

ACC

10000 129 104

Revised
Jan - 19

0000 129 174

Supplemental Commission P. 1. 8

Page 11

Press Release 2

JAN. - FEB. 1945

REASONABLES AMIBED COME ICHION
 470 100
 REASONABLES AMIBED COME ICHION

244/11/1220

February 28, 1945.

Reasonable - Immediate.

In connection with the latest policy and in accordance with instructions from the ICHION, the Psychological Warfare Section (PWS) on March 6 will conduct the psychological warfare program with the Japanese and will state in the Japanese press that the Japanese are not to be trusted.

It is suggested that the Japanese are not to be trusted in the area of the Japanese press and in the Japanese press.

It is suggested that the Japanese are not to be trusted in the area of the Japanese press and in the Japanese press.

Reasonable - Immediate.

Reasonable - Immediate
 Reasonable - Immediate
 Reasonable - Immediate
 Reasonable - Immediate

Reasonable - Immediate
 Reasonable - Immediate
 Reasonable - Immediate
 Reasonable - Immediate

It is suggested by this document that the 7th Air Force is still in the process of being reorganized and that the 7th Air Force is still in the process of being reorganized.

Page 1 of 1

STANDARD 11.1
STANDARD 11.2
STANDARD 11.3
STANDARD 11.4

STANDARD 11.1
STANDARD 11.2
STANDARD 11.3
STANDARD 11.4

It is suggested by this document that the 7th Air Force is still in the process of being reorganized and that the 7th Air Force is still in the process of being reorganized.

785016

785016

STANDARD 11.1
STANDARD 11.2
STANDARD 11.3
STANDARD 11.4

STANDARD 11.1
STANDARD 11.2
STANDARD 11.3
STANDARD 11.4

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

243/R1/PRB

23 February 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Effective the 1st March 1945, the recently appointed
Allied Commissioner of Administration will take over from the
Allied Commission complete responsibility for the control
of Italian civil resources, and for the protection and pa-
troning of all foreigners in Italian Government territory.
The Allied Commission announced today.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY ALLIED PRESS OFFICER.

4782

4828

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

242/RA/PRB

February 27, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Commemorative services sponsored by Italian Government and Allied Commission officials will be held March 15 at Cassino, marking the first anniversary of the destruction of that town which was a battleground for more than three months.

The occasion will mark the beginning of reconstruction in the lower part of town and the construction of new houses in a new area about one half mile west of the old town.

That portion of Cassino lying against the mountain which was totally destroyed will be left unaltered as a monument.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR.

4782

4827

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 344

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

241/E1/233

27 February 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Courage and liberality of a group of Italian electrical workers in spinning away all the equipment of a good-sized power plant and burying it to keep it from the Germans, was revealed today by the Allied Commission with the formal opening of the new plant, in the Lazio-Umbria region.

The generating plant draws its power, like most electric plants in Italy, from a water source. It was in the process of construction in 1943 and when the armistice was signed in September of that year all the equipment was on the site and the plant buildings were well underway.

At the news of the surrender, supervisors and workers at the plant turned immediately to the problem of saving the equipment. It was obvious that the Germans either would confiscate the new equipment and take it to Germany, or destroy it so the Italians decided to hide everything they could. Transformers, switches, control panels, all electric hardware and hundreds of smaller pieces of equipment were hastily packed away and buried in the nearby country.

When the Allied forces came in, the Italians dug up all the

in the Lario-Milano region.

The generating plant draws its power, like most electric plants in Italy, from a water source. It was in the process of construction in 1943 and when the armistice was signed in September of that year all the equipment was on the site and the plant buildings were well underway.

At the time of the armistice, engineers and workers at the plant turned immediately to the problem of saving the equipment. It was obvious that the Germans either would confiscate the new equipment and take it to Germany, or destroy it as the Italians decided to hide everything they could. Transformers, switches, control panels, oil circuit breakers and hundreds of smaller pieces of equipment were quickly moved away and buried in the nearby country.

When the Allied forces came in, the Italians dug up all the electrical equipment and workers resumed on the still unfinished power plant buildings. The equipment was cleaned up, put in working condition and installed. Everything was made to work. It had been hid a year before, and everything was made to work.

This plant, therefore, is really a new plant, probably the only new plant that could possibly go into operation in Italy now unless all the equipment were imported.

Many of the workers who had moved the equipment away and put it into the ground, and who later brought it back and were

4826

- 2 -

employed at its installation were at the ceremonies commemorating the first generation of power from this plant. The Minister of Public Works, Renato Einaudi, and Colonel L.A. Janny, Director of the Fuolito Works & Utilization Sub-Commission of the A.C., and their staffs, were present.

The new hydroelectric plant was designed for peak period operation, since its water power is not sufficient, for full time use. The plant has been linked into the central Italy grid system. Its contribution to the power pool is 10,000 KW on a standby basis.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

- 2 -

In addition to this from July to December of last year about 2,000 M. of electric transmission lines were reconstructed, all copper wire has been taken away and wires today were either destroyed or badly damaged. The scope of this undertaking alone speaks for itself.

Increased efficiency of existing operating facilities has been obtained by the inauguration in January of this year of a modified or central grid system, by which the generation and transmission facilities of the different power companies in the central Italy area have been brought together to form a single power pool. As a result of this available power is provided without frequent interruptions which occurred during individual shutdowns before the plants were tied into the system. Extreme voltage variations have been eliminated. Electric frequencies have been stabilized at 45 cycles per second which formerly varied widely in different regions which existed formerly and which had caused no end of difficulties. Current consumption is now more controlled exactly with the result that military and essential industries have more power available. It is estimated that industrial production has undoubtedly been increased by approximately 20 per cent.

Now however, Switzerland being a neutral country, has developed hydro-electric power production to such an extent as in Italy. Such a development was not desired, however Italy is actually short of such other natural resources such as coal, oil and gas, and has had to look heavily on its water-power.

without frequent interruptions which occurred during the winter months before the plants were tied into the system. Extreme voltage variations have been eliminated. Electric frequencies have been standardized at 45 cycles per second and only slight variations which existed formerly exist which had caused no end of difficulties. Current consumption is now under control centrally, with the result that military and essential industries have more power available. It is estimated that industrial production has accordingly been increased by approximately 20 per cent.

Two countries, Switzerland being a notable exception, have developed hydroelectric power generation to such an extent as in Italy. Such a development was natural, because Italy is geographically short of such other natural resources such as coal, oil and gas, and she had to learn heavily on its water-power. The entire economy is based on water-generated power, a fact which was well recognized by the Germans. On learning that Germany, through one or more of the latter's facilities for oil power plants, transmission lines and water sources, and as a consequence, factories, railways and food processing plants were unable to operate, which has caused widespread unemployment and privation.

Many institutions, some of them international, have contacted the Public Works Sub-Commission and the Italian government agencies and companies. At the time of liberation, engineering

tively. But inadequate transport and ill-planned office in Germany new electrical equipment or repairs of damaged - and often completely destroyed - machines required the greatest effort to get power generation started again.

Further, the financial position of most of the companies was seriously impaired. Electric works were in because of stoppage of industries, damage to consumers' houses and because many machines had been lost for other areas. The electrical companies made heavy investments for permission to increase their shares, varying from 100 to 500 per cent of pre-war values. No charges in basic rates, however, were permitted, but relief was provided by allowing some of the work already-estimated companies to apply a flat surcharge to the total amount of bills. This was done only after an analysis of profit and loss statements for recent periods showed a company to be operating at a break loss. The increased charges, which generally ranged from 75 to 200 per cent.

In order that basic domestic needs could be met, all as those of the military, a uniform rationing system was put into effect in the period of Italy south of Rome in January, 1944. Then the order moved north it was found necessary to impose an even stricter rationing plan in the Central Italy area.

Agreement with and training of Italian personnel so that a greater measure of control and planning can be immediately and more rapidly turned over to the Italians will be furthered through people whom we have been found by the sub-division.

4824

- 4 -

They are known as Assembly Committees on Economic Power. There is one for Central Italy; one has just been formed for Southern Italy, and a third is about to be set up in Basilicata. The Central Italy Committee, for example, is composed of an official from each of the five major electrical companies in Central Italy and the chief of the Electrical Division of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission.

Authorization of the electric utilities of Libanese Italy in only beginning, the Sub-Commission points out. Much of the equipment bought or imported in Central and Southern Italy was manufactured in German-occupied territory or in Rumania. Thus it was impossible to replace that equipment in being acquired from the United States. Military requisitioning has been placed in the U.S. and also electrical equipment is scheduled to arrive in Italy in the near future.

To sum up, the facts and figures that - basic power available from what is already operating, for what can be made to operate by replacement of damaged plants still out of commission and new electrical equipment supplies from the United States - power requirements in Italy cannot be adequately met for a long time to come, except on a sub-standard basis.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PAPER COMMISSION

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APG 304

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

239/31/PRE

February 25, 1945.

Press Release - for Release Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Seven hundred and thirty-six bridges were rebuilt or repaired in liberated Italy and more than 4,000 miles of roads were put back into serviceable condition and maintained in 1944, the Allied Commission reported today.

Each of the bridges listed as repaired had at least 15 foot spans; many more hundred minor bridges and culverts were repaired but not listed. Cost of the road and bridge construction program was slightly more than \$21,000,000. The projects were under the supervision of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, which made the report.

Many more hundreds of bridges in liberated Italy are still out. The question always facing the Allied Commission and the Italian Ministry of Public Works is when bridges to get at first. For example, Basil Province has an estimated 500 bridges out and Basil Province 350.

In January of this year work was started on 70 bridges of military priority, and on 126 of other than military significance, some of which will be constructed entirely under supervision of an Italian agency. Cost of these structures started in January will be approximately \$2,250,000.

By the end of January 130 bridges of military classification

6780

spent many more hundreds minor bridges and culverts were repaired but not listed. Cost of the road and bridge construction program was slightly more than \$22,500,000. The projects were under the supervision of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, which made the report.

There were hundreds of bridges in liberated Italy are still out. The question always facing the Allied Commission and the Italian Ministry of Public Works is when bridges to get at first. For example, Sicily Province has an estimated 500 bridges out and Sicily Province 150.

In January of this year work was started on 70 bridges of military priority, and on 126 of other than military significance, some of which will be constructed entirely under supervision of an Italian agency. Cost of these structures started in January will be approximately \$2,250,000.

By the end of January 126 bridges of military classification were in process of reconstruction, as were also 273 of non-military priority. The total of road mileage under general supervision by the Allied Commission has been increased until it now totals approximately 4,700 miles.

Reconstruction of highway communications in Italy has been hindered on the face of the fact extreme difficulties. War's inevitable destruction left in its wake too little of materials for reconstruction and too little transport to move the materials, workers and supervisory personnel. And there were too few trained

4823

6780

2.

personnel at work in the Italian government agencies.

