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File No. 102 / 121

Pics Released VI

Aug. 1945 - Jan. 1947

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/475/PRB

18 January 1947

Press Release - Immediate.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner Allied Commission, presented the U.S. Medal of Freedom to Lt. Col. W. Turner-Coles, Oxford and Bucks Regiment, this morning at a short ceremony conducted in the Chief Commissioner's Office. Last night he made a similar presentation to Lt. Col. Guy G. Hannaford, Intelligence Corps, and Eric W. Feldman, former civilian employee of Allied Commission. Both British Army Officers received the decorations with Bronze Palm.

Lt. Col. Hannaford was a member of the Legal Section, Allied Military Government and later the Legal Sub-Commission Allied Commission. In these assignments from July 1943 to 1 November 1945, he was cited "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services". He was in charge of Allied courts in Sicily, took an active part in discussions with high Italian officials during the formation of the first Badoglio Government, prepared the first handbook on Italian courts for legal officers in the field, was in charge of the Italian Branch of the Legal Sub-Commission and later was assigned to the Legal Division, Allied Commission. He entered the service from Nice, France. 5104

Lt. Col. Turner-Coles received the award "for exceptionally meritorious services in Italy from September 1943 to 8 May 1945." As officer in charge of the collection, central storage and distribution of all available food at Salerno, Italy immediately after combat operations, Lt. Col. Turner-Coles by the efficient manner in which he performed his duties insured that the population and the ever increasing number of refugees

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

14 December 1945

PRESS RELEASE - Ref. 102/474/PR3

NOTE FOR RELEASE 10001 HRS. 15 DEC. 1945.

An Allied Commission spokesman today categorically denied statements contained in a dispatch from London by the Overseas News Agency and published in the Rome Daily American on Friday to the effect that the Allied Commission had "asked the Italian Government to assume full responsibility for displaced persons by October 1 of next year."

"The Allied Commission has never made such a request of the Italian Government," the spokesman declared, "nor has the Allied Commission, as stated in the dispatch, ever 'invited' the Italian Government 'to study the entire situation arising out of the presence of displaced persons in Italy and to take measures seen by it as necessary'".

5103

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/475/PR3

18 January 1947

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were fed and housed despite the lack of transport and shortage of personnel. His excellent handling of the strike involving 5,000 employees in the Royal Arsenal at Taranto, where Allied warships were under repair, was done so successfully that the men were back to work within four hours, his citation reads. He was also cited for his careful guidance of occupational policies set forth in the Tenda Briga Area.

Mr. Feldman "reflected great credit upon himself and Allied Military Government" according to his citation, "in the performance of outstanding services in the Mediterranean Theater from 7 March 1944 to 12 January 1946. He was assigned first to the Central Prosecution Office, Allied Military Government Naples and later to the Legal Section of the Livorno Liaison Office, Allied Military Government. He is now serving with 'UMR' in Italy.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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HOLD FOR RELEASE AT0001 HRS. 15 DEC. 1946.

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5103

DRAFT RELEASE

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Approved
[Signature]

Send copy to State (A) (B)

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(Checked with H. W. Stein (5))

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 420 794
 PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

25 NOVEMBER 1946

25 NOVEMBER 1946

FOR THE RECORD AT 0001 HRS. 26 NOV. 1946.

Less than 45,000 Italian prisoners of war in British hands remain to be repatriated and all of these are expected to have departed for their homeland by the end of January, it was announced today by the Allied Commission.

Since the signature of the armistice, repatriation of prisoners has been proceeding steadily and it is reported that as of November 25, 1946 more than 1,250,000 had been returned to Italy from points scattered all over the world. Of this number, 635,000 had been repatriated from Germany and Switzerland by August 1946, 90,000 from the Balkans as of November 1945, 37,000 from French North Africa by June 1946, and 12,000 from Russia as of November 1946. The British Empire had returned a total of 353,000 as of November with 150,000 sent back from the United Kingdom and 195,000 from the dominions. Repatriation of all of the 103,000 prisoners in American hands was completed by April 15th, 1946.

