

When a picture by the 16th century painter Sodoma was removed for safe-keeping from one of the altars of S. Agostino, Siena, an important fresco by Ambrogio Lorenzetti came to light. The fresco, hitherto unknown, is in excellent condition and represents the Madonna and Child enthroned and surrounded by eight saints.

2. Example of cooperation with Monuments and Fine Arts Officers at the front.

Villa Gamba-Castelli at Arceno was used as a deposit for some of the finest pictures from Siena, Massa Marittima and Grosseto. At the request of the Superintendent of the Galleries in Siena two British guards were placed at the Villa in spite of battle conditions. At one time eight British soldiers beat off fifteen Germans who were apparently bent on setting fire to the place.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/72

29 July, 1944

Press release - Immediate

EDITORS: The Allied Control Commission requests that the following statement of the rules for civilian movement in Italy be prominently displayed and run every three days for the next 15 days. It is highly important that this notice be properly understood by the public, because of the many misstatements of the position now appearing in the press.

Three zones are set up for civilian movement in Italy according to the latest arrangements worked out and put into effect immediately by the Allied Control Commission.

The three zones and the rules governing movement in each zone and between zones are as follows:

Zone I. The zone south of the line following the northern boundaries of the Provinces of Bari, Potenza, Avellino, Benevento, Naples.

Zone II. The zone lying between the above line and rear Army control line.

Zone III. The Army areas.

(a) Within zone I there is unrestricted movement and no passes are required. This is Italian Government territory.

(b) Within zone II there is unrestricted movement <u>within</u> Provinces, but an AMG pass is required for movement <u>between</u> Provinces. This is Military Government territory.

(c) Within zone III movement is restricted to 10 km and an AMG pass is required for movement beyond this distance. This is Army territory.

(d) A pass is required for movement into zones II or III from zone I or vice versa.

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

[illegible] members of the board now appearing in the press.

Three zones are set up for civilian movement in Italy according to the 1 [illegible] arrangements ordered into effect immediately by the Allied Control Commission.

The 1 [illegible] zones and the rules governing movement in each zone and between zones are as follows:

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(b) Within zone II there is unrestricted movement within Provinces, but an AMG pass is required for movement between Provinces. This is Military Government territory.

(c) Within zone III movement is restricted to 10 km and an AMG pass is required for movement beyond this distance. This is Army territory.

(d) A pass is required for movement into zones II or III from zone I or vice versa.

(e) All passes, which are yellow in color, are issued by the ACC/AMG officer concerned at the point of departure, except of movement into the Army areas from zones I or II. In this case passes must be obtained from the AMG authorities of the Army concerned and application for such passes is normally made through the appropriate ACC/AMG officer at the point of departure.

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There are two exceptions to the free and unrestricted movement within Italian Government territory. These are the cases of movement to and from the Provinces of Campobasso and Foggia. Although these are Italian Government territory AMG yellow passes are still required to go in and out of each province or to move from Foggia to Campobasso or from Campobasso to Foggia.

Civilians and local government officials may obtain their yellow passes by applying to the appropriate police authority of their town. Central Italian Government officials may obtain their yellow passes by applying to their corresponding sub-commission in the Allied Control Commission.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/71 28 July, 1944

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

For news release -

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RJ/HS

Press Release - Italian.

26 July 1944

The public is informed that headquarters, Allied Control Commission, Rome Area, has moved its offices from the Administrazione Generali, Piazza Venezia, to the Confederazione dei Lavoratori del Commercio, Via Lucullo 6, and will be in full operation in the new building at 0900 hours, 26 July 1944.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO ALLEATA

PRB/1/G.

26 Luglio 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

Si informa il pubblico che il Comando del Governo Militare Alleato, Regione di Roma, ha trasferito la sua sede dalle Amministrazioni Generali, Piazza Venezia, alla Confederazione dei Lavoratori del Commercio, Via Lucullo 6, e comincerà a funzionare nei nuovi locali alle ore 9,00 del giorno 26 luglio 1944.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1 25 July 1944.

Precis of speech made by Prime Minister Bonomi to Employees of Foreign Office (for Foreign Correspondents)

After twenty-two years of absence I am again making contact with the Foreign Office. At the international conferences of Paris and Cannes I took part with the ministers of England and France on a basis of parity. Now I must remind you that Italy is temporarily in the position of a defeated nation.

It is well for us to face things frankly. We have had to accept the conditions set out by the victors. These are hard conditions: all our economic and financial life and all civil and military direction is submitted to the vigilance of the Allied Nations.

This is a situation we have inherited, knowing exactly what it was. We have seen the armistice terms - which we are willing to have published whenever it seems desirable. We have accepted the terms as signed and have stated our willingness to respect them. In doing so we have been comforted by the solemn promise, made at Quebec and attached as an appendix to the Armistice: "The measure of modification of the treaty will be in proportion to the support given the United Nations by the Italian Government and people.

In the light of this promise that part of Italy which was free from Nazi tyranny asked to be recognized as co-belligerent of the United Nations. Today, still in the light of this promise, Italy has been fighting almost for a year. We are anxious too to improve and increase our war effort. I am encouraged to believe that our co-belligerents understand and sympathize with our desire.

In order that our effort be properly disciplined our foreign policy must guide it. We must go back to the traditional path of this policy. This ancient policy is friendship with England and alliance with France. Even the Triplice did not distort this fundamental policy and the activity of Italy in the Great War was a proof of this.

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The policy of the Fascist regime was at first vacillating and finally took the road of imperialistic agression, along with Hitler's Germany. We must now return to our old friendships and we must express too our intimate solidarity with Russia and the U.S. But this is not enough. We must heal the wounds made by our mad policy of agression; we must cancel the faults of others (for it was not the Italian people) in attacking France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Russia. We have already started on this

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[illegible] the conditions set out by the victors. These are hard conditions: all our economic and financial life and all civil and military direction is submitted to the vigilance of the Allied Nations.

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In order that our effort be properly disciplined our foreign policy must guide it. We must go back to the traditional path of this policy. This ancient policy is friendship with England and alliance with France. Even the Triplice did not distort this fundamental policy and the activity of Italy in the Great War was a proof of this.

4667

The policy of the Fascist regime was at first vacillating and finally took the road of imperialistic aggression, along with Hitler's Germany. We must now return to our old friendships and we must express too our intimate solidarity with Russia and the U.S. But this is not enough. We must heal the wounds made by our bad policy of aggression; we must cancel the faults of others (for it was not the Italian people) in attacking France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Russia. We have already started on this road by nullifying the Fascist armistice with France of 1940. We have affirmed our friendship for the victims of Fascist attack and we have contributed Italian arms and blood to the battle fought by the Yugoslavs.

With this in mind I hope that Italy's trust in the promise of the United Nations may be justified and that we may improve our present situation. It should be remembered that we have now been for 11 months fellow-fighters with the United Nations. It should be remembered that we opened our shores and surrendered our fleet to them.

Let us work with patient tenacity. What we have accepted let us accept loyally; what we hope for let us express openly and fervently. Within this framework our task must be pursued and for it I appeal to your intelligent cooperation and mature experience.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1

28 July 1944.

Precis of speech made by Prime Minister Bonomi to Employees of Foreign Office (for Foreign Correspondents)

After twenty-two years of absence I am again making contact with the Foreign Office. At the international conferences of Paris and Cannes I took part with the ministers of England and France on a basis of parity. Now I must remind you that Italy is temporarily in the position of a defeated nation.

It is well for us to face things frankly. We have had to accept the conditions set out by the victors. These are hard conditions: all our economic and financial life and all civil and military direction is submitted to the vigilance of the Allied Nations.

This is a situation we have inherited, knowing exactly what it was. We have seen the armistice terms - which we are willing to have published whenever it seems desirable. We have accepted the terms as signed and have stated our willingness to respect them. In doing so we have been comforted by the solemn promise, made at Quebec and attached as an appendix to the Armistice: "The measure of modification of the treaty will be in proportion to the support given the United Nations by the Italian Government and people.