The Allied armies provided some special materials, such as bitumen, steel and occasionally cement and timber and equipment such as concrete mixers, road rollers and tar sprayers. But the undertaking mostly required all the ingenuity of the Sub-Committee's engineering staff and of the Italian. Obstacles to effective liaison often have been the multiplicity of separate and semi-autonomous organizations engaged in public works, with resultant confusion as to where authority resided. These various agencies were gradually brought under one control and working relations between the sub-committee and the Ministry of Public Works have greatly improved. The technical training and competency of Italian engineers has been of high order necessarily, but lacks in the administrative machinery kept performance at low gear until better organization could be effected.

Evidence of the improvement of Allied-Italian working relations could be noted by November, 1944, when it was found possible to turn over to the Italian government the power to approve and carry out all civil projects within its territory, irrespective of need.

Reconstruction of bridges and highways required night and day operation of workers and supervisory staffs, so that military traffic moved unimpeded and essential civilian travel was possible. Subsequent progress has been such that when bridges still under reconstruction are completed it will be possible to remove about 75 per cent of all heavy bridges north of Rome by

greatly improved. The technical training and competency of Italian engineers has been of high order unsurpassably, but lacks in the administrative machinery best performance it has ever would better organization could be effected.

Evidence of the improvement of Allied-Italian working arrangements could be noted by November, 1944, when it was found possible to turn over to the Italian government the power to approve and carry out all civil projects within its territory, irrespective of cost.

Reconstruction of bridges and highways required eight million operations of workers and supervisory staffs, and that military traffic moved as expedient and essential civilian travel was possible. Sufficient progress has been made that when bridges still under reconstruction are completed it will be possible to remove about 75 per cent of all existing bridges north of Rome so that they can be available for installation in the north or German-occupied territory, since that area is liberated.

In March, 1944, the Sub-Commission requested some 4,000 tons of heavy engineering plant and equipment, together with some transport, from the United States. This material is now beginning to arrive. While the trucks on an route will be of tremendous help in maintaining a flow of materials, the vehicles currently being used in road and bridge reconstruction are wearing out so fast that no great net improvement in transport facilities will actually be experienced.

Supplies of cement, bricks and bitumen are becoming more available as quarries and factories are reactivated, but supplies are scarcely sufficient to fill the requirements for military roads, which for obvious reasons have first priority.

Another responsibility of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission is the restoration, if possible, of waterworks. Damage to these systems was, in general, severe, since it was a fairly simple matter to destroy reservoirs and aqueducts, pumping stations, purification plants and distribution mains. A fairly adequate supply was restored, however, at places like Palermo in Sicily and Naples within a few weeks of their liberation, and similarly in scores of small towns. Damage to the Rome system was severe but was completely repaired within five months. In the provinces immediately north of Rome the water systems of between 15 and 20 towns were completely wrecked and a very large task remains.

While the usual range of difficulties faced restoration of gas works, a further complicating factor had been the destruction of supplies. Whether Italian lignite or German coal is attractive for gas production, gas coal must be imported from the United Kingdom or elsewhere. For the most part the only gas works in Italy are in larger cities. In places such as Naples and Catania, both in Sicily, and in Naples, damage was heavy. Just recently the situation in Naples has been much improved, although certain zones in that city are still without gas supply. In Rome

stations, purification plants and distribution mains. A fairly adequate supply was restored, however, at places like Palermo in Sicily and Naples within a few weeks of their liberation, and similarly in scores of small towns. Damage to the Rome system was severe but was completely repaired within five months. In the provinces immediately south of Rome the water systems of between 15 and 20 towns were completely wrecked and a very large task remains.

While the usual range of difficulties faced restoration of gas works, a further complication factor has been the procurement of supplies. Neither Italian lines nor Britain's coal is effective for gas production; gas coal must all be imported from the United Kingdom or elsewhere. For the most part the only gas works in Italy are in larger cities. In places such as Bari, and Catania, both in Sicily, and in Naples, damage was heavy. Just recently the situation in Naples has been much improved, although certain zones in that city are still without gas supply. In Rome and Cagliari the gas works were not damaged.

Damage to sewerage systems, fortunately, was moderate. The most instances of repairs were made at short much difficulty. This was primarily because most towns in Italy are not on level sites and so were not dependent on pumping stations, which almost inevitably were destroyed. The situation may be different in some occupied North Italy, however, because several of the larger cities are on plains and require pumping stations for sewerage disposal.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD AREA CENSOR

4822

6279

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AIO 394

ECONOMIC RELATIONS BRANCH

EGB/HK/HR

24 February 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

The olive oil being in liberated Italy's olive oil harvest has so far produced a total of 864,770 quintals of pressed oil, the Allied Commission announced today.

Of this total 240,842 quintals were amassed in the Southern Region, 23,324 quintals in Tuscany, 17,845 quintals in Lazio-Umbria, 6,826 quintals in Sicily, 4,770 quintals in Abruzzi-Marche and 2,560 quintals in Sardinia, the Agriculture Sub-Commission reported.

Italian officials' concentrations on the olive with the help of Allied officers on loan from the Allied Commission have now covered a considerable portion of their allotted territory in most of the chief olive producing provinces. In fact, the progress of the campaign can be considered as generally satisfactory, Allied officials said.

At the end of November olive oil collections totaled only 3,322 quintals. In December a further 8,817 quintals were amassed and in January, after the inauguration of the drive to get the harvest in, collections for the month rose to 10,122 quintals. Collections during the first half of February amounted to 8,127 quintals.

6279
the amassing of pressed oil nearly one and

sorted.

Italian officials concerning on the basis of the help of Allied officers to learn from the Allied Commission that they were not being treated fairly and that they were being treated as prisoners of war. In fact, the government of the Italian has been completely uncooperative. The Italian officials are not cooperating with the Allied officials.

At the end of November only 100 quintals remained only 4,000 quintals. In December a further 10,000 quintals were received and in January, when the transportation of the olive to the navy was completed, the total for the month was 10,100 quintals. Collections during the first half of February amounted to 10,100 quintals.

6779

In addition to the amount of olive oil received since the beginning of the year to meet all needs, which should yield a further 10,000 quintals of olive oil.

In previous years olive oil collections have shown a big drop in comparison with January and February figures but this year owing to the intensity of the crop, as, for example, in Tunisia and the olive now in progress it is expected that the present collection will be maintained until later in the year.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSORS

4821

— **CONCLUSIONS.**

— 32 —

4820

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC INFORMATION BRANCH

236/54/392

February 21, 1945.

Press Release - Hold for Release at 1700 hrs.

On the basis of plans previously announced, the bread ration for liberated Italy will be 300 grams of its equivalent in bread and pasta (200 grams of bread daily and 500 grams of pasta weekly) effective March 1st, the Allied Commission and Italian Government announced today.

PASSEP FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR.

4778

effective March 1st, the Allied Commission and Italian Government
announced to-day.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR.

4778

4819

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 314

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

233/P1/ERR

February 21, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

The Allied Commission announced to-day that personnel commitments may now be sent from the United States and United Kingdom through the office of Rance d'Isella or its correspondent banks to residents in those portions of the provinces of Florence and Pisa south of the Arno river, and also the cities of Florence and Pisa.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY WILCO PRESS, CRISOR

6777

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4777

4818

South of the Arno river, and also the river of Florence

and also.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AFD 394

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

224/P1/PRG

20 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Nearly two million live army ammunition cases of approximately 175,000 rounds to the Division of Ordnance of the Department of Defense in the Bureau of Ordnance have gone up a tank for the repair of our tanks to that our national monuments as a result of the Division's six-month run, the United States Commission reported today.

The ammunition, which arrived at August 27, 1944 and cleared January 10, 1945, was organized and arranged by the Division of Ordnance, the Army and Air Corps, Department of Defense.

An extensive time program of the Division of Ordnance of the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1777

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

JPO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

18 February 1949

233/R1/225

Press Release - Immediate

Further developments in the rehabilitation of Italian industry were announced by the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission today.

At Terracina the Pirelli rubber reclaiming factory has begun operations and has produced 3,000 kilograms of reclaimed rubber in one week.

In Rome permission has been given to the gas works to increase coal consumption to 300 tons a day, which should be sufficient to produce gas at full pressure for 7 hours a day.

The production of ammonium sulphate has started at Cassini, Salerno province, Calabria.

A plant at Terracina, Lazio province, has begun the production of carbon bisulphide, necessary for the extraction of olive oil from seeds. The oil so extracted is suitable in varying proportions either as edible oil or for soap manufacture.

In Terni a plant for the manufacture of olive oil presses has been reactivated.

4776

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENTER

begin operations and has produced 1,000 kilograms of reclaimed rubber in one week.

In Rome permission has been given to the gas works to increase consumption of gas to 200 tons a day, which should be sufficient to produce gas at full pressure for 7 hours a day.

The production of ammonium sulphate has started at Gubbio, Cassero province, Gardinia.

A plant at Torrione, Siena province, has begun the production of carbon bisulphide, necessary for the extraction of olive oil from seeds. The oil is extracted in suitable in varying proportions either as edible oil or for soap manufacture.

In Terzi a plant for the manufacture of olive oil presses has been reactivated.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4818

4776

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

REF 304

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

17 February 1945

232/RA/232

Press Release -- Immediate

Appointment of Mr. Stewart Brown, of Washington, D.C., as Director of Public Relations of the Allied Commission in Italy was announced today by Rear Admiral Gilroy W. Stone, Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Brown has arrived in Rome and has assumed his duties. He succeeds Major Lionel Fielden, who has served the Commission in the same capacity for the last 15 months.

Mr. Brown was formerly Vice Chairman in charge of Public Relations of the American Red Cross and as such directed all national publicity for major Red Cross fund raising campaigns since the beginning of the war. Prior to the war Mr. Brown was a United Press correspondent in Rome and other European capitals.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS SENSOR

4778

in the same capacity for one year.

Mr. Brown was formerly Vice Chairman in charge of Public Relations of the American Red Cross and as such directed all national publicity for major Red Cross fund raising campaigns since the beginning of the war. Prior to the war Mr. Brown was a United Press correspondent in Rome and other European capitals.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4778

4815

ALLEGATIONS ALLIED COMMISSION

420 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

231/R1/BR/AG

16 February 1945

Press Release: Lumbazine

Full powers of administration of the schools and higher educational institutions in the country of Naples have been handed over by the Allied Military Government to the Italian Government, the Allied Commission announced today.

In taking over control the Italian Minister of Public Instruction recently informed the Allied authorities for the work they had done during the time Naples' schools were under the control of the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

More than 6,000 teachers, including 5,001 in elementary schools, 124 in lower grade schools and 301 in secondary schools, are employed by the city.