A definite, scheduled program has been set up to facilitate the return of all the remaining prisoners of war in British possessions. Ships have been designated by name for this purpose and estimated times of departures and arrivals have been set forth. The plan, showing the countries from which repatriation is to be effected, the names of the ships transporting Italian soldiers, the number of soldiers carried by each ship, and the

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COUNTRY	SHIP	NO. TON	STATUS
INDIA	ARONDA	1352	ETA: late Nov.
"	CAROLINE	2050	ETA: 16 Nov.
"	THAMARA	1031	ETA: 6 Dec.
			(3 Cris, 28 QRS left in India. To be repatriated as soon as space available in Hospital Ship.)
ALGERIA	ALCOON	600	ETA: 28 Nov.
"	STRATHMORE	1500	ETA: early Dec.
"	HAMILTON BAY	300	ETA: late Dec.
"	MANGUSTA	400	ETA: 8 Nov.
"	ORIONIDE	2340	ETA: mid Dec. (embarking all available med. cases)
"	ALCANTARA	3323	ETA: late Dec.
"	ATLANTE	3710	ETA: late Dec.
"	ORONIDE	1200	ETA: late Jan.
S. AFRICA	ORONIDE	500	ETA: late Nov.
"	MALOIA	5500	ETA: mid Dec.
"	MAJAROA	1600	ETA: late Dec.
"	TUSCULUM VICTORY	1490	ETA: late Dec.
"	NEEDHAM VICTORY	1284	ETA: early Jan.
"	CHITRAL	3100	ETA: mid Jan.
"	SAOS VICTORY	1420	ETA: mid Jan.
E. AFRICA	NEEDHAM VICTORY	1296	ETA: 27 Nov.
"	SAOS VICTORY	4129	ETA: 29 Nov.
"	NEEDHAM VICTORY	1484	ETA: 7 Dec.
"	SAOS VICTORY	1366	ETA: 16 Dec.
"	NEEDHAM VICTORY	1501	ETA: mid Dec.
"	SAOS VICTORY	2250	ETA: late Dec.
"	NEEDHAM VICTORY	2000	ETA: late Dec.
		43326	

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/472/FRB

23 November 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

Control of foreign aircraft flights to and over Italian Government controlled territory will be returned to the Italian Government effective 25 November 1946 it was announced today by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

Under the plan, all flights of foreign aircraft to and over Italian Government controlled territory must be approved by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, American and British civil aircraft will be permitted to land providing crews and passengers possess proper valid entry documents and that proper warning signals are sent to the Italian authorities.

Whenever clearance is sought for flights to or over Allied Military Government controlled territory, (Province of Udine and Zone A - Venezia Giulia), approval for such flights must be obtained from the Air Forces Sub-Commission, Allied Commission before the Italian Government can authorize final clearance.

The announced change-over of control will not apply to British and American military aircraft which can land in Italy provided crews and passengers are travelling under proper military authority.

Dist. A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/471/FRB

22 October 1946.

Press Release - For release after 0001 hours, 23 October 1946.

Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, Commander, American Forces, ETCUSA, last night presented the American Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, to General of Air Squadron Mario Ajmone-Cat, Commanding General Italian Air Force in a ceremony held at the Excelsior Hotel in Rome. The presentation was witnessed by a large number of high ranking officers and diplomatic officials.

General Ajmone-Cat was awarded the decoration for meritorious service in connection with Allied Military activities from December 1944 to May 1945. His citation which was signed by the President of the United States read as follows:

"General of Air Squadron Mario Ajmone-Cat, as Commanding General, Italian Air Force, rendered meritorious service from December 1944 to May 1945 in connection with Allied military activities in the Mediterranean Theater. General Ajmone-Cat directed his units in the performance of many important tasks and contributed materially to the success of Allied Air Forces."

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In a brief address following presentation of the award, General Ajmone-Cat expressed his appreciation for the award and then paid high tribute to his subordinates to whom he gave full credit for the receipt of the decoration.

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"It is therefore my duty," he said, "to state that whatever success I may have achieved and for which I am amply rewarded today, is due to the superb support of my subordinates who, having been involved in the tremendous crisis which could have wrecked the highest moral and material values of lesser men, nevertheless found in themselves sufficient strength and energy to faithfully carry on their service with fidelity and military devotion to duty sacrifice and honor."