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In order that our effort be properly disciplined our foreign policy must guide it. We must go back to the traditional path of this policy. This ancient policy is friendship with England and alliance with France. Even the Triplice did not distort this fundamental policy and the activity of Italy in the Great War was a proof of this. 4866

The policy of the Fascist regime was at first vacillating and finally took the road of imperialistic aggression, along with Hitler's Germany. We must now return to our old friendships and we must express too our intimate solidarity with Russia and the U.S. But this is not enough. We must heal the wounds made by our sad policy of aggression; we must cancel the faults of others (for it was not the Italian people) in attacking France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Russia. We have already started on this road by nullifying the Fascist armistice with France of 1940. We have affirmed our friendship for the victims of Fascist attack

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

of the Allied Nations.

This is a situation we have innovated, knowing exactly what it was. We have seen the armistice terms - which we are willing to have abolished whenever it seems desirable. We have accepted the terms as signed and have stated our willingness to respect them. In doing so we have been confronted by the solemn promise, made at Quebec and attached as an appendix to the Armistice: "The measure of modification of the treaty will be in proportion to the support given the United Nations by the Italian Government and people.

In the light of this promise that part of Italy which was free from Nazi tyranny asked to be recognized as co-belligerent of the United Nations. Today, still in the light of this promise, Italy has been fighting almost for a year. We are anxious too to improve and increase our war effort. I am encouraged to believe that our co-belligerents understand and sympathize with our desire.

In order that our effort be properly disciplined our foreign policy must guide it. We must go back to the traditional path of this policy. This ancient policy is friendship with England and alliance with France. Even the Triplice did not distort this fundamental policy and the activity of Italy in the Great War was a proof of this.

The policy of the Fascist regime was at first vacillating and finally took the road of imperialistic agression, along with Hitler's Germany. We must now return to our old friendships and we must express too our intimate solidarity with Russia and the U.S. But this is not enough. We must heal the wounds made by our mad policy of agression; we must cancel the faults of others (for it was not the Italian people) in attacking France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Russia. We have already started on this road by nullifying the Fascist armistice with France of 1940. We have affirmed our friendship for the victims of Fascist attack and we have contributed Italian arms and blood to the battle fought by the Yugoslavs.

With this in mind I hope that Italy's trust in the promise of the United Nations may be justified and that we may improve our present situation. It should be remembered that we have now been for 11 months fellow-fighters with the United Nations. It should be remembered that we opened our shores and surrendered our fleet to them.

Let us work with patient tenacity. What we have accepted let us accept loyally; what we hope for let us express openly and fervently. Within this framework our task must be pursued and for it I appeal to your intelligent cooperation and mature experience.

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UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO ALLEATA

PRB/R1/67

25 Luglio 1944

Comunicato Stampa

Il Colonnello Charles Poletti
Commissario Regionale della Regione di Roma

C O M U N I C A:

Erronee interpretazioni sono state date alla pratica applicazione dell'ordine amministrativo No.25 del 19 Luglio 1944, circa l'esonerazione di speciali enti statali, parastatali e dipendenti dallo stato.

Tale ordine interessa esclusivamente il personale degli uffici periferici di Roma di detti enti e non le sedi centrali.

Il presente comunicato viene pubblicato a chiarimento della disposizione.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/66

23 July 1944

Press release - Immediate.

The Allied Control Commission announces a new, simple system of passes for civilian movement in all of Italy exclusive of territory considered an Army area.

The only pass which will be valid henceforth for civilian movement in ACC and Italian Government territory will be a yellow pass. The passes are issued to two classes of persons: 1. The general public and all LOCAL Italian Government officials. 2. Officials of the Central Italian Government.

Passes to move within provinces are not required of anyone except in Army-controlled areas where the only valid pass is one issued by the AMG authority in that area.

For all movement between provinces, civilians and local government officials must go to the Questore of the province in which they live to obtain a yellow pass that allows movement anywhere in Italy south of the Army area.

Central Italian Government officials, including Ministers, may obtain their yellow passes by applying to that sub-commission of the Allied Control Commission which is its counterpart. For example the Ministry of Finance applies to the Finance Sub-Commission.

Civilians are warned against attempting to go to Naples or Bari particularly without proper credentials since those cities are very over-crowded and no accommodations exist whatsoever.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

FRB/R1/64

23 July 1944

Press release - Immediate.

The Italian seed industry, once one of the largest in the world, is resuming its exports and will provide vegetable seed for many parts of liberated Europe, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

According to the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the ACC, the 1943 seed crop was largely untouched. Seed to the extent of 155,802 kg has now been either bought, stockpiled or shipped in the following amounts to the following places:

United Kingdom	17,640 kg
France and North Africa ..	35,077 kg
Liberated Italy	89,885 kg
United States	8,500 kg
Russia	4,700 kg.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

FRB/R1/65

23 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The maximum price of bread has been fixed at 5 lire a kilo and that of pasta at 7 lire a kilo in ACC - AMG territory in Liberated Italy effective at once, the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

Instructions were also issued to bakers that they must produce a weight of bread 25 per cent in excess of the weight of flour received and pasta manufacturers must produce a weight of pasta amounting to 98 per cent of the weight of flour received.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/62 21 July 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

Immediate steps to give the most effective and widespread recognition possible to the valiant efforts of Italian patriots who have participated in guerrilla fighting on the side of the Allies are announced by the Allied Control Commission.

The courage, heroism and tenacity of Italian patriots, both those who have since passed into our lines during the progress of the Allied Armies in Italy and those who are still fighting the enemy with determination and skill further north, are symbols of the love for freedom and the ideals of democracy of the United Nations deeply felt by all true Italians and recognized as such by the Allies.

Measures ordered by the Allied Control Commission to effect the change of patriots from military to civilian status with a minimum of difficulty and already put into operation include:

CREATION of a Patriots Branch of the ACC to carry the continuing responsibility of aiding in the solution of the Patriot question.

DISPATCH of special instructions to AMG officers with the 5th and 8th Armies to regard the Patriots as Civilian Priority No 1.

ASSIGNMENT of special staff officers to Army and Corps AMG teams to advise on the identification of patriots and the handling of their situations.

INCLUSION at once of a substantial number of patriots in every local governmental committee newly formed after arrival of the Allied Forces.

PLANS for employment of patriots. 4662

COLLECTION of arms from the patriots for use as a reserve from which patriots still fighting behind the German lines can be supplied.

ISSUANCE of Allied certificates of recognition to Patriots who have been properly identified.

MESSAGES from General Alexander, Commander-in-Chief in Italy, to all patriots through posters, leaflets, radio and press, of Allied recognition and thanks for their valour and aid to the Allied Armies.

COLLABORATION with the Italian Government to insure that patriots continue to receive under Italian officials the pension

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

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COLLABORATION with the Italian Government to insure that patriots continue to receive under Italian officials the recognition due to them for their efforts towards the liberation of Italy.

The patriot problem is beset with three particular difficulties which AMG officers attached to the Armies immediately encounter in the course of their tasks to insure order in the areas behind the front lines and to insure safety to the military lines of communications.

The first is that of proper identification of patriots. Allied authorities have evolved the following definition: Patriots (although mostly Italians, may be of any nationality) are persons in the ranks of genuine bands who have carried arms against the enemy, engaged in sabotage or secured important military information for benefit of the Allied war effort.

/ A clear line

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

A clear line must be drawn between those who truly deserve the name of patriot and those who do not. Experience has shown that many false claims are made. In some places alleged "patriot bands" have been formed five minutes before - or even after - the entry of the Allies by persons who up to that time had been Fascists. Impostors must not be given the credit and recognition due to those who have really fought and suffered in the Allied cause. But in the heat and haste of battle, it is not easy for Allied officers to judge these matters with speed and accuracy.

In the second difficulty, there is the vexed question of the right of patriots to continue the fight and to continue to carry arms. To many of them it may seem right and proper that they should be permitted to do so: but experience has shown that such permission would harm the very cause for which they have fought. Every firearm which can be spared is needed - and urgently needed - to equip the patriots further north. Patriots must recognize that the allocation of arms for the Italian theatre, including the Allied Armies and for all other purposes, is strictly limited and controlled by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington for the great demands of the battlefronts now spread in every quarter of the globe.