Before the war Naples had 815 schools. Many were damaged and others were occupied by Allied and Italian authorities and by refugees. Total school enrolments have now reached 153,012 and nearly 500 of the schools are open again, including 409 elementary, 50 lower grade schools and 45 secondary schools.

4275

by the Allied Military Government to the Italian Government, and Allied Council announced today.

In taking over schools the Italian Minister of Public Instruction formally thanked the Allied authorities for the work they had done during the last Naples' school year under the control of the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

More than 1,000 teachers, including 5,000 in elementary schools, 124 in lower grade schools and 801 in secondary schools, are affected by the change.

Before the war Naples had 630 schools. Many were damaged and others were occupied by Allied and Italian authorities and by refugees. Total school enrolments have now reached 150,012 and nearly 500 of the schools are open again, including 490 elementary, 50 lower grade schools and 46 secondary schools.

When the Allied arrived in Naples in October 1943 the University was badly damaged. Now repairs are almost completed and the buildings are of army requisitioned. All the faculties have been functioning since February 1944. Requests which have been made by the Education Sub-Commission for books and periodicals from the United States and the United Kingdom for all universities in Italy will help replace the ravages made by the Germans when they sacked the University of Naples Library.

1013
4615
PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ATC 104

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

230/R1/P93

February 15, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

January exports of Italian products surpassed those of any previous month and totaled 18,592 tons, representing a value of 153 million lire, the Allied Commission announced today.

The exports were as follows, according to the Commerce Sub-

Commission:

- Irons	13,225.5	tons	to U.L.
- Sulphur	2,121	"	" North Africa
- "	3,980	"	" France
- Wire Rods	230	"	" U.K.
- Nails	401.2	"	" "
- Wire	294.7	"	" "
- Argols	66.0	"	" U.S.
- Salt	50	"	" India
- Vegetable Seeds	22	"	" Greece
- "	2.4	"	" U.S., North Africa, Ceylon, Malta
- Mustard Seed	2	"	" North Africa
- Beans	2	"	" U.S.
- Linseed	.5	"	" "

- Lard	11,225.5	cons	to U.S.
- Sulphur	3,435	"	" North Africa
- "	3,520	"	" France
- Wine	530	"	" U.S.
- Hemp	401	"	" "
- Wine	204.7	"	" "
- Argois	68	"	" U.S.
- Salt	59	"	" Malta
- Vegetable Seeds	22	"	" Greece
- "	2.4	"	" U.S., North Africa, Corsica, Malta
- Mustard Seed	2	"	" North Africa
- Beans	2	"	" U.S.
- Biscuits	4	"	" "

4775

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS SENSOR.

4813

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 314
 PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

229/R1/353/

15 February 1946

Press Release - Immediate

A wide variety of industrial enterprises have resumed production in the Abruzzo-Marche Region. It was announced to-day by the Allied Commission.

Such enterprises, which at times have been hampered, however, by lack of power, include:

7000-IPI WIRE PLANT
 CEMENT & LIME WORKS
 GENERAL IRON FACTORIES
 MATCHING PLANT
 SHOE FACTORY
 OFFICIAL PLANT
 LEATHER FACTORY
 WIRE PAPER WORKS
 SHOE WORK
 POTTERY

IRON FACTORY, with largest production in liberated Italy
 TWO SHOE WORKS
 100 LIP WORKS
 TWO SHOE WORKS

PAID FOR SUBSCRIPTION BY FIELD PRESS OFFICE

4774

4812

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

H1/226/PBB/

11 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Starting this week Micronesia's 3,500 school children will be provided with free lunches, it was announced today by the Fifth Army Allied Military Government.

The children will receive the food daily and the ration will consist of 23 grams of meat and 26 grams of vegetables.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4811

4774

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

B1/228/PBB/

11 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Starting this week Florence's 3,500 school children will be provided with free lunches, it was announced to-day by the Ninth Army Allied Military Government.

The children will receive one food daily and the ration will consist of 23 grams of soup and 28 grams of vegetables.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4810

4773

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMBAT FORCES
 APO 304
 PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

227/RM/RRB

10 February 1943

Press Release - Immediate

Since last November and public works of a non-military character in Italian Government territory have been transferred to the public ownership of the Italian Ministry of Public Works, the Government has decided to transfer to-day to the Public Works and Utilities 346-8 Km. section of the Allied Commission.

A statement was issued by the Sub-Commission to all the Regional Directors and to the Ministry of Public Works in forming them of this decision on Nov. 18. Consequently all public works, like municipal water supply, sewers, roads and bridges of a non-military character, buildings and housing projects, will be handled exclusively by the Public Civil Service of the Ministry, irrespective of cost and without having to obtain the approval of the Allied Commission.

The decision means an important step forward in the application of the Allied policy primarily to restore to the Italian Government more and more of those functions which it had reserved before the war and which had to be carried out using Allied money as far as the military situation permitted.

As the Public Works Sub-Commission continues to receive more requests and inquiries regarding the carrying out of public works projects in Italian Government territory it is believed that the General Public is not yet fully aware that complete responsibility has been handed over from the Allied to the Italian authorities.

The public is requested to report that all such inquiries and complaints should be addressed to their local Civil Divisions, which have jurisdiction on all works now carried out, and not to representatives of the Allied Commission.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

226/31/PMB

10 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The last day for admission to the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia will be Sunday, February 13. It was announced today by the Monuments and Fine Arts Division, War Relocation Authority, Allied Commission.

The exhibition is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., admission 20 lire.

An exhibition of Masterpieces of Venetian Painting and paintings from collected private collections in Rome will open in the Palazzo Venezia in March on a date to be announced later. It will be organized by the Italian Association for the Monuments of Italy damaged by war.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENTER

4772

pieces of European painting in the Palazzo Venezia on Sunday, February 19, it was announced today by the Ministry of Fine Arts Division, Radio Emission, Allied Commission.

The exhibition is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., admission 20 Lire.

An exhibition of Masterpieces of European painting and sculpture from celebrated private collections in Rome will open in the Palazzo Venezia in March on a date to be announced later. It will be organized by the Italian Association for the Renaissance of Italy founded by war.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4772

4808

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFG 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

225/R1/PHE

February 1945

Press Release -- Immediate

The following items of economic interest were announced today by the Allied Commission :-

THE AFGHANISTAN SUB-COMMISSION reports that 1,200 tons of imported seed potatoes will be available for the 1945 planting season and that 203,566 quintals of pressed olive oil have been collected as of January 31.

THE IRAQI SUB-COMMISSION reports that exports during the year included 1,250 tons of lemons to the United Kingdom, 2,145 tons of sugar to North Africa and 297 tons of hemp to the United Kingdom.

The TURKISH SUB-COMMISSION reports activation of another glass plant at Izmir, with an output of 1,000 square meters of hand-blown glass a day.

FORWARDED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4772

4807

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 304

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/224/PRB

1 February 1949

Press Release - Immediate

Nearly 100,000 of the new Italian elementary school text books are being sent from publishing houses in Florence to Rimini and Forlì for distribution to schools in the 8th Army forward areas. It was announced today by the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

Secondary school books totaling 1,500 are also being sent.

In Forlì province schools are being opened just far enough behind the front line to be out of danger. Elementary schools are open in all the communes except 11 and in addition, there are 20 secondary schools open in one province.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS SERVICE

4771

4806

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

REF. 304

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RM/223/BRB/AD

5 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Behind the front line in forward areas of liberated Italy new progress in the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation under the auspices of the Allied Military Government of the Fifth and Eighth Armies is reported today.

Some idea of the scope of recent activities may be gathered from the following examples of work carried out.

In the Fifth Army area health in general is reported to be good. Outbreaks of disease have diminished. The minor run on the banks in lakes is over.

The arrival of the 25 KW generators will enable several projects which have previously been held up by lack of power to be started.

In the 145 miles of pipe, Lehigh and Florence things are taking on more of their normal shape.

In Pisa, for instance, the water-system, badly damaged by the Germans, will soon be functioning again. The flood threat - the worst for 100 years - has subsided. The flood walls all along the Arno from Fortes 24 Pige to Florence have been almost completely repaired and millions of lire worth of farm produce and thousands of households have been saved.

The province has imported and fired cattle from more fortunate neighboring provinces and brought in a bumper crop of grain. The wheat and cotton totalled 192,000, 32,000 quintals in areas of the worst damage, despite the damage done by floods.

Said production in the Saline mines south of Volterra.

4777

gathered from the following sources of work carried out.

In the Fifth Army area work in general is reported to be good. Mines of various kinds have been found. The mine can be seen in the hills in Lucca is over.

The arrival of 4th 25 KV generators and other several projects which have previously been held up by lack of power to be started.

In the city of Pisa, Leghorn and Livorno towns are taking on more of their normal appearance.

In Pisa, for instance, the water system, badly damaged by the Germans, was soon be functioning again. The flood threat - the worst for 100 years - has subsided. The flood walls all along the Arno from Marina di Pisa to Florence have been almost completely repaired and millions of lire worth of farm produce and thousands of households have been saved.

The province has imported and hired cattle from more fortunate neighboring provinces and brought in a bumper crop of grain. The wheat collection totalled 132,000, 32,000 quintals in excess of the target figure, despite the damage done by floods.

Salt production in the Saline mines south of Volterra has been stepped up. It was 2,455 quintals in December compared with less than 1,000 quintals in September.

The University of Pisa has 4,539 students on its register. Specialist professors come from Florence University to hold courses in education there. Total school enrollments for the province average 85% of normal.

In Leghorn the Swedish Mission, one of Italy's largest civilian hospitals, is now open for 2,000 patients and already cares for 550 Italian soldiers. Allied authorities supplied 10,000 square feet of glass and a large quantity of medical supplies to help make good the damage done by the Germans.

Mine-clearing has been a big problem in Leghorn. In the city alone over 350,000 mines have been removed. Farmers in the province ingeniously tackle the mine problem by sending

4803

1277

the plow down suspected areas with a rope at front and rear while their males and oxen remain in safety. If a mine is struck only the plow is damaged and this can usually be straightened out again.

A province-wide reconstruction program has been embarked upon which will carry out 60 projects at an estimated cost of 10,000,000 Lira.

Wheat collections totalled 106,000 quintals and a further 1,200 quintals of hard wheat.

Prison teams of mine and trench yards were given to two divisions equipped with illegal currency trading.

In Florence the Provincial National Office has just issued a report on the incidence of infectious diseases, showing that there has been a decrease since the Allied liberation. In measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pertussis, dysentery, typhoid and pneumonia. Only in typhoid fever has there been an increase and this was due to the systematic destruction and pollution of the water system, sewers and wells by the retreating Germans.

Nature's gas (methane) is solving to solve Florence's problem of motor vehicle pollution. Wells 33 miles away produce 20,000 cubic metres of gas every day, brought to the city by pipeline. The gas is carried in metal cylinders fixed on the vehicle and methane-burning cars run ten times as much fuel as petrol-powered ones. By the end of January 50 trucks had been converted to burn methane and further conversions are being made at the rate of 50 a fortnight. Some of the gas is utilized as domestic fuel.

At Santa Croce, south of the tanning and leather industry has been reactivated. The sole industry of the town, it is decentralised so that almost every house has a share in the work. The whole of the town is so produced except for a few small private firms.

In the Santa Croce area, work of reconstruction and rehabilitation continues.

Bridge repairing activities have gone on despite the bad

Natural gas (methane) is helping to solve Florence's heating and cooking needs. Only in the city of Florence, 13 miles away, produce 20,000 cubic meters of gas every day, enough to fill the city by pipeline. The gas is carried in metal cylinders fixed on the vehicles and burning cars not ten times as much as coal or petrol-burning ones. At the end of January 56 trucks had been converted to burn methane and further conversions are going on at the rate of 50 a fortnight. Some of the gas is utilized as domestic fuel.

At Santa Croce and other towns the tanning and leather industry has been revived. The sole industry of the town, it is described as the most important in the house and a share in the work. The chief aim at the moment is to produce shoes for sale at reasonable prices.

In the district away from the town, work of reconstruction and rehabilitation continues.

Bridge repairing activities have gone on despite the bad weather. At Santa Croce three brick works are taking a total of 650,000 bricks and a further 50,000 are being produced at the town. At Florence 10,000 spare parts for tractors, sufficient to supply most of Italy, have been found and gathered.

Subsidies of flour totalling 600 tons were from Rimini to Rome and three months supplies of food were sent to mountain regions in the north of the town during the winter months. Olive oil amounting to 300 quintals was received from Bari. In Florence and Florence 1000 are distributed in place of oil.

The livestock position, a recent census reveals, is less optimistic than was expected, cattle showing a drop of 32%, pigs 13%, horses 24% and sheep 32% as compared with 1941. Supplies of fertilizer amounting to 235 tons have arrived in Rimini.

Revenue has 25,000 tons of grain available for export and 12,163 tons in store.

Rolling of timber is estimated now at 1,000 quintals a day, 10 being for fuel and the remainder for construction.

Schools are being re-opened as far as the military situation permits. 8,000 text-books recently arrived from Florence. 160,000 kits have been printed. School supplies for 1,000 pupils were found at Foul.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

0247

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

0227

11051

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

222/R1/PRB

5 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Six three ton trucks, which will be transformed into mobile canteens to serve Italian combat troops in forward areas have been released to the Italian Army by the Allied Military authorities, it was announced to-day by the Land Forces sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

The mobile canteens will be run by a group of Italian women under Countess Leonardi. The organization will be along the lines of the Women's voluntary Service and close co-operation will be maintained with the Director of Italian Welfare and the War Ministry.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR 4770
4803

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A20 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

220/R1/PPB

3 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Abruzzi-Marche Region of the Allied Commission reported today that, up to the first of the year, 153,867 mines, 500 unexploded bombs and 600 tons of abandoned ammunition had been removed from the provinces of Chieti, Pescara, and Teramo.

120 Italian civilians were killed and 405 seriously wounded by mines in the three provinces since the Allied invasion.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A20 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

221/R1/PPB

3 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Commerce Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission today announced that exports abroad this week included 5,230 tons of lemons to the United Kingdom, 50 tons of fish to Malta, 1 1/2 tons of vegetable seeds to North Africa, Corsica, Malta and Greece and 18 tons of black tea to the United States.

180 Italian civilians were killed and 203 seriously wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFD 344

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

221/E1/PPB

3 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Commerce Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission today announced that exports abroad this week included 6,236 tons of lemon to the United Kingdom, 59 tons of salt to Malta, 7 1/2 tons of vegetable seeds to North Africa, Coraisos, Malta and Greece and 38 tons of black talc to the United States.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS OFFICER

6017

4802

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 294

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

210/30/TH

3 February 1945

Re: Le Fabvre - Immediate

Staff Sergeant DANIEL C. LE FABVRE, 32, (Chicago, Illinois) of the Lorraine-Verdun Region of the Allied Commission, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action last October on the Fifth Army front, it was announced to-day.

The official presentation of the medal will be made by Brigadier General Theburn K. Brown, Commanding General, Rome Allied Area Command, during the retreat ceremony in the Piazza Venezia, Rome, at 4.35 p.m. on Thursday, February 8. Colonel Charles W. Parish, Commanding Officer of Staff Sergeant Le Fabvre's regiment, the 201st, and Lieutenant Colonel Raymond T. Uhler, the regiment's executive officer, will attend.

The Fifth Army citation for the award states that on Oct. 6, 1944 in the vicinity of Ca di Marcellita Staff Sergeant (then Private) Le Fabvre, when serving with the 133d Infantry Regiment, led a machine-gun section in support of a combat patrol with the mission of securing a group of three houses.

When the patrol reached a point 200 yards from the objective Staff Sergeant Le Fabvre employed his machine-guns on a small knoll and then obtained permission from his patrol leader to go forward and investigate the houses. By a skillful maneuver he captured a German sentry without arousing other enemy troops in the vicinity. Learning from the sentry that 11 Germans occupied one of the houses he personally led the rifle platoon forward to take the objective.

The rifle platoon surrounded the enemy-occupied house and Staff Sergeant Le Fabvre walked to the door, kicked it open and threw hand grenades inside to kill one German and wound

Chicago Tribune, Rome, at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 6, 1944 in the vicinity of Ca di Marcella Staff Sergeant (then Private) Le Febvre, when serving with the 133d Infantry Regiment, led a machine-gun section in support of a combat patrol with the mission of securing a group of three houses.

The Fifth Army citation for the award states that on Oct.

6, 1944 in the vicinity of Ca di Marcella Staff Sergeant (then Private) Le Febvre, when serving with the 133d Infantry Regiment, led a machine-gun section in support of a combat patrol with the mission of securing a group of three houses.

When the patrol reached a point 200 yards from the objective Staff Sergeant Le Febvre engaged his machine-gun on a small knoll and then obtained permission from his patrol leader to go forward and investigate the houses. By a skillful maneuver he captured a German sentry without wounding other enemy troops in the vicinity. Learning from the sentry that 11 Germans occupied one of the houses he personally led the patrol forward to take the objective.

The violation submitted to enemy-occupied house and Staff Sergeant Le Febvre walked to the door, kicked it open and threw hand grenades inside to kill one German and wound others. He then shot and killed another who attempted to escape. Largely because of the courage and initiative of Staff Sergeant Le Febvre the mission was accomplished quickly and without casualties in the patrol.

The staff sergeant is now assigned as a warehouseman in the economic and supply division in Rome. He entered this post assignment only a month ago. After taking part in the Tunisian campaign in North Africa he arrived in Italy in September 1943, since when he has served in two campaigns.

He was awarded the Purple Heart in May 1944.

The son of Mrs. Nellie Le Febvre, Staff Sergeant Le Febvre has his home address at 1932 East Grand Avenue, Chicago. In civilian life he was a machinery repairer.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago Daily News
Chicago Sun

Chicago Times
Chicago Herald-Examiner

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

6917
4589

282

12. QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 304

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

218/24/ZRM

2 February 1945

French Release - Immediate

The 10th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of Steven Scudlitz, the Yugoslav Action Representative on the Council. The representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

1. General G. Marshall	FRANCE
General Eisenhower	BRITAIN
General H. H. Arnold	Soviet Union
Mr. E. Tamm	United States
Mr. E. A. Tamm	

A report on the meeting was published in the Italian press and was prohibited to the public. The report stated that the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Forces in Italy

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

Source: [unclear]
 Country: [unclear]
 Date: [unclear]
 Name: [unclear]
 Title: [unclear]

A report on recent political events in liberated Italy
 was presented to the Council by Mr. [unclear]
 Chief Commissioner of the United Nations.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS SECTION

4768

2809

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

420 104

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

217/2-1/24B

3 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The island of Elba, which lies off the west coast of Italy opposite Piombino, is now being governed by Allied Military Government, it was announced to-day by Colonel Robert C. Kirkwood (Kingston, Virginia), Commissioner of the Toscana Region of the Allied Commission.

Colonel Kirkwood said that Major Harold V. Reilly (West Englewood, New Jersey) a consultant on penal and government in civilian life, has been assigned as the AMG civil affairs officer on the island. Major Reilly arrived on the island in late December.

For administrative purposes, the AMG of the island of Elba will be attached to the AMG Providence Office at Leghorn, but the island will have its own set of governing officers.

The exact number of the island of Elba has been governed previously by French Military Government, which had assumed jurisdiction soon after the island had been liberated by French troops last May.

Allied Military Government has been active in making a survey of the island's emergency needs, and all the most pressing of which are supplies for the island's population. At least 500 tons of supplies are also needed and plans are being made for transport of these supplies.

Basic rationed commodities have already been distributed to the island's population, which totals under 35,000, according to American P. S. Smith, the island governor and supply officer, who appeared for the transport of this food, such as meat, milk etc. A daily ration book for each of the 35,000 is being distributed to the island.

14 June 1960.

2758

6627

- 2 -

Many public reconstruction projects have been approved by officials of the Economic Recovery Act, and are now under construction. The island's fresh water supply is sufficient and reliable.

Major Kelly reports that the island's health conditions are excellent and the island's economy, with a rapidly growing population, is becoming more and more prosperous. He adds that it is functioning well and is rapidly moving to a position of economic and social stability.

The island's residents are already set up with a committee in each of the eight communities. Each community consists of a doctor, the priest, the mayor and two citizens. Financing of relief is being handled by the island's government which is a central island financial committee composed of the eight islands.

The school situation will be the very same as the Regional Education Officer, Captain Samuel Ross (Louisville, Kentucky).

Alfred Henderson, industrial expert, has also surveyed the island's resources from mines, which have been extensively damaged by the Germans, with the aid in view of rehabilitating the key source of industrial life.

PASSED FOR INFORMATION BY FIELD OFFICE (PUB)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
4PO 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

S16/R1/PR3

1 February 1946

Press Release - Immediate

Current rehabilitation of Civitavecchia as a port for completely civilian supplies will bring the war-devastated port almost up to pre-war capacity within a few months, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission said to-day.