The continued possession of arms is contrary to the legal provisions enacted by the Allied nations to preserve good order and discipline in liberated territory and to ensure that the smooth passage of supplies for the armies is not in any way disturbed.

Thirdly, there is the problem of the subsequent treatment of patriots - their claims to take part in local government and to be given a just reward in matters of employment and rehabilitation. Some patriots wish to continue the fight: others desire to return to their homes or to their former employment: and such claims must be considered with impartiality and promptitude.

The Italian patriot representatives will be responsible for advising the officers of AMG on the identifications of patriots found, or expected to be found, in the line of advance. In this way it is hoped to obtain rapid co-operation between AMG and the recognized leaders of patriot forces.

The Allied authorities are, with the advice of the Italian patriot representatives, now giving to each patriot a certificate of merit which shall act as a recognition of the part he has played in the liberation of his country. These certificates will be awarded to members of recognized fighting bands, including posthumous awards to next of kin, who have carried arms, carried out demolitions, or engaged in sabotage or provided important military information under the identification formula devised. Patriot leaders will authenticate the list of recipients.

The posters - 50,000 in number - prepared for issue in all places occupied by the Allies explain Allied policy.

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The posters - 60,000 in number - prepared for issue in all places occupied by the Allies explain Allied policy.

Every commune will have an Italian committee to handle the problem of finding employment for patriots. Each committee will be composed of the Sindaco (or Comissario Prefettizio), four or more representatives chosen from and by the patriots, two members of the Giunta Comunale if formed, or otherwise two well-known and respected local residents will be chosen. The committee will draw up lists of bona fide patriots and classify them. Patriots who desire to join the army will be offered such opportunities of military employment as best fit the immediate needs of the war effort. Those who do not reside in the area and wish to return to their homes will be given the necessary facilities. Those who wish to continue to serve as patriots will be selected, in small numbers, by the military authorities if needed. Finally,

/ every

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every effort will be made to find employment ~~for those who wish to~~ return to civilian life.

AMG officials will also attempt to give dignity and colour to the recognition of the patriots by ceremonies in new towns at which the patriot bands will be publicly thanked. When possible there will be parades, music and guards of honour and high Allied military leaders will attend the ceremony. Offices will be provided for patriot leaders to help carry out their work of close collaboration with the AMG authorities.

These are the first steps taken by the Allied authorities to accord due recognition to the patriot forces of Italy.

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1693

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/61 18 July, 1944

Press Release: Hold for release July 20 at 2000 hours.

1. The Allied Control Commission announces the transfer to the Italian Government today, July 20, 1944 of all territories comprised in the provinces of Foggia, Campobasso, Benevento, Avellino and Naples, with the exception of the Commune of Naples. The Allied Control Commission further announces that on August 16, 1944 the province of Rome, including the city of Rome, and the provinces of Frosinone and Littoria will be handed over to the Government of Italy.

2. This transfer, which was recommended to the Supreme Allied Commander by the Advisory Council at their meeting on July 16, marks a further step in the procedure initiated on February 11, 1944, when the provinces of Salerno and Potenza and the compartments of Lucania and Calabria, together with the Island of Sicily, were restored to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. The provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto and the island of Sardinia were not at any time under Allied Military Government.

3. The transfer of territory has been made possible by the victorious advance of the Allied Armies in Italy. Only two months have elapsed since those armies opened their attack against the Gustav Line. The United Nations are thus fulfilling with the utmost speed their declared intention that the Italian people should be given the earliest opportunity after their liberation to enjoy the free institutions which are an inherent part of political Democracy.

4. The Allied Control Commission is charged with the responsibility for ensuring the effective use of Italian resources in the common war and of representing Allied interests to the Italian national&local governments. For this reason and in the interests of the common victory which is the indispensable condition of freedom, it has been decided, in agreement with the Italian Government, that the Commune of Naples, owing to its exceptional importance as a port for Allied supplies, shall remain for the present a military zone under the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief. The United Nations also reserve the right to hold Allied military courts in territory handed over to the Italian Government for the trial of offenses against Allied forces and property.

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Commune of Naples. The Allied Control Commission further announces that on August 15, 1944 the province of Rome, including the city of Rome, and the provinces of Frosinone and Littoria will be handed over to the Government of Italy.

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5. The territory which has now been handed over to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government comprises some 46,000 square miles with a population of some 15,000,000 people. Thus, on August 15 one third of Italy will have been returned to Italian administration. Without prejudice to the rights which the United Nations have under the Armistice and which are exercised in their behalf by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces and his representatives including the Allied Control Commission, all powers of government will henceforth belong to the Government of Italy. In his directive of February 11 the Commander-in-Chief stated that the situation then in the making would make it possible for future transfers of territory to be made to an Italy which had grown in strength and stature. Since that date the Government of Marshal Badoglio was broadened on April

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21, 1944 to include the representatives of the six parties of the Committee of Liberation, and that Government in its turn gave way on June 15, after the liberation of Rome and according to the procedure envisaged, to the present Government under Signor Bonomi, which includes further representatives of the Committee of Liberation from newly liberated territory. The progress thus made towards the restoration of democratic government on a broadening representative basis is a welcome sign of the desire of the Italian people to eradicate forever the last taint of Fascism. Yet the enemy is still on Italian soil, and the United Nations, who are now bearing the brunt of the fight for its freedom, look to the people of Italy, and to their Government, to spare no effort and seek no other purpose until victory is achieved.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/60

20 July, 1944

Press Release: Immediate.

Note to Editors: It is requested that the following story be run in your next edition and again on the 25 July, the day before the alert, as well as on July 26, the day of the alert.

****

A practise air alert will be held next Wednesday evening, July 26 at 10.30 p.m. in the City of Rome only, Allied officials announced today.

The signals for the practise air alert as as follows:

Alert - one blast every 15 seconds for six times

All - clear - two minutes continuous blast.

Vehicles must pull to the curb, stop and extinguish all lights for the duration of the alert.

If a real air raid should occur during the practise the cancellation of the practise alert will be indicated by the all clear signal followed by the regular warning signal - a blast every 15 seconds repeated six times.

0316

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/58

19 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate

All motorists, civilian and military, in Rome are given warning that the official speed limit in is 40 kilometers an hour or 25 miles an hour, Allied Police officials announced today.

Police, both Italian and military, have been ordered to enforce the speed limit fully. Motorists caught exceeding the legal limit are liable to have their vehicles impounded.

With the accident rate on the increase, due both to reckless speeding by motorists and also to careless traffic behavior by bicyclists, police said that more stringent measures will be taken unless the public observes safety rules much more closely.

0317

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/57

19 July 1944

Press Release Immediate

Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the A.C.C. has learned that the famous early 14th century altarpiece (Maestà) by the Sienese painter DUCCIO, belonging to the cathedral museum is safe. It was found intact in a hiding place in the country by MFAA officer (Capt. Deane Keller). Germans in retreat had broken open corner of box in which it was stored, but no damage was done to the picture.

0318

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/56

18 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Through the initiative and sense of duty of two British soldiers, six Italian civilians have been tried and convicted for black market activities. The two soldiers are Gnr. GILL and Gnr. PEARSON. They were approached by Italian civilians with offers of large bribes if they would assist in the transport of grain from Foggia for sale in the Naples black market. Without hesitation they reported the matter to their Commanding Officer and in co-operation with the Allied Control Commission a trap was laid. The two soldiers took special risks in working with the Italians at night until the case was completed. They made two trips between Foggia and Naples. All the Italians were convicted and received terms of imprisonment; in two cases with the addition of a fine of 50,000 lire.

The conduct of the two soldiers has been noted in Routine Orders of 57 Area and an entry made in their records.

0319

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

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/55 18 July 1946

Press Release Immediate.

One thousand stateless and non-Italian refugees who had made their way across enemy lines to Italy will leave this country shortly for the United States. Here they will be guests of the nation until the end of the war at a reception center at Fort Ontario, N.Y.