The port, with facilities, rails, warehouses etc., was found to have been completely smashed by the Germans when the Allies arrived in June. Although minor repairs were made in the initial stages, major reconstruction did not get underway until last month and has progressed so rapidly that the port now handles considerable daily tonnage in coal, foodstuffs, wine, salt and fruit.

It is expected the port capacity will be increased 300 per cent within the next few months.

Army sources have supplied cement, heavy timber, cranes, bulldozers, compressors and other equipment to speed the work. When the present work is finished by late spring, it will be possible to unload as many as five ships at one time.

In the meantime barges are being obtained for unloading ships anchored in the stream in order to accelerate ship-to-shore delivery.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4787

4798

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

215/R1/PRE

31 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Electrical Power for Central Italy, formed to aid in the eventual reconstruction of the Italian hydro-electric system, will be held tomorrow morning at 10, the Public Works Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The Central Italy committee is the first of such committees to be formed in Italy. Similar ones are projected for Southern Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and eventually North Italy to aid Allied and Italian Government officials in the rehabilitation of the nation's prime source of power.

Lieut. Col. W.M. Lapper (S), chief of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission's Electrical Division, will act as chairman until the election of an Italian chairman. Engineer A. Asta of the Italian Ministry of Public Works is vice chairman. Other members include Dr. A. Scavelli, Prof. G. Anteiucci, Prof. A. Angelini, Dr. C. Fascetti, Dr. G. Lannucci and Dr. F. Savinuzzi, secretary.

The advisory committee will make recommendations to the General Inspectorate of Electricity of the Ministry of Public Works, appoint all staff and fix salaries for the newly-installed master control system of electricity, pass on all expenditures in connection with master control and review programs submitted by the director of master control.

All the regional advisory committees will eventually report to a similar national committee to be organized later.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4787

4797

TELETYPE UNIT COMMISSION

194

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

213 IN/ERN

10 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Immediate plans for a reforestation program after the close of the war in Europe have been recommended to the Italian Government by members of a forestry committee composed of Italian and Allied officials and met during the recent Agricultural Conference in Rome recently sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the American Forestry Commission of the Allied Commission. It was discussed to-195.

Major General Colonel Zappala E. Tuller (1), Vice-President of the committee, said that members pointed out during the meeting that cuttings of timber in areas of the annual growth during the war has caused the depletion of large areas and has not deeply into Italy's already inadequate wood supply.

In an effort to insure future wood production, the committee will issue their recommendations:

1. That an immediate reforestation program be planned immediately for post-war Italy.
2. That an immediate survey of forest nursery conditions and their production be undertaken, as far as possible of the 255 forest nurseries at present established should be reactivated as far as possible. An annual production of seedlings for reforestation to the maximum extent possible. Millions of new trees should be ready for planting at the conclusion of the war.
3. That in addition to a forestry law, the pre-emptive management of existing forests, wherein conditions have been improved through education and training during the war, be undertaken to provide as possible.
4. That in order to realize the above mentioned steps

1700

the Allied Comandement, it was recommended to lay.

Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds E. Fuller (.), vice-president of the committee, said that numerous pointed out during the meeting that out of timber, a species of the annual growth during the war required the hauling of large areas and has not been fully made available in adequate wood supply.

In an effort to increase timber wood production, the committee made four recommendations:

1. That an expanded reforestation program be planned immediately for post-war notice.
2. That an immediate survey of forest nursery conditions and their production be undertaken. As many as possible of the 275 forest nurseries at present established should be operated as so to increase their annual production of seedlings for reforestation to the maximum extent possible. Millions of new trees must be ready for planting at the conclusion of the war.
3. That in addition to increasing some lands, the productive improvement of existing forests, wherein conditions have deteriorated through excessive burning during the war, be undertaken as rapidly as possible.
4. That in order to revitalize the above mentioned aims, 4766 the laws requiring public and private land owners to cooperate in afforestation be enforced.

The committee recommended that the forests operated for the United States be put according to the rules established by the Royal Forest Corps in order to prevent excessive cutting and that conditions should be agreed over larger areas in order to obtain the maximum output.

Control of the sale price of wood and charcoal was asked by the committee, which recommended that this control should be established individually by each province to meet its particular conditions. The committee recommended that the Ministry of Forestry then follow trucks belonging to charcoal and wood producers to be utilized solely for the movement of these fuels.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4795

2015 JUL 23 11:53 AM

100

2000年12月25日

241/209/2525

30. January 1945

2003/04/01 - 2003/04/01

CLASSIFIED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS SENSOR

434

7627

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

210/R1/PRB

30 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

A recommendation that a land reclamation program be resumed in Italy has been made to the Italian government by members of a Land Reclamation Committee who met to discuss post-war problems at the Second Agricultural Conference in Rome jointly sponsored by Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced to-day.

Vice-Chairman James Heizer (L) of the Agriculture Sub-Commission said that the committee recommended that contributions, subsidies and special prices be granted so that even single small farmers would be able to perform a large and immediate reclaiming activity.

The Committee suggested that in the flooded areas, which cannot be drained even during next summer, it will be profitable to organize and well-regulate temporary fish culture. In the areas most heavily mined, covered with holes caused by explosions and filled with water, where there are destroyed houses and temporary shelters in which no efficient mechanical action can be taken, it will only be possible for the moment to supply sanitation assistance and to take measures against malaria. In the other areas, it will be useful to take measures intended to favor, to the maximum extent, spring crops.

The committee further recommended that reconnaissances be carried out by the Agrarian Inspectorates with the assistance of the Consortia of Beneficial to choose works, crops and to give an approximate forecast of hydraulic conditions that will exist in spring and summer.

4765

4793

HEADQUARTERS ARMED COMMISSION

APR 294

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

209/21/222

29 January 1943

Press Release - Immediate

Five American officers serving in the field with AMG
British Army, were invested today with the insignia of the
Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat areas in Italy
and Sicily. The five recipients of the honor were: Col.

Charles J. Farinacci, San Antonio, Texas, Chief Medical

Officer of AMG Eighth Army; Major John A. Steele, Knoxville,

Tennessee, Civil Affairs Officer in Italy; Major James C.

Ordinary, Atlanta, Georgia, AMF Liaison Officer with a

Canadian Corps; Major Steve Davis, Columbus, Ohio, AMG Liaison

Officer with a British Corps, and Capt. Edmund E. Fordellini,

Civil Affairs Officer in Palermo.

A ninth American officer in AMG Eighth Army, 1st Lt. William
A. Jones, Irvington, New Jersey, was awarded the Bronze Star
"for heroic service in support of combat operations in Italy
on the night of 5 July 1944." He was not present to receive
the investiture.

The decorations were conferred by Col. Herman B. Hixon,
Portland, Oregon, of Headquarters, Allied Commission.

Numerous Eighth Army officers, British, Canadian and South
African, as well as American, attended the investiture, headed
by Wing Commander E. F. Dean, C.B.E., who represented Group
Captain C. B. Benson, D.S.O., Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
AMG Eighth Army.

Col. Farinacci's citation read: "In the forward areas,
he has worked tirelessly beyond the call of duty under the
most difficult circumstances and without regard to his own
personal safety to perfect the medical evacuation and supply
system adopted by AMG administration."

Major Steele, "as Civil Affairs Officer in the town of

Brigadier, Alexander MacKenzie, AMB Liaison Officer with a Canadian Corps Liaison Officer, Major Steve Davis, Columbus, Ohio, AMB Liaison Officer with a British Corps, and Capt. Edward E. Torrellini, Civil Affairs Officer in Palermo.

A sixth American officer in the British Army, 1st Lt. William E. Luce, Irvington, New Jersey, was awarded the Bronze Star after heroic service in support of combat operations in Italy on the night of 5 July 1944. He was not present to receive his decoration.

The decorations were conferred by Col. Norman E. Miles, Portland, Oregon, of Headquarters, Allied Commission.

Numerous British Army officers, British, Canadian and South African, as well as American, attended the investiture, headed by King Commander B.F. Dear, C.B.E., who represented Group Captain C.B. Benson, D.S.O., Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMB Eighth Army.

Col. Farinwood's citation said: "In the forward areas, he has worked tirelessly beyond the call of duty under the most difficult circumstances and without regard to his own personal safety to perfect the medical organization and supply system adopted by AMB administrators."

Major Steele, "an Civil Affairs Officer in the town of Castellfranco, Italy, performed dangerous duties without hesitation or regard for his own personal safety, and on one occasion suffered injuries from an exploding enemy mine."

"In Civil Affairs Officer in many towns in forward areas," Major Steele "displayed loyalty and unusual devotion to duty while the towns were still under enemy artillery fire. During the Battle of Cassino, as Corps Liaison Officer with the Canadian Corps, he performed extremely efficient work in relieving the hardships of the civilian population."

Major Davis "served as Civil Affairs Officer in various towns in Sicily and Italy, displaying loyalty and devotion to duty while the towns were still under enemy artillery fire. As Divisional and Corps Liaison Officer for AMB Eighth Army, he constantly performed duties in the forward areas without

4764

2627

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

206/RS/PRB/

25 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The first shipment of the 1,700 trucks promised for Italy by the United States Government has arrived, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced to-day.

The shipment consisted of 72 complete chassis - wheels, tires, motor, and cab - which will be fitted with work bodies here and sent to immediate use.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS INSOR

4764

4791

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

205/R1/PRB

January 24, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

A request by the National Research Council of Italy to send a representative to the United States to study recent development in physics has received the favorable consideration of the Allied Commission and the United States Ambassador, it was announced today by the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

The representative chosen by the Council is Professor Bernardo Nestore Gaccianuoli, 32-year-old physics professor of Rome University and collaborator in the Enciclopedia Italiana.

On arrival in the United States the professor will conduct a three months' study of recent research on nuclear physics, cosmic rays and other kindred subjects. The expenses of the trip will be defrayed by the National Research Council and the Minister of Education is now formulating an official request.

4763

4790

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

204/R1/PRB

24 January 1943

Press Release -- Immediate

The Association of Girl Scouts of America has given the sum of 1,000 dollars to help the Girl Guides of Italy, it was announced today by the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

A portion of the money will be used for the publication of Italian Girl Guide manuals and the remainder devoted to other purposes for the benefit of the movement.

4763

4789

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

203/R4/TRE

January 24, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

More stationery has been made available to the Italian Minister of Education for the schools of liberated Italy, the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

Stationery awaiting collection from British depots in Naples and Bari includes 1,000 reams of writing paper and 1,750 gross of chalk. Supplies of 49,030 pencils, 11,520 penholders and 279,216 pen points are also available from American depots.

The Minister is taking steps to arrange for distribution of the stationery to schools most urgently in need of supplies.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4762

4788

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POSITION

APC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

202/31/232

23 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Ranker from Major down to private figure in award of the Bronze Star Medal announced today except Allied Commission and Allied Military Government personnel for meritorious service in combat during the Allied breakthrough operations and in the 2nd Army campaign.

A Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to each of the following named officers and enlisted men:-

DAVID L. WATKINS, (35000054), Major, Corps of Military Police, United States Army. For meritorious services in support of combat operations from May to 31 December 1944, in Italy. Set and in Italy, London New Mexico City, Missouri.

JOHN W. TANNER, (35000054), Major, Specialist Reserve, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 3 January 1944 to 3 January 1945, in Italy. Distinct military service from England, New.

JOHN L. BAY, (01500004), Major 1st Major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat on 2 March 1944, in the vicinity of Rome and Pescara, Italy. Distinct military service from England, New Mexico City, Missouri.

DAVID W. BAY, (01500004), Major 1st Major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 3 January 1944 to 3 January 1945, in Italy. Distinct military service from England, New Mexico City, Missouri.

DAVID W. BAY, (01500004), Major 1st Major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 3 January 1944 to 3 January 1945, in the vicinity of Rome and Pescara, Italy.

DOMINIC A. BARNES, (3376954), Major, Corps of Military Police, United States Army. For meritorious services in support of combat operations from 11 May to 11 December 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN H. BARNES, (1503054), Major, Specialist Reserve, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 3 January 1944 to 7 February 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. BART, (0158144), First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For meritorious service in action on 2 March 1944, in the vicinity of Torre del Padiglione, Italy. Entered military service from San Francisco, Calif.

ELMER B. BARTON, Jr., (0158362), First Lieutenant, Medical Administrative Corps, United States Army. For meritorious service in action on 2 August 1944, near Florence, Italy. Entered military service from Kansas City, Missouri.

ROBERT C. BARNETT, (2340024), Lieutenant Fifth Grade, Infantry, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat on 18 September 1943, in the vicinity of San Pietro Infine, Italy. Entered military service from Wash., D.C.

EDWARD BARRETT, (3020023), Private, Infantry, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 20 October 1943 to 1 April 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Kansas, Mo.

ANTHONY E. BARNETT, (3420003), Private First Class, Field Artillery, United States Army. For meritorious service in direct support of combat operations in Italy from May 1943 to November 1944, in Italy. Entered the military service from California, 1943.

... 2 -

... 1. WILLIAMS, (1352247), Private First Class, Field Artillery, United States Army. For meritorious service in direct support of combat operations in Italy in the rapid push northward from the Volturno River and during action at Mignano, Italy, on 13 Nov. 1944. Entered the military service from Sacramento, Calif., Pa.

... 2. BURNHQUE, (22520275), Private First Class, Infantry, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action, on 7 February 1944, in Italy, Italy. Enemy planes dropped bombs on a platoon, within a civil police officer and setting fire to the platoon. Two of whom were killed with heavy ammunition. Private First Class BURNHQUE rushed to the scene of the bombing and removed a severely wounded driver from the tower of exploding ammunition. Location searcher horses and loaded them to the wounded man, Private First Class BURNHQUE with him and over the road the ammo-filled, which is a great deal, where the ammunition was exploding dangerously, and had a very full barrel for wounded military and civilian personnel. Further he was in need of aid, he left the area to seek his own safety. He was and soldier and in the place of death. He did not credit upon himself and the armed forces. Entered military service from Valley Stream, New York.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATIONS BY FIELD PRESS GROUP

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFG 194
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

201/R1/PRB

23 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The olive oil being collected in the current harvest will be distributed equitably to both general and special ration-card holders in a plan just devised by the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. It was announced today.

The plan, which presupposes a successful collection of 82,771 tons, envisages the following distribution in Southern and Central Italy:

GENERAL ISSUE	-	37,500 tons
SPECIAL ISSUES	-	5,400 "
ITALIAN ARMY	-	4,139 "
DEVIANTED AREAS	-	1,200 "

The special issues cover cases such as hospitals, etc.

The remaining 29,472 tons are to be stockpiled for Northern Italy.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY PRESS PRESS CENSORS

4761

4786

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

200/R1/PRB

22 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Mr. William Henry Braine, British civilian, has been appointed director of the Labor Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced to-day.

Mr. Braine also holds the post of Labor Attaché in the British Embassy. A native of Bristol, England, Mr. Braine, who is 49, has been a senior official of the British Ministry of Labor for 25 years. In the last World War he served in the Royal Navy for five years.

The appointment of Mr. Braine brings to five the number of economic sub-commissions which have civilian heads, the other four being industry, agriculture, transportation and shipping. The four other sub-commissions - commerce, Public Works and Utilities, finance and food - have military heads.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4761

4785

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AD 134

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

199/R1/THU

21 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Progress made in restoring normal living conditions in war-torn provinces of Pori and Ravenna has been the front line, hampered by the Fifth Army Allied Military Government today.

No excessive rehabilitation of newly-liberated territory, including Ravenna and Recana, a special administrative headquarters has been set up of Emilia region officers working under the senior civil affairs officer of the Fifth Army Allied Military Government. Provincial administration is functioning satisfactorily in Ravenna and making good progress in Pori.

The food situation is generally satisfactory. There is no shortage of grain. The Ravenna harvest was gathered before operations began and the province has an exportable surplus of 27,000 tons. Vegetables are in good supply and central markets are being set up to equalize distribution. Moderate supplies of wine are available in Ravenna province but Pori's wine harvest was ruined by frost. There are exportable surpluses of melons, fruit pulp and sugar beet. Prices are low except for olive oil, fats and meat.

Provincial agricultural organizations are functioning again. There is no lack of farm implements or tractors. In spite of mines and lack of animals 80% of the wheat land was sown in October. There are no seed difficulties. Ample quantities of Montana wheat seed are available for spring sowing and there is a surplus for export to other areas. There is also a surplus of 1,000 tons of sugar beet

quarters and under the major civil service officer of the Allied Military Government. Provincial administration is functioning satisfactorily in Ravenna and making good progress in Forlì.

The food situation is generally satisfactory. There is no shortage of grain. The Ravenna harvest was unimpaired before operations began and the province has an exportable surplus of 27,000 tons. Vegetables are in good supply and several markets are being set up to ensure distribution. There are available in Ravenna Province adequate supplies of wine and are available in operations. There but Forlì's grape harvest was ruined by operations. Fruit pulp and sugar are exportable surpluses of polished, fruit pulp and sugar are exportable. Prunes are in export for olive oil, date and meat.

Provincial agricultural organizations are functioning again. There is no lack of farm implements or tractors. In spite of mine and lack of animals 80% of the wheat land was sown in October. There are no small difficulties for agricultural organizations of Ravenna wheat seed are available for spring sowing and there is a surplus for export to Forlì area. There is also a surplus of 1,000 tons of sugar beet seed. Fertilizer is being imported.

It is estimated that 43% of Forlì's livestock still remains. With some are down by 50% and sheep by 34%. Most serious is the population of pigs, of which only 40% remain in Forlì and only 20% in Ravenna, as the population is almost entirely inland for fat. Livestock census was taken in the early part of January.

4780

Flooded areas have been appreciably diminished. Two pumping stations controlling 1,300 hectares were restarted and work begun on a third which will drain another 5,000 hectares. Taps in river and canal banks have been filled in. Temporary flood gates raised and obstructions removed from major drainage channels, but some of the 1,000 bridges damaged in Ravenna are partially blocking channels and restricting the flow of water.

Lack of transport and broken communications make it now essential to stop up local production of firewood. Each landowner with standing wood has been ordered to produce

4784

- 2 -

for local consumption up to 4 inches of wood per hectare of land. Cutting using on in these large plus woods will furnish approximately 5,000 tons of firewood and 3,000 tons of constructional timber.

Power is adequate and permitted through civilian labor units. Provincial labor officials were set up early in January.

Repair work was carried out to 14 bridges in December and plans are indicated for work on many others. Water supplies were provided for Rimini, Forlì and Cesena and work continued on the water line to Ravenna. Medical electricity supplies were restored to several communes.

Electricity in general has held up by lack of power, but several cement, brick and lime plants have been reactivated so that brick making and similar work can be accelerated.

Various orders are slight, and courts were regular mainly with minor offences. Two Italian girls were sentenced to death for espionage but apart from this no sentences were passed or more than one year's imprisonment. Italian courts began to function in January.

The Carabinieri have been giving good service and the prison population is slight.

Fire services and civil defense are in good shape in the normal areas, giving a good account of themselves in the fields on Forlì.

Deaths and the privations of war health is generally good.

Refugees are rehabilitated as far as possible up to the corps zone boundary. Forlì has 10 voluntary and 13 compulsory soldiers men.

Refugees passing through the camp were approximately fewer than in the previous month. 3,641 were evacuated to the rear and 1,073 remained locally.

Factories in Milan are held up by lack of power, but moved almost, which and last plants have been reactivated, no that bridge building and similar work can be accelerated.

Foreign crime was slight, and courts were dealing mainly with minor offenses. Two Italian girls were sentenced to life for espionage but spent less than 10 months in prison. Italian courts passed off more than one year's imprisonment. Italian courts began to function in January.

The Carabinieri have been giving good service and the prison population is slight.

Life services and civil defense are in good shape in the forward areas, giving a good account of themselves in the north on Paris.

Despite all the privations of war health is generally good.

Schools are reactivated as far as possible up to the course near Genoa. Paris has 10 elementary and 13 secondary schools open.

Refugees passing through the center were considerably fewer than in the previous month. 3,641 were evacuated to the east and 1,013 dispersed locally.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A20 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

198/P1/PRE

January 24, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The Second Agricultural Conference to be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Allied Commission will take place in Rome from January 23 to 25, 1945. It was announced today by the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

The opening Session at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday in the Ministry of Agriculture Building will be addressed by H.E. Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture; H.E. Antonio Segni, Undersecretary of Agriculture; Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh, Director, Agriculture Sub-Commission; Allied Commission; and Dr. Henry H. Bakken, Chief, Price Committee, Allied Commission.

Problems relating to Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will be discussed during the three-day meetings. Taking part in the discussions will be Compartmental Agricultural Inspectors, Field representatives of the Genio Civile, Field Commissioners of the Forest Region, Representatives of the Fish Industries, several Prefects and Mayors, Allied Field Agricultural Officers, and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in Rome and the Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission. Representatives of the Office of the Italian High Commissioner for Food, Ministries of Public Works, Interior, War, and the Interministerial Price Committee will also take part in the various discussions.

Under the headings of Agriculture proper, three principal topics will be discussed during the conference, as follows:

Tuesday, January 23: Price of Agricultural Products; Wednesday, January 24: Land Reclamation (Bonifica); and Wednesday late afternoon and Thursday January 25: Problems of Livestock.