The refugees, who have all signed pledges that they will return to their own lands after the war and not to accept employment except in the camp, include 11 White Russians while the rest are Jews from Germany, Poland, France, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The refugees were screened by the Inter-Governmental Refugees Committee in collaboration with Investigation and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/54 17 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Col. William O'Dwyer, has arrived in Rome and assumed his duties as vice president of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission. Col.O'Dwyer holds the personal rank of Minister from the United States State Department and also represents the Foreign Economic Administration of the U.S. Government.

Mr. A.G. Antolini of New York has also assumed office as executive director of the Economic Section of A.C.C. Forty-two more civilian experts are expected shortly and will be assigned to sub-commissions within the Economic Section, whose chief mission will be to stimulate Italian production. Mr. Antolini is former director of purchases in Italy for R.H. Macy Co. of New York.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/53

17 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Lack of transport and facilities for storage may shortly cause the loss of 250,000 quintals (or 25,000 tons or million of liters) of wine in Southern Italy, ACC officials announced today.

The wine, which is fr m last year's crop, is going begging and will shortly have to be poured out so that the vats may be cleaned and gotten ready for this year's wine. Much of it may turn to vinegar unless it is quickly disposed of.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

17 July 1944

PRB/R1/52

Press Release - Immediate

Military personnel, as well as civilians traveling through Littoria Province, are warned to keep on the roads and not stray into the fields since the entire beachhead area is heavily mined, Region IV ACC officials warned today.

1163

0323

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

16 July, 1944

PRB/R1/51

Press Release Immediate.

Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner of Rome Region, ACC, will hold a press conference at 4 p.m. tomorrow (Monday, 17 July 1944) in his offices at which time there will be on display the effects and loot captured from Ugo Caruso, former Fascist Chief of Police in Rome and now in Regina Coeli prison. Questions concerning Caruso's activities will be answered

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/50

15 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Statements have recently appeared in various newspapers to the effect that the amnesty decree of 5 April 1944 would be made applicable in Rome on July 15. There is no truth in these statements.

Comunicato Stampa

Secondo dichiarazioni apparse in numeri recenti di vari giornali di Roma il decreto di amnistia del 5 aprile entrerebbe in vigore anche in Roma il 15 c.m. Tali dichiarazioni però non hanno nessuna base di verità.

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

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/49

15 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The 16th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Saturday 15th July 1944 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, British representative. The representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:-

Couve de Murville	.. ..	French Committee of National Liberation
George Kapsambelis	.. ..	Greece
Alexandre Bogomolov	..	Soviet Union
Alexander Kirk	.. ..	United States
Miha Krek	.. ..	Yugoslavia

The meeting was attended by the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Captain Ellery W. Stone, and the Vice-President of the Economic Section, the Honourable Henry F. Grady. The Council examined the situation resulting from the decision to permit the Italian Government to move to Rome and made certain further recommendations connected therewith to the Supreme Allied Commander.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/48 13 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

In the first case of its kind to be held in Rome, Rosario Bentivegna, 22, of 122 Via Torino, will go on trial tomorrow (Friday, 14 July 1944) at 9.30 a.m. before an AMG general court to face charges of murdering Lieutenant Giorgio Barbarisi, Italian Finance Guard, in Rome on June 5, the day after the Allied forces entered the city.

Colonel H.G. Wilmer, K.C., the presiding judge, will make a statement on the aims of Allied justice when the court convenes. Bentivegna is a medical student. The trial will be public.

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

ADVANCED HEAD QUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/45

12 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

A big parade of Italian police and firemen will take place at the Foro Mussolini at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday next, 16 July, in connection with the Inter-Allied sports meeting. 400 Metropolitani, 400 Finance Guards, 400 Carabinieri and 400 officers and men of the Fire Brigade, with engines, will take part in the parade.

COMUNICATO STAMPA

PRE/R1/45

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMITATO CONT DI CONTROLLO ALLEATA

12 Luglio 1944

IL PRESENTE COMUNICATO NON DOVRA' ESSERE PUBBLICATO PRIMA DELLE ORE 00.01 DI MERCOLEDI' 13 LUGLIO E DOVRA' ESSERE PUBBLICATO PER TRE GIORNI CONSECUTIVI

IL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA D'INTESA CON LA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO (A.C.C.)

D E T E R M I N A

1. - Tutti i militari dell'Esercito italiano delle classi 1914 e più giovani e fino al grado di sergente maggiore compreso che erano comunque in servizio l'8 settembre 1943 e che alla data di presente bando si trovano nel territorio dei distretti militari di Roma I e Roma II, debbono presentarsi, secondo le modalità appresso indicate, al Comando Militare Italiano appositamente costituito ai fini di eventuali incorporazioni.

2. - Sono esclusi :
   - gli appartenenti all'Arma dei CC.RR. e alla R.Guardia di finanza per i quali valgono speciali disposizioni;
   - coloro che già appartenevano in data anteriore al 4 giugno 1944 a corpi e reparti regolari dell'Esercito italiano e che si trovano a Roma per licenza o servizio regolarmente comandato.

   Disposizioni a parte saranno impartite dal Ministero della Guerra Italiano per gli Ufficiali e Marescialli.

3. - Coloro che non si trovano nelle condizioni del n.1 e che desiderano arruolarsi quali volontari nelle unità combattenti dell'Esercito italiano si presenteranno per essere incorporati all'Autorità Militare italiana e con le modalità di cui ai numeri seguenti.

4. - Il Comando Militare italiano di cui al precedente n.1 è il "CMLSTII" (centro raccolta versante tirrenico) ed ha sede a Roma presso la Caserma "Bianchi" in Via Nomentana n.276.

5. - La presentazione avverrà dalle ore 8 alle ore 15 dei giorni seguenti :

   18 luglio per le classi 1923 e 1924
   19 luglio per le classi 1921 e 1922
   21 luglio per le classi 1919 e 1920
   22 luglio per le classi 1917 e 1918
   24 luglio per le classi 1915 e 1916

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II, debbono presentarsi, secondo le modalità appresso indicate, al Comando Militare Italiano appositamente costituito ai fini di eventuali interpretazioni.

2. - Sono esclusi :
- gli appartenenti all'Arma dei CC.RR. e alla R.Guardia di Finanza per i quali valgono speciali disposizioni
- coloro che già appartenevano in data anteriore al 4 giugno 1944 a corpi o reparti regolari dell'Esercito italiano e che si trovino a loro per licenza o servizio regolarmente comandato.

Disposizioni a parte saranno impartite dal Ministero della Guerra Italiano per gli Ufficiali e Marescialli.

3. - Coloro che non si trovano nelle condizioni del n.1 e che desiderano arruolarsi quali volontari nelle unità combattenti dell'Esercito Italiano si presenteranno per essere incorporati all'Autorità Militare Italiana e con le modalità di cui ai numeri seguenti.

4. - Il Comando Militare Italiano di cui al precedente n.1 è il "CMRPII" (centro raccolta vendemie tirrenico) ed ha sede a Roma presso la Caserma "Bianchi" in Via Nomentana n.276.

5. - La presentazione avverrà dalle ore 8 alle ore 15 dei giorni seguenti :
18 luglio per le classi 1923 e 1924
19 luglio per le classi 1921 e 1922
21 luglio per le classi 1919 e 1920
22 luglio per le classi 1917 e 1918
24 luglio per le classi 1915 e 1916
25 luglio per la classe 1914
27/31 luglio per coloro delle classi 1914 - 1924 che per comprovati motivi di famiglia o di salute non abbiano potuto presentarsi il giorno stabilito per la propria classe.

6. - Con disposizione successiva sarà estesa l'obbligo di presentazione ai militari di cui ai precedenti numeri e che si trovino nel restante territorio del Lazio e di altre regioni e zone che saranno precisate.

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7. - Tutti coloro che sono soggetti ad obbligo di presentazione non potranno allontanarsi da Roma dalla data del presente bando.