In the case of prices, a review of the agricultural price situation will be made, and suggestions asked from the Conference for agricultural products.

Minister of Agriculture; H.E. Antonio Segni, Undersecretary of Agriculture; Mr. Baleno G. Allenbach, Director, Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission; and Dr. Henry H. Barken, Chief, Price Committee, Allied Commission.

Problems relating to Italian agriculture, forestry and fisheries will be discussed during the three-day meetings. Taking part in the discussions will be Comptroller Agricultural Inspectors, Field representatives of the Civil, Field Com-manders of the Forest Legion, Representatives of the Fish Industries, several Prefects and Mayors, Allied Field Agricultural Officers, and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in Rome and the Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission. Representatives of the Office of the Italian High Commissioner for Food, Ministries of Public Works, Interior, War, and the Interministerial Price Committee will also take part in the various discussions.

Under the headings of Agriculture proper, three principal topics will be discussed during the conference, as follows:

Tuesday, January 23: Price of Agricultural Products; Wednesday, January 24: Land Reclamation (Reafforestation); and Wednesday late afternoon and Thursday January 25: Problems of Livestock.

In the case of prices, a review of the agricultural price situation will be made, and suggestions asked from the Conference regarding the formation of a price policy for agricultural products.

After reviewing the present situation of Land Reclamation, the Conference will be asked for suggestions for the improvement of conditions resulting from the war, such as mines, floods, etc. as well as the solving of problems of financing, and the re-establishment of normal administration.

The meetings on livestock will review the changes in livestock population that have occurred from 1942 to 1944 and the need for rebuilding it in regions largely affected by war damages. Problems of livestock transfers, regulation of slaughter, artificial insemination, and Government regulation on some general questions will be studied and recommendations asked.

4760

1783

2.

The work of the Conference on Forestry will revolve mainly around the question of prices of fuelwood and charcoal, production of fuelwood and charcoal, production of reconstruction lumber, and reafforestation.

The sessions of fisheries will deal with the problems of collection centers, fish markets, fish sales, canning industry, and high-sea fishing.

The closing session of the Conference will take place on Thursday, January 25, at 4.00 P.M. at the Ministry of Agriculture. During that session the recommendations of the conference on all its work will be presented by the Chairman of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sections.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

198/R1/PRB

21 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

A Central Control system of the electrical generating facilities in Central Italy was inaugurated late yesterday by the Public Works Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission in conjunction with the Italian Ministry of Public Works. It was announced by the Allied Commission to-day.

The formal opening ceremony, during which Minister Ruini gave the first official order linking up the system, was followed by an exchange of addresses between Colonel Louis A. Jenny, Director of the Public Works Sub-Commission and the Minister.

Congratulating the Minister, Colonel Jenny stated that the central control system had been made possible only by the close co-operation of the Ministry of Public Works and the electrical companies. He saw in such collaboration the best auspices for the early rebirth of Italy.

Replying, Minister Ruini thanked the Allied Commission for what it had accomplished and the electrical companies for their co-operation. The establishment of such a central system was a big step forward in Italy's development, he said. Italy had long thought of establishing such a system and the entire country would benefit, he added. Because of the co-operation of the Allied authorities he could confidently look forward to the early rebirth of his country to which Colonel Jenny had referred in his congratulatory remarks.

The background of the scheme is given in the attached statement.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4759

4782

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

197/R1/P2B

21 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Italian Army is to have its own daily service newspaper for the troops, it was announced today by the Land Forces Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

This newspaper, to be called "Patria", will be published in Rome, Florence, and Bari. It will be edited and produced by Italian military personnel.

"Patria" will be an entirely independent production. A certain amount of technical assistance will be given by the Allied Military newspapers organization in the form of loan of communications and news servicing but the treatment of news and policy will be a matter for internal decision and will be determined by its own editorial board.

It is expected that the paper will be in circulation shortly. In the hope of the authorities sponsoring the production, "Patria" will play a role similar to that of the Allied military morale newspapers and act as a news medium and as a forum for expression of opinion in the Italian Army.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

4759

4781

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 334
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

195/R1/FRB

20 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Four lorries loaded with 9 tons of grain have been battling their way for 9 days in an effort to reach the isolated mountain command of Castel di Sangro, the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced to-day.

Manned by Italian drivers the lorries are in charge of a British transport captain. Getting out from Aquila they were forced to make a long detour by the coast road and approach Castel di Sangro from the south, as all other ways were completely inaccessible.

At Isernia all available mules and labor were mobilized to cut away through the snowbound roads and the trucks are almost within reach of the town.

Two days ago 10 tons of flour were dropped to the community by Italian-flown planes of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

4759

4780

HEADQUARTERS THE ALLIED COMBAT GROUP
 100 104
 PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

195/21/PR2

1 January 1945

From Tokyo: - Immediate

With clearance in liberated Italy continuing to progress
 with over 144,000 miles covered during the month of December,
 the Civil Affairs Service of the Allied Commission announced
 to-day.

Two Italian civil engineering companies, each with a strength
 of 200 personnel, and 100 civilians are engaged in this work.
 A further 100 civilians are at present under instruction.

One of the companies is working at Genoa, where the liberation
 is difficult, as many of the buildings were destroyed by
 the Germans and the Italian army. The other company, which
 was cleared over 150,000 miles since its formation, is
 operating in and around Florence and Orvieto, in a big belt
 containing many thousands of miles.

Headquarters the Service in 215 provinces, in Lazio,
 Umbria, Marche, Perugia, Tuscany, Emilia, Romagna, Abruzzo
 and Molise.

During the month the two civil engineering companies cleared
 between them 10,200 miles. Civilian work totaled 1,543
 miles from the 1st to 31st, 1,500 from Florence, 4,412 from
 Perugia and Todi, 1,000 from Orvieto and Viterbo, 4,000 from
 Rome province, 500 from Lazio, and a further 1,000 from
 other areas in liberated Italy.

Centers of instruction were set up at Florence and
 Viterbo. The center at Florence, 1,000 to 1,500 miles
 continuing to train officers, men, and civilians and
 all through the winter months.

4759

4779

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

194/R1/988

13 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The arrival in Rome of 40 tons of Allied emergency medical supplies for the Italian civilian population was announced today by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

Of the consignment, which is for January requirements, 20 tons came by rail and consisted of complete emergency supplies, including drugs, cotton bandages and gauze. The remaining 20 tons were unloaded at Civitavecchia and are for distribution in the Lazio-Abruzzo region, with the exception of 4,000 vials of insulin for the population of Rome.

The supplies are handled by the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale Allieda (E.N.D.M.A.), which is responsible to the Italian Government for the distribution of Allied medical supplies. The entity passes the supplies on to wholesalers, who in turn distribute them to hospitals, clinics, laboratories and pharmacies for the use of the civilian population.

Requirements for medical supplies for February have been submitted by the Ministry of Health through E.N.D.M.A. to the Allied Commission.

4759

4778

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 304
 PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

12 January 1945

103/E1/PRE

Press Release - Immediate

The 20th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 10, 1945 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Mr. Edward L. Marable	France
General B. L. S. S. S.	Greece
General S. L. S. S.	Soviet Union
U.S. P. A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
General S. L. S. S.	Yugoslavia

Major General Elmer W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy and Brigadier G. B. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the medical supply situation.

~~4759~~

4777

RECEIVED: 1965 10 1 10 10

11:14 PM 10/1/65

10/1/65

10/1/65

RECEIVED: 1965 10 1 10 10

RECEIVED: 1965 10 1 10 10
10/1/65
10/1/65

RECEIVED: 1965 10 1 10 10
10/1/65
10/1/65

RECEIVED: 1965 10 1 10 10
10/1/65
10/1/65

4759

4775

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 AND
 PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

1952/12/15

1952/12/15

URGENT 12/15/52

The purchase of 352,000 bonds for financing the United States Government has been authorized by the Congress and the President of the United States.

The bonds are now in process of being sold. They will be sold to the public and will be used for the reconstruction of the United States.

4774

4759

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APR 744
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

105/R1/PHE

15 January 1946.

Press Release - Immediate

Up to the end of 1945, 103,393 Italian refugees had passed through the main camps established by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. It was announced today.

Since the completion of last summer repatriation work on the flight has been the chief problem of the Sub-Commission. Between September and December 1945 were repatriated to their homes in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. A further 1,016 were repatriated since in January.

Home-coming refugees are moving north as well as south. 1,500 arrived in Rome in November from Southern Italy and Sicily for repatriation. Over 12,000 refugees from Sicily have already returned to their homes on the mainland.

In the forward areas just behind the front line the Sub-Commission has several stations with the Fifth and Eighth Armies and other the refugees through camps or railroad centers for eventual repatriation. Whenever possible refugees are absorbed in or near the areas from which they were sent. On arrival in Rome they become the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees, but the Sub-Commission assists in co-ordinating their disposal.

A new refugee camp has been built up at Lecce. U.N.R.R.A. teams on loan to the Sub-Commission are doing valuable work at a camp near Rome, comprising a medical and refugee unit, a hygiene and first-aid unit and part of a transport unit.

Medical supplies are obtained from the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission and the camps are frequently inspected to ensure that they are kept in good condition.

Camp workshops repair or if necessary remake clothes and footwear. Much of the clothing is obtained from the Red Cross but some is salvaged from army supplies.

Working in close cooperation with the Sub-Commission in supplementary welfare activities are the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, U.N.R.R.A., the American Friends Service Committee, the War Refugee Board, the British Red Cross and the American Joint Distribution Board.

4759

181

181

C

181

181

181

181

181

181

181

181

6263

1111

6263

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 30-3-44
 PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

185/24/PRB

14 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Total exports from Italy since the entry of the Allies have now passed the 1,000,000,000 lire mark, the Economic Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

8,445 tons of Italian products with a value of 35,500,000 lire were exported in December and a further 7,153 tons were awaiting shipment at the end of the month.

5,540 tons of lemons went to the U.S. and 225 tons of oranges, 480 tons of wine and 30 tons of chestnut strips to Britain; 4.5 tons of sulphur and 4 1/4 tons of vegetable seeds to North Africa; 42 tons of wheat went to the Balkans and 142 tons of apples and 18 3/4 tons of silk and citrus to the U.K.

Goods awaiting shipment to Italy, Austria, Germany, Italy, the Balkans, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Middle East included 5,685 tons of sulphur, 291 tons of wine, 1,000 tons of citric acid, 367 tons of oranges, 300 tons of wine, 20 tons of hemp, 120 tons of chestnut strips, 105 tons of iron, 111 tons of basaltic, 50 tons of blood salt, 40 tons of citric acid, 20 tons of vegetable seeds and 2 tons of mustard seeds.