8. - Modalità particolari:

a)- tutti i militari aventi obbligo di presentarsi dovranno esibire un documento di riconoscimento (possibilmente munito di fotografia) nonchè i documenti eventualmente in loro possesso rilasciati dall'Ente militare al quale per ultimo hanno appartenuto (libretto di licenza di viaggio, ecc.).

b)- coloro che hanno fatto parte e fanno tuttora parte di bande di patrioti, esibiranno in oltre il documento comprovante di appartenenza alla banda stessa.

c)- i militari di reparti da sciogliere in Roma e tuttora in servizio saranno fatti presentare in uniforme e in ordine a cura dei rispettivi comandanti di corpo nel giorno fissato per la classe cui appartengono. Ogni drappello al comando di ufficiale se di forza superiore a 20 uomini. Il comandante del drappello dovrà presentare ruolino nominativo degli uomini che accompagna sul quale per ciascun loro essere indicato:
- grado, generalità, classe, professione o mestiere, incarico ricoperto nel reparto. Il ruolino deve essere munito di timbro e firmato dal comandante del corpo.

9. - A tutti coloro che verranno nuovamente incorporati nell'Esercito Italiano dal giorno in cui riprenderanno servizio saranno corrisposti razioni viveri, indennità ed assegni stabiliti per i rimanenti militari dell'Esercito italiano che già assolvono analoghe incarico.

10. - Contro gl'inadempienti sarà proceduto a termini di legge.

IL MINISTRO

(ALESSANDRO CASATI)

F.D. 107

12 Luglio 1944

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c)- i militari di reparti di stanza in Roma e tuttora in servizio saranno fatti presentare in uniforme e in grado di - cura dei rispettivi comandanti di corpo nel giorno fissato per la classe cui appartengono. Ogni drappello al comando di ufficiale se di forza superiore a 20 uomini. Il comandante del drappello dovrà presentare ruolino nominativo degli uomini che accompagna nel quale per ciascuno dovrà essere indicato:
- grado, generalità, classe, professione e residenza, indirizzo ricoperto nel reparto. Il ruolino deve essere munito di timbro e firmato dal comandante del corpo.

9. - A tutti coloro che verranno nuovamente incorporati nell'Esercito Italiano dal giorno in cui riprenderanno servizio saranno corrisposte pensioni vivere, indennità ed assegni stabiliti per i rimanenti militari dell'Esercito Italiano che gli assolvono analogo incarico.

10. - Contro gl'inadempienti sarà proceduto a termini di legge.

IL MINISTRO
(ALESSANDRO CASATI)

F.A. 107

13 Luglio 1944

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

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/44

Press release - Immediate. 11 July 1944

All Russian nationals not in possession of Soviet passport or credentials are invited to report to the Russian Circle, Via dalla Colonnette 27, Thursday and Friday, 13 and 14 July, from 1000 to 1200 hours and from 1500 to 1800 hours.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

PRB/R1/44 11 luglio 1944

Comunicato stampa

I sudditi russi sprovvisti di passaporto sovietico o di credenziali sono invitati a presentarsi al Circolo Russo, Via dalla Colonnetta 27. A tale scopo il Circolo sarà aperto giovedì 13 e venerdì 14 luglio dalle ore 1000 alle ore 1200 e dalle ore 1500 alle ore 1800.

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UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

SEH/RI/43 11 luglio 1944

Comunicato stampa della Questura

E' accaduto, in questi ultimi tempi, che elementi di partito, di nome, comunque, presentati i portieri chiedano i registri degli inquilini e l'elenco degli appartamenti disabitati per introdurvi sinistrati o sfollati, nonchè non tolerato, in caso di rifiuto, gli stessi portieri.

In ripetuti casi gli stessi elementi hanno addirittura fatto senz'altro negli appartamenti disabitati persone estranee, senza alcun legale autorizzazione e senza nessuna qualsiasi atto a tutelare gli interessi dei proprietari assenti.

Si avvertono pertanto le Direzioni dei Partiti:

1°) che le immissioni di cui sopra spettano esclusivamente alle autorità e ciò dovunque;

2°) che d'ora innanzi sarà procedutto penalmente a carico di coloro che si renderanno responsabili degli atti delittuosi sopra lamentati;

3°) che gli arbitrari invasori saranno senz'altro allontanati dagli appartamenti occupati con la forza pubblica.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

11 July,1944

Press Release Immediate

PRB/R1/42

The first train to run north from Rome since the Allied occupation will leave the railway station ,Piazza Cinquecento at 9 o'clock tonight, AMG officials announce. It will be a passenger train bound for Civita Castellana, approximately 50 kilometer run.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

11 July, 1944

PRB/R1/41

Press Release Immediate

Frederico di Olindo Beruffi, Vic dei Villini has been convicted of illegal possession of Allied property contrary to Proclamation I, part 2, Art. 4 , par graph 2 and sentenced to five years in prison, AMG legal officials announced today. He was found to have foodstuffs belonging to the Allied Government Forces to the value of 107,650 lire including items such as 1048 tins of dehydrated potatoes, 1215 cans of stew, 660 cans of corn and quantities of salt, tea and dried vegetables.

The convicted man was porticre of an apartment house. He said a truck had driven up and simply left the stuff.

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

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE MILITARE DI CONTROLLO

PRB/R1/40

10 luglio 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

Si avverte il pubblico della Regione di Roma che, a partire dal 12 luglio, viene aperto il servizio dei messaggi civili del Comitato Internazionale della Croce Rossa, per il quale vigono le seguenti disposizioni:

1. La vendita dei moduli per messaggi civili del Comitato Internazionale della Croce Rossa è stata assunta da tutti gli Uffici Postali. Il prezzo è di L.15,+ per ogni modulo. Per essere valido il modulo dovrà portare un timbro a data dell'Ufficio Postale che ne ha curato la vendita.

2. Il pubblico non deve servirsi di detti moduli per le destinazioni aperte al normale servizio postale, sia per l'interno che per l'estero.

3. I moduli per i messaggi civili sono pertanto riservati per destinazione in tutti i territori occupati dalla Germania o dai suoi Alleati, e quindi anche per l'Italia Settentrionale, sempre per la sola popolazione civile.

4. Non dovranno risultare indirizzi militari sia per quanto riguarda il destinatario che per quanto il mittente.

5. Il loro uso è quindi escluso per corrispondenza con prigionieri di guerra o con internati civili, poichè per costoro sarà ammessa la posta ordinaria di franchigia.

6. Il testo dei messaggi non dovrà eccedere le 25 parole, riferentesi a notizie familiari, ed escludendo qualsiasi indicazione riguardo alla politica, alla guerra o alle finanze. E' da raccomandarsi la massima esattezza e chiarezza nella compilazione, specie degli indirizzi, da scriversi - possibilmente - a carattere stampatello.

7. I messaggi devono essere scritti in Italiano o in Inglese.

8. I messaggi non compilati secondo le sopraindicate modalità non verranno inoltrati, ma saranno rimandati al mittente, il quale perderà il diritto al rimborso del costo del modulo.

9. Per la spedizione di tutti i messaggi dovranno essere recapitati alle Poste, anche servendosi delle apposite cassette postali per la corrispondenza in partenza. Le Poste cureranno parimenti la distribuzione a domicilio dei messaggi in arrivo ed accetteranno, per l'inoltro, i messaggi

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8. I messaggi non compilati secondo le sopraindicate modalità non verranno inoltrati, ma saranno rimandati al mittente, il quale perderà il diritto al rimborso del costo del modulo.

9. Per la spedizione di tutti i messaggi dovranno essere recapitati alla Posta, senza servendosi delle apposite cassette postali per la corrispondenza in partenza. La Posta curerranno parimenti la distribuzione a domicilio dei messaggi in arrivo ed accetteranno, per l'inoltro, i messaggi di risposta.

10. I messaggi vanno spediti senza busta e senza essere piegati.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/40

11 July, 1944

Press Release- Immediate.

The public of Rome Region is advised that on Wednesday 12 July, 1944 the IRCC civilian message service will begin operations. The following regulations will be in force.

1. Forms for civilian messages through IRCC will be on sale at all post offices. The forms will be priced at 15 lire each. The form, to be valid, must bear a date stamp of the post office which sold it.
2. The public must not use these forms for any destination open to normal postal service either in Italy or abroad.
3. Forms for civilian messages are to be used only for destinations in territories occupied by Germany or her Allies, including Northern Italy and between civilians only.
4. No military addresses may be used either by the sender or addressee.
5. The use of the forms is forbidden for correspondence with prisoners of war or interned civilians as messages for such persons may be sent postage free through normal mail channels.
6. The text of messages must not be more than 25 words ~~and may not be over 25 words~~. Finance, politics and the war may not be discussed, thus personal and family news had best comprise the text. The greatest clarity of writing is desirable and it is suggested that the address be printed in capital letters.
7. Letters must be written in English or Italian.
8. Messages not written according to the foregoing directions will be returned to the senders who will not be refunded the price paid for the form.
9. All messages for forwarding must be either taken to the post office or deposited in regular mail boxes for outgoing letters. Incoming messages will be delivered to the adressee's door and the Post ~~Men~~ Office will accept answers for forwarding.
10. Messages must not be folded ~~and~~ nor contained in envelopes.

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

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10. Messages must not be folded ~~also~~ but contained in envelopes.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/39 00.01 hrs Tuesday 11 July 10 July 1944

Press Release - ~~Embargo~~

Another step in the reorganization of the Italian Army is being taken today when a batch officers and men from among those who have been in Rome since September will be incorporated into the Army of Italy which is now fighting and working with the Allied Army in Italy.

Since 4 June these and other patriots have been temporarily under the control of General Bencivenga who, with the approvement of the Allied Command was appointed Italian military authority in Rome.

The Italian Ministry of War thus now assumes responsibility for Italians of military age in Rome.

"The Allied Command and all Rome on Italy express their thanks and appreciation for the services of General Bencivenga. He now relinquishes the honourable post he has held so fearlessly and efficiently in the country's hour of need", an Allied spokesman said.

It is expected that General Bencivenga's services will not be lost to Italy and that a post will be offered him in which his experience and position can be used.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED BOARD OF COMMISSION

PRB R/1/37 9 July, 1944

Press Release Immediate:

The Allied Control Commission announced today to the Italian public that the prohibition of the payment of family allowances under AMG Proclamation No. 4 of 25 April, 1944 is rescinded.

Family allowances are now payable to dependents of :

(i) Persons engaged in military service
(ii) Unparoled prisoners of war
(iii) Italian workers in Germany or other enemy occupied territory.

But these allowances are not payable to dependents of

(iv) Men serving in either Fascist Republican or German military service, or
(v) Italian workers in enemy territory for whom payment of family allowances was arranged under an agreement with the German Government.

No restrictions are, however, placed on the public assistance which Communes are authorized and expected to give to the needy, on the basis of their verified needs , and nothing in (iv) and (v) above shall be construed as preventing such public assistance.

Benefit payments provided by law will be resumed immediately, retroactive to 31 March, 1944 for dependents of men whose last known status was that of a member of the Italian Armed Forces in liberated territory and whose families were deprived of further benefits by the Fascist Republican Government on 31 March 1944.

Benefit payments provided by law will be resumed or continued in the cases of men of the regular Italian Armed Forces held as prisoners of war and also in the cases of men of the regular Italian Armed Forces interned or imprisoned by the enemy, except those who subsequently elected the option of joining the Fascist Republican or German Armies.

Benefit payments provided by law will be made to dependents [illegible] of the regu-

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(i) Persons engaged in [illegible]
(ii) Unparoled prisoners of war
(iii) Italian workers in Germany or other enemy occupied territory.

But these allowances are <u>not</u> payable to dependents of
(iv) Men serving in either Fascist Republican or German military service, or
(v) Italian workers in enemy territory for whom payment of family allowances was arranged under an agreement with the German Government.

No restrictions are, however, placed on the public assistance which Communes are authorized and expected to give to the needy, on the basis of their verified needs, and nothing in (iv) and (v) above shall be construed as preventing such public assistance.

Benefit payments provided by law will be resumed immediately, retroactive to 31 March, 1944 for dependents of men whose last known status was that of a member of the Italian Armed Forces in liberated territory and whose families were deprived of further benefits by the Fascist Republican Government on 31 March 1944.

Benefit payments provided by law will be resumed or continued in the cases of men of the regular Italian Armed Forces held as prisoners of war and also in the cases of men of the regular Italian Armed Forces interned or imprisoned by the enemy, except those who subsequently elected the option of joining the Fascist Republican or German armies.

Benefit payments provided by law will be made to dependents of all men who are now serving or who enter service of the regular Italian Armed Forces. In the instances of men entering the regular Italian Armed Forces, who previously served in regularly constituted bands of patriots cooperating with the Allies, the period of effective service in the latter may be included for the purpose of calculating payments due, provided it is documented and certified by competent military authorities.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/35

8 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The offices of the newly appointed Italian Directors of Labour for both Rome Province and Rome Region are at present situated 101, Via Boncompagni, Rome (off Via Vittorio Veneto).

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/34

7 JULY 1944

Press Release - Immediate

In the first Allied Military Government general court held in Rome since its liberation, Carlo Borghiglioni, 59, and Olga Spera, 46, were sentenced to 20 and 18 years of prison, respectively, for attempted espionage against the Allied Forces.

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UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO ALLEATA

PRS/R/1/3

7 Luglio 1944

- Comunicato Stampa -

RIATTIVAZIONE DEL SERVIZIO TELEFONICO

A seguito delle disposizioni ricevute dal Commissario Regionale per la riattivazione del servizio telefonico, la Sezi precisa

la riattivazione avverrà in modo graduale, in relazione alle condizioni tecniche degli impianti, e sotto la stretta osservanza da parte degli utenti delle seguenti norme:

a) la durata di ogni conversazione non dovrà oltrepassare i 3 minuti primi;

b) il numero delle conversazioni telefoniche che potranno eseguirsi per ogni linea urbana nello spazio di 24 ore, non dovrà superare i seguenti limiti per ognuna delle categorie di abbonamento elencate a pagina 14 dell' Elenco Abbonati:

Categoria	1	- n°.	15	conversazioni
"	2	- "	9	"
"	3/4	- "	6	"
"	5 sing.	- "	4	"
"	5 dupl.	- "	2	"
"	6	- "	9	"

Nel computo del numero delle conversazioni saranno comprese soltanto quelle in partenza da ogni apparecchio che abbiano avuto risposta dall'utente richiesto.

Non verranno invece conteggiate le chiamate in arrivo, quelle che non hanno ottenuto risposta e quelle dirette ai servizi speciali (01, 02, 09, 881).

Qualora il numero o la durata delle conversazioni superassero i suddetti limiti si provvederà senz'altro, alla sospensione del servizio.

Lo stesso provvedimento verrà preso verso gli abbonati che lasciassero il microtelefono distaccato.

All'osservanza delle suddette norme s'intendono tenuti anche tutti gli abbonati che ebbero ad oggi il servizio riattivato.

[illegible] per breve tempo gli

zioni tecniche degli impianti, si dovrà avere riguardo da parte degli utenti delle seguenti norme:

a) la durata di ogni conversazione non dovrà oltrepassare i 3 minuti primi;

b) il numero delle conversazioni telefoniche che potranno eseguirsi per ogni linea urbana nello spazio di 24 ore, non dovrà superare i seguenti limiti per ognuna delle categorie di abbonamento elencate a pagina 14 dell' Elenco Abbonati:

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Nel computo del numero delle conversazioni saranno comprese soltanto quelle in partenza da ogni apparecchio che abbiano avuto risposta dall'utente richiesto.

Non verranno invece conteggiate le chiamate in arrivo, quelle che non hanno ottenuto risposta e quelle dirette ai servizi speciali (01, 02, 09, 0^1).

Qualora il numero o la durata delle conversazioni superassero i suddetti limiti si provvederà senz'altro, alla sospensione del servizio.

Lo stesso provvedimento verrà preso verso gli abbonati che lasciassero il microtelefono distaccato.