4759

4770

4770

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 894
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

165/RI/PR8

13 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Acting on the request of Colonel J.E.A. French (H) Regional Commissioner of the Abruzzi-Marche Region, the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces will drop 10 tons of flour to the town of Castel del Sangro, which has been isolated by heavy snow in the mountains, the Allied Commission announced today.

The plight of the 3,000 residents of the mountain town was made known to the Allied authorities when two skiers made their way, after several efforts, to a village in a nearby valley. Roads to and from the town, which is 10 miles north of Isernia, are impassable because of the weather and avalanches are so bad. The town has not received food supplies since more than a week ago.

Castel del Sangro figured in last year's campaigns as a strong point of the Germans who made effective use of its crags until driven out by the US Army.

4759

4769

11411

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 934
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

188/PA/PRB

16 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Five fully-equipped ambulances, each with driver and trained nurse, have been donated to the Allied Commission by an Italian lady, the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The five ambulances and their staffs will be turned over shortly to the Fifth Army AHC to serve civilians in that area, it was added.

The gift was made by Signora Giovanni Agnelli, a relative of the Fiat automobile family, who said she was touched at the lack of accommodations for civilian sick and wounded in the army areas. The ambulances are converted automobiles, each having two-patient capacity. The nurses attached to each ambulance can speak both English and Italian.

4759

4767

4759

and that 75% of the total exports were for civilian or semi-military uses. Sweden's total production of coal for the year amounted to 176,000 tons.

For one in December included 3,000 tons of wheat and 7,200 tons of barley, 750 tons of pork, 100,000 eggs and two cartons' worth of tobacco for the tobacco industry. 292 and 200 tons of wheat, 100 tons of barley and 100 tons of corn.

A yield of unusually low wheat before the heavy rains started on 25 November was particularly poor for the winter cultivation. The wheat harvest for 1944 was 171,000 metric tons of wheat and 20,000 metric tons of barley. The olive oil crop is reported to be exceptionally good. Meat prices are unusually low, the seasonal stock of lamb is said to be down about 10% from last year.

4766

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

180/21/288

11 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

The first regularly scheduled, civilian passenger train to travel from Rome to Naples since this area was liberated will leave Rome for Naples at 7:00 a.m. January 22. The Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The train, which has been named the "Stella Roma", will carry about 600 passengers. Its first journey will take approximately 12 hours but it is hoped this time will be considerably reduced. The train will operate three times a week according to schedules now planned.

4759

4765

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 294
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

175/RI/PRB

11 January 1946.

Press Release - Immediate

The first regularly scheduled, civilian passenger train to travel from Rome to Naples since this area was liberated will leave Rome for Naples at 7:30 a.m. January 22, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The train, which has been named for "Stella Rosa", will carry about 500 passengers. Its first journey will take approximately 12 hours but it is hoped this time will be considerably reduced. The train will operate three times a week according to schedules now planned.

4759

4764

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

200 301

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

179/41/PBS

11 January 1945.

20000 Release - Immediate

The first navigation of the River Ebro for transportation purposes since before the war will be made in a few days when a steamer will bring up 200 tons of coal to the Rome gas works. The Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The coal was loaded at night from Italy Navy stocks of 10,000 tons stored in the fortress at that port, according to Capt. George N. Hart (A), port liaison officer, who has sounded the Ebro to ascertain its navigability and who will be on board the steamer on its first trip.

In the near past future barges and tugs will also bring coal in the Ebro from Civitavecchia to Rome's public utilities as the start of a scheduled use of the river, Capt. Hart added.

The task of restoring Italian water traffic to more normal standards in the heavy areas of the Tyrrhenian Sea has been a priority work of the Transportation Sub-Commission, according to Lt. Charles Cooke, chief of the port shipment and Warehousing Division.

For example, at Santa Maria, double-track railroad had to be built on a wing over a destroyed road to bring back the coal. At Plumbino too, harbor was destroyed and activity is said to be resumed in that area-like town.

This reconstruction not only will restore a major measure of activity to water transport but will also considerably in restoring the river traffic now borne by railroads and truck convoys, it was added.

Picots will accompany and supervise up the Ebro from

18,000 tons steamed in the port at that port, according to Capt. George M. Hunt (A), port and harbor officer, who has sounded the alarm to ascertain its navigability and who will be on board the schooner on its first trip.

In the very near future, however, and this will also bring about the time when Civitavecchia Co. home's public utilities as the start of a permanent use of the water, Capt. Hunt added.

The task of restoring Italian water trails to normal conditions in the early days of the typhoid sea has been a priority work of the International Sub-Commission, according to Dr. Charles Crocker, chief of the port shipping and transportation division.

For example, in case of small, double-track railroad had to be built on a ramp over a destroyed track to help lead the coal. It furthered the water was dredged and activity is again being resumed in that once-idle town.

This reconstruction not only will restore a greater measure of activity to water traffic but will also considerably in relieving the heavy traffic now borne by railroads and truck haulage, it was added.

Plans will accompany all shipping up the river from Civitavecchia to Rome.

6527

6527

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AEC 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

178/R1/ERS

January 10, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Expulsion proceedings carried out under Italian jurisdiction by Italian courts have brought to heel the perpetrators of fascist crimes committed over twenty years ago, it was announced today by the Legal Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, in a review of cases tried in the province of Grosseto.

The trials were conducted in accordance with the decree signed by the Lieutenant-General of the Realm on 27 July 1944, which provided for the punishment of fascist crimes, purge of administration, illicit profits derived from fascism and liquidation of assets of fascist organizations. Its enactment and enforcement throughout are matters entirely for the Italian authorities.

On 24 November last eleven civilians brought before the Tribunale Court of Grosseto were found guilty of violating the Italian penal code by fencing four anti-fascists in the commune of Perole di Sanmone to assist escape on 13 February 1923. The crimes had been pardoned by Royal Decree on 21 October 1923 but the pardons were revoked on 4 November 1944 under the Italian government's repatriation decree. One of the defendants, a former secretary of the local Fascio, was sentenced to 3 years, 4 months and 25 days of imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 534 lire. Seven others received sentences of 3 years and 6 months and had to pay a small fine. When receiving them, who were youths of 14 to 18 when the crimes were committed, had sentences of 1 year and 5 months' imprisonment and also had to pay a small fine.

On 10 November, for a crime committed at the same time in 1923, when a citizen of Porto Vecchio was forcibly made to drink mustard oil, five other defendants were found guilty. They received sentences of 3 years' imprisonment each, with a fine of 1,000 lire.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

176/R1/PHE

January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Rome will enjoy the first free interchange of news in over 20 years on January 15th when domestic and world news agencies such as the Associated Press, International News Service, Reuter and United Press will begin the distribution of news directly to the Roman newspapers, it was announced today by Rear Admiral Elmer W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The transfer of news operations in Rome to private interests is the first step in the transfer planned for all of liberated Italy in the near future, the announcement stated.

Stefani, Mussolini's and Fascist Italy's mouthpieces of propaganda, will not resume operations.

World news agencies, however, will be free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper, and the newspapers in turn will be free to buy any world or domestic news service they wish.

4761

4739

the entire parts of Italy, 14,000 tons of potatoes. 6,905 tons of different parts of Italy, 14,000 tons of potatoes.

In the Tuscany basin there was a good yield of potatoes. 6,905 tons were distributed. Some reaching 3.255 tons for food and 3 further 1,233 for seed.

Of Italian and military transportation needs were serviced through a central clearing house, operating 7 transport pools with a total of approximately 500 ACVAMS trucks. Licenses were granted to some 75 bus lines.

At the close of the year most of the schools were open, enrollment totaling nearly 300,000.

More than 500 separate engineering projects were carried out. 132 bridges were entirely reconstructed, 2 further 32 partially reconstructed and 95 temporary wooden bridges erected. Road works, diversions, temporary passageways, sustaining walls amounted to 164. 52 sites were cleared of debris and 42 public buildings repaired. Six 20 projects were carried out on water works and sewer lines. Power lines were repaired and power stations producing 1020 KW set in order. A cement plant was also repaired.

Compensation paid to Italian civilians in the Abruzzi and Molise regions to Allied soldiers when the area was under German occupation amounted to approximately 7 million lire.

An organized labor system was installed in all the provinces of the region, with a regional office under official direction at Ascoli Piceno.

8,000 cases were tried by Allied military courts, the accused being brought to trial in a rule within a few days of their alleged offenses.

Disturbances in the region are at low strength and there is a replacement center at Civitavecchia. Supplies of clothing have recently been received but lack of transport remains a serious difficulty.

Amongst the other parts, was a well-equipped fire brigade. In March, the chief part, was a well-equipped fire brigade.

60 tons of medical supplies and equipment 300 and 400 tons of clothing have been distributed to the population. Special attention being given to the hospitalized cases of the Abruzzi. Red Cross workers helped to

4760

1170

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 334

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

115/R1/RR

5 January, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Gradual progress towards normalcy on the Adriatic side of Central Italy was reported today by Allied Commission's Abruzzi-Marche Region.

Some results of the efforts of the last six months can be seen in the facts that follow.

The wheat collection in 1944 totaled 233,195 tons, 54 more than the target figure. Large quantities of the surplus were exported to deficient parts of Italy, 14,000 tons going to Rome alone.

In the Pocono basin there was a good yield of potatoes, 6,903 tons were distributed. Rome receiving 3,255 tons for food and a further 1,233 for seed.

Civilian and military transportation needs were serviced through a central clearing house, operating 7 transport pools with a total of approximately 500 AC/AMG trucks. Licenses were granted to some 75 bus lines.

At the close of the year most of the schools were open, enrollments totalling nearly 300,000.

More than 300 separate engineering projects were carried out. 132 bridges were entirely reconstructed, a further 32 partially reconstructed and 95 temporary wooden bridges erected. Road works, diversions, temporary passages, sustaining walls amounted to 164. 52 sites were cleared of debris and 42 public buildings repaired. 20 projects were carried out on water works and sewer lines. Six power lines were repaired and power stations producing 7020 KW set in order. A cement plant was also reactivated.

Compensation paid to Italian civilians in the Abruzzi was had given assistance to Allied soldiers when the area was under German occupation.

- 2 -

reestablish wolfers organizations, distribute clothing and supplies
refugee movement.

Since 1 July last the railroads have handled 2,958 tons of Allied
military Government supplies. About 2,500 tons of rock salt were
imported. Smelter production including the lead smelter factory and
the military repair mills at Ploresca and Fabricano was being received
and it is expected that the region will shortly be self-sufficient
in soap.

0273
0273

HEADQUARTERS ARMED FORCES
APO 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

5 January, 1945

174/P1/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

The Carolinian service originally arranged for Saturday morning, 3 January, has been cancelled. It was postponed today by the Public Safety Sub-Committee of the Armed Forces.

4759