All'osservanza delle suddette norme s'intendono tenuti anche tutti gli abbonati che ebbero ad oggi il servizio riattivato.

Dalla riattivazione verranno esclusi per breve tempo gli impianti con numerazione compresa

dal n°	67.000	al n°	67999	dal n°	776.000	al n°	776499
" "	375.000	" "	375.999	" "	841.000	" "	841.999
" "	470.000	" "	471999	" "	877.000	" "	877.399
" "	564.000	" "	564.699	" "	884.000	" "	884.399

complessivamente n° 4.000 abbonati circa che si ritiene di poter attivare, con un nuovo numero telefonico, entro la prima quindicina del mese di luglio.

Resteranno inoltre esclusi dalla riattivazione gli abbonati la cui linea telefonica è stata danneggiata da azioni di guerra.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/33 7 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

RECONNECTION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE

Following the instructions received from Colonel Charles Poletti for the reconnection of civil telephone service the Teti Co. will arrange reconnection gradually, in relation to the technical conditions of the installations under the strict observance of the subscribers in following the under-mentioned rules.

a. The period of conversation must not exceed 3 minutes.

b. The number of telephone calls that one is allowed in the period of 24 hours must not exceed the following limits, for each category of users listed on page 14 of the telephone book.

Category	1	No	15	conversations
"	2	"	9	"
"	3/4	"	6	"
"	5 single	"	4	"
"	5 duplex	"	2	"
"	6	"	9	"

Only calls which have received a reply will be entered in the computation of calls.

Those who receive the calls, those who had no answer, and those calls which are directed to special service (●1, ●2, ●9, ●81) will not be counted. Whenever the number or the length of the conversation exceed the above-mentioned limit, the phone will be disconnected. The same measures will be taken with those who leave their receiver off. In compliance with the above-mentioned rules, the users who had their telephones already re-connected, are included. The installations with the following numbers will not be reconnected for the time being.

from	67000	to	67999	from	776000	to	776499
"	375000	"	375999	"	841000	"	841499
"	470000	"	471999	"	877000	"	877399
"	564000	"	564699	"	884000	"	884399

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

[illegible] the under-mentioned

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"	6	"	9	"

Only calls which have received a reply will be entered in the computation of calls.

Those who receive the calls, those who had no answer, and those calls which are directed to special service (S1, S2, S3, S4) will not be counted. Whenever the number or the length of the conversation exceed the above-mentioned limit, the phone will be disconnected. The same measures will be taken with those who leave their receiver off. In compliance with the above-mentioned rules, the users who had their telephones already re-connected, are included. The installations with the following numbers will not be reconnected for the time being.

from	67000	to	67999	from	776000	to	776499
"	375000	"	375999	"	941000	"	941499
"	470000	"	471999	"	877000	"	877399
"	564000	"	564699	"	884000	"	884399

roughly 4000 users who it is hoped to re-connect with a new number during the first fortnight of July. In addition to this, those telephone lines which have been damaged through the war will not be connected.

1888

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0349

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

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/32 6 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Truck owners who have vehicles in good running order and who can go to work immediately are asked to contact Captain Joseph W. Levy, Transportation Officer, 49 Via del Mare.

0350

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/31 6 July 1944

Press Release -Immediate.

All Russian nationals not in possession of Soviet passports or credentials are invited to report to the Russian Circle, Via delle Colonnette 27, Friday 7 July and Saturday 8 July, from 10.00 to 12.00 hours.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

PRB/R/1/31 6 luglio 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

Tutti i sudditi Russi non in possesso di un passaporto Sovietico o credenziali, sono invitati a passare al Circolo Russo, Via delle Colonnette 27, Venerdì 7 luglio e sabato 8 luglio, dalle ore 10.00 alle 12.00.

0351

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

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/RL/30 4 July 1944.

Press Release - Immediate

In the latter part of June the Allied Military Government brought into Rome 10,000 tons of food valued at nearly 40 million lire. The average value of the daily business transacted was 2,350,000 lire and 4,000 truck trips were necessary to haul the food. Truck movements on two peak days reached 1,035 and 1,015 tons.

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ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/30. 3 July 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

The first 50,000 or 250,000 copies of the Soldiers Guide to Rome were issued today to Army organizations for distribution to members of the Allied armed forces in Italy. Every officer and man of the Allied Control Commission, Rome Area Command, 59 Base Area and the Fifth Army Rest Centre will receive a copy of the booklet. British troops visiting Rome on leave and officers and men using the Fifth Army Rest Centre will also be entitled to the guide, while supplies have gone to the French authorities for issue to French troops.

The guide was prepared by the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission and includes many illustrations of Rome's artistic and architectural treasures. General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, contributed the foreword.

2692

0353

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/29 3 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Following the previous published news, it is announced to Danish subjects, that they may receive their ration cards, if they go to the Danish Legation, Via 24 Maggio N.14, at 11.00 Wednesday, 5 July 1944.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO ALLEATA

PRB/R1/29 3 Luglio 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

A seguito delle notizie pubblicate anteriormente si fà presente che i sudditi Danesi potranno avere carte annonarie se si recheranno alla Legazione di Danimarca, Via 24 Maggio N.14, alle ore 11.00 di Mercoledì 5 Luglio 1944.

0354

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

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/28. 2 July 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

Signor GIOVANNI MONICI has been appointed Director of Labour for Rome Region. He was a Parliamentary Deputy prior to the advent of Fascism, and for many years a member of the Socialist Party, acting as Secretary for various organizations in the province of Lazio. He has written numerous publications on social and economic problems.

Dottore GIUSEPPE TOGNI has been appointed Director of Labour for Rome Province. He is a graduate of Rome University and has made special study of labour problems.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/27

Press Release - Immediate.

Following the previously published news concerning Danish subjects, it is announced that they may receive their ration cards if they go to the Danish Legation, Via 24 Maggio 14, at 1100 Sunday, 2 July 1944.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

PRB/R/1/27

1 luglio 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

A seguito delle notizie pubblicate anteriormente si fa presente che i sudditi Danesi potranno avere carte annonarie se si recheranno alla Legazione di Danimarca, Via 24 Maggio 14, alle ore 1100 di domenica 2 luglio 1944.

0356

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R/1/26 1 July 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Brazilian citizens in possession of a regular passport may receive a ration card if they report to the Portuguese Legation - 11 Corso Rinascimento - from 0900 to 1300, Wednesday 5 July 1944.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO ALLEATA

PRB/R/1/26 1 Luglio 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

I cittadini Brasiliani, in possesso di regolare passaporto, potranno ricevere una carta annonaria, se si recheranno alla Legazione di Portogallo -Corso Rinascimento 11 - dalle ore 0900 alle ore 1300, mercoledì, 5 luglio 1944.

0357

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R125 30 June 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Allied Military Government of the Rome Region announces:

Financial arrangements have been made for the Orchestra and Chorus of the Royal Academy of Santa Cecilia to continue their work during the months of July and August.

A series of symphonic concerts is being arranged and negotiations are under way with the Army engineers to obtain the necessary lighting at stated periods. Schedules and programs will be announced shortly.

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

PRB/R1/25 30 Giugno 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

Il Governo Militare Alleato della Regione di Roma Comunica:

Sono stati raggiunti opportuni accordi finanziari tali da consentire che l'orchestra ed il coro della R.Accademia di Santa Cecilia continuino la loro attività durante i mesi di Luglio e Agosto.

E' in corso di programmazione una serie di concerti sinfonici; il Genio Militare è stato interessato affinchè venga fornita, per un periodo determinato, la luce necessaria.

Orario e programmi verranno quanto prima resi noti attraverso la stampa.

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UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO ALLEATA

PRB/R1/24 30 giugno 1944

Comunicato Stampa.

L'Azienda delle tramvie comunica:

Il servizio filo-tramviario, già sospeso nel periodo pomeridiano di Venerdì 30 Giugno, per esigenze tecniche nelle forniture dell'energia elettrica, sarà ancora sospeso nel periodo antimeridiano di sabato 1 Luglio.

Si spera che esso possa essere riattivato tra le ore 14 e 14.30 di sabato colle modalità attualmente in vigore.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/22 30 June 1944

Press release - Immediate.

Seven Italians have received sentences in AMG summary courts for illegal possession of Allied property among the first cases brought to trial for violation of Allied proclamations and ordinances.

AMG officials said that it was evident that a part of the Roman population did not understand that it was violating the law in receiving, buying or taking any Allied property other than through legal channels, which are very few and rigidly controlled.

Purchase of Allied property from Allied soldiers or another civilian, gift, barter, theft or mere finding and keeping such property is illegal and punishable. The various sorts of Allied Property include petrol, cigarets, candy, clothing, food stuffs and any other goods brought into Italy for prosecution of the war and sustenance of the armies. Citizens must not buy or take such property . . and must return the property to the nearest Allied police station if found.

The first cases tried were naturally given light sentences. The record includes:

NAME	ADDRESS	FACTS	PUNISHMENT
CITTADINI, Giuseppe	Via Montarone 12 -	Bought american cigarettes from a civilian	9 days in prison
CAPPELLO Vincenzo	Via Tiburtino Terzo n°25	Bought American cigarettes from a civilian	7 days
RUGGERELLO Luigi	Via delle Allodole 19	Took 3 gallons of crude oil, Allied property	14 days
DE ANTONIO Giuseppe	Via Laurentina 63	Bought a military motorcycling coat from an Allied Soldier	21 days
CONSTANTINI Leopoldo	Via Giovanni Esteranno 122	Received 3 kgs of corned beef and other goods	14 days
LORINI Fernando	Via Arteria 2	Took cigarettes and food which had dropped from	28 days

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

another civilian, gift, barter, theft or mere finding and keeping such property is illegal and punishable. The various sorts of Allied Property include petrol, cigarets, candy, clothing, food stuffs and any other goods brought into Italy for prosecution of the war and sustenance of the armies. Civilians must not buy or take such property . . . and must return the property to the nearest Allied police station if found.

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DE ANTONIO Giuseppe	Via Laurentina 63	Bought a military motorcycling coat from an Allied Soldier	21 days
COSTANTINI Leopoldo	Via Giovanni Esterenno 122	Received 3 kgs of corned beef and other goods	14 days
LORINI Fernando	Via Arteria 2	Took cigarettes and food which had dropped from an Allied truck	28 days
TUBARO Lino	Via Hannapo 22	Found and took 2 raincoats, 2 shirts, 22 pairs of socks and other clothing, all allied property	6 months

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

(continuation)

In general, according to Maj. Robert C. Hendrickson, chief of the Legal Section of the Rome AMG, Romans have been law-abiding and well-behaved. Both military courts and Italian civil courts were ready to transact business within a day after the entry of Allied forces into Rome. It is the policy of AMG to refer as many cases as possible to the Italian courts.

In course of the general epurative investigation now in progress throughout the Italian Administration, four high judicial officials have been recommended for removal.

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UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

PRB/R1/20. 29 giugno 1944

Comunicato stampa e comunicazione radio

L'Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato comunica:

D'ordine del Governo Alleato Militare della IV Regione, tutto il personale dello Stabilimento di Via Gino Capponi dell'Istituto anzidetto, che era ancora in servizio alla data del 6 corr. deve riprendere il lavoro domani 30 alle ore 8.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/19 29 June 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Wages for civilian labor employed by the Allied Forces have been increased in an order just signed by Maj.Gen.Harry H. Johnson, commanding general,Rome Area Command, on the advice of the Labor Section of the Allied Military Government,Rome Region.

Basic raise in wages is that of common laborers who were getting 70.5 lire a day under the German Todt Organization but who will now get paid 85 lire a day by the Allies. Extra food given the workers under the Germans was obtained by forced requisition from Italian farmers around Rome whereas extra food given the worker by the Allies is issued in the regular manner of additional allowances from the common ration stocks,allowances which range up to 500 grams a person a day in some categories.

The following resume of labor conditions encountered since the Allies liberated Rome is given by Lieut.Col.Thomas E. Lane, chief of the Rome AMG labor section;

Plans made in advance have been carried out in virtually every essential detail, as, for example revising the system of labor exchanges which had been used by the Germans for their practices of forced labor importation for Germany. The main AMG labor office has hired about 15,000 Italians. Without adequate statistics being yet available, there are, however, an estimated 60,000 Romans who formerly were gainfully employed in the city's economic life who now are unemployed. This figure does not include the government employes whose employment rests on other factors.

The AMG labor office also issued its Order No.5 earlier in Rome than at any other place in liberated Italy. This is the order which abolished the Fascists corporative system,guaranteed collective bargaining and free unions, and raised wages immediately 70 per cent. for government employes and granted a permissive increase of the same size to private employes.

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On the social security side of the labor picture, AMG has authorized retroactive payments for family assistance to Partisans from the date of their original enlistment in the underground forces of liberation and who have since joined the Italian armed forces. Similarly, AMG has cut off persons who went over to the Fascist Republican side. Preference in jobs is given to

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[illegible] now get paid 65 lire a day by the Allies. [illegible] but given the workers under the Germans was obtained by forced requisition from Italian farmers around Rome whereas extra food given the worker by the Allies is issued in the regular manner of additional allowances from the common ration stocks, allowances which range up to 300 grams a person a day in some categories.

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Social security payments by mail are also being resumed and the postal system will again shortly sell and collect such taxes through its stamp sales. Most social security funds incidentally, were found in good condition, as much as 50 per cent. of the money being available. The exception is in the fund for unemployment compensation and old age pensions which the Germans and Fascists appear to have tampered with, so that some AMG advances may have to be made to cover the shortages.

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(continuation) PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

AMG officials gave credit to the work of the Committee of Liberation for being responsible in a large measure for the general good condition in which the social security structure was found in Rome. Special under ground committees watched each department and used their ingenuity to prevent the funds from being stolen or dissipated by the Germans and the personnel from being ordered away. By a series of maneuvers, personnel of the national social security administration were quietly transferred to the provincial level, so that when the Germans ordered the national levels to move away from the capital with them, most of the actual national personnel was able to stay safely behind.

On the labor union side, two bodies have arisen from the underground-the Roman Camera di Lavoro, the central labor union of the city, and the General Confederation of Labor, on the national scale. The confederation is now in process of negotiation with similar confederations of Italian labor at Naples and Bari for eventual amalgamation into one body. The Roman confederation includes representatives of the Christian Democrat party, which is not represented on the southern confederation as yet.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

28 June 1944.

PRB/R1/18

Press Release - Immediate.

Owing to a misunderstanding which is much regretted, the following names were included in error in the list given out at Colonel Poletti's conference on Tuesday, June 27 and published in the press on Wednesday, June 28:

General Cerica
General Poli
General Aymonimo
General Coletti
General Crimi.

The above have NOT been arrested, and due apology is made for their inclusion in the list.

In the same list the name Principe Gabriele d'Annunzio should read Gabriele Gravina Cruillas.

Comunicato Stampa

I giornali di mercoledi 28 Giugno riportando le dichiarazioni del Col.Poletti alla stampa alleata ed italiana, hanno comunicato un elenco di personalita fasciste tratte in arresto. Erroneamente in questa lista figurano i nomi dei Generali Cerica,Poli,Aymonino,Coletti e Crimi. Questi generali non sono stati affatto arrestati, e l'inclusione dei loro nomi nella predetta lista e' dovuta ad uno spiacevole malinteso. Anche la notizia dell'arresto di Gabriele D'Annunzio,il cui nome figura nel solito elenco, e' sbagliata: al posto di Gabriele D'Annunzio bisogna leggere Gabriele Gravina Cruillas.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/15. 28 June 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

The public is informed that strict adherence to the curfew restrictions will be enforced.

Persons contravening the curfew orders will be rigorously prosecuted.

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

10 June 1944

PRB/R1

Press Release - Immediate.

All French Patriots in Rome are requested to present themselves at 121 Via Veneto saturday 1 July to draw supplementary ration cards.

1638

0369