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/470/ARB AC.

9 October 1946

Press Release - Immediate

Three American decorations were presented today by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission in a simple ceremony held in his office. The recipients were Colonel James T. Barnes who received the Legion of Merit for meritorious achievement during the period from 12 March 1944 to 14 April 1946, Lieutenant Colonel Virinio Weinert of the Italian Air Force who received the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm for meritorious achievement in connection with military activities in the Mediterranean Theater from 1 October 1944 to 23 February 1946 and Cassimiliano Gaston, civilian who was awarded the Medal of Freedom for meritorious conduct during the period from July 1944 to January 1946.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 724
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/469/P

30 September 1946.

Press Release-Immediate

The 57th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 27, 1946 under the chairmanship of the USSR Acting Representative, Colonel V.V. Savko.

Other members of the Council present were: Mr. George Halay (France), M. Alexander Argeopoulos (Greece), Sir Noel Charles (United Kingdom), Mr. John L. Gosale (United States), Dr. Sloven J. Smolaka (Yugoslavia).

Various questions were discussed.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, attended the meeting.

Dist. A-B-C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

26 September 1946.

Ref. 102/468/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

A new officer has been added to the roster of the Allied Commission with the elevation to the rank of second lieutenant of James W. Sidney, formerly First Sergeant of Headquarters Company, 2675th Regiment. The regiment is the organization to which belong all American officers and enlisted men on duty with the Allied Commission. Lieutenant Sidney received his gold bars on Wednesday morning in a brief ceremony held in the office of Col. Charles L. Dasher Jr., Commanding Officer, Rome Area Allied Command and yesterday he was congratulated by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission and welcomed into the ranks of officers serving with the Commission, during a short ceremony also attended by Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross, Commanding Officer, 2675th Regiment.

Lieutenant Sidney, whose home is in Pittsburgh, Pa., entered the service in May 1942 and was assigned to the 339th Infantry Regiment, 85th Division at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. All his war service was with this regiment.

He sailed with the organization on December 24, 1942 landing in Casablanca and from that point the regiment engaged in invasion and mountain training culminating in its arrival at Naples, Italy the following January. During the balance of the campaign Lieutenant Sidney, First Sergeant, participated among other actions, in the battle at Castle Forte where he received his first wound and later was at Mintorno and Tremensculi. He received a second wound at Tremensculi.

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ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/467/IRB.AC

25 September 1946

Press Release - Immediate

With regard to reports which have appeared in the Press concerning the arrest of Lt. Col. J. Campbell of the Allied Commission, a spokesman of the Commission today made the following announcement: "The statement that Major F. G. Bates and Lt. M. D. Phillips belonging to the Allied Commission are under orders to report their movements to the Police authorities is false.

Major Bates and Lt. Phillips have been transferred from the Captured Enemy Materials Branch because it was considered in the best interests of these officers that they be temporarily removed from that branch."

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APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/468/PRE

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- 2 -

After the armistice, Lieutenant Sidney was transferred to the 38th Division and attended the University of Florence for five months. In November 1945 he was assigned to the 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission as Company clerk of the Headquarters Company from which assignment he rose to First Sergeant. He wears the Bronze Star, with oak leaf cluster, the Purple Heart, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the Good Conduct Ribbon, the American Defense Ribbon, and the Mediterranean Theatre Ribbon with three battle stars. Lieutenant Sidney received the Army Commendation Ribbon on 21 September for meritorious service during the period 28 November 1945 to 6 August 1946. His home address is 320 Carnegie Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

INTELS ALLIED COMMISSION
REF 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/467/ATB.AC

25 September 1946

Press Release - Immediate

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
YUGOSLAV RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref : 102/466/118/10

Sept.
Rome 11 August 1946

Press Release - Immediate

One American officer, one Italian officer and two Italian civilians were presented with American decorations by Rear Admiral Ellery A. Stone, Chief Commissioner Allied Commission in a ceremony held at his office 11 September 1946.

For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in Italy from 17 August 1944 to 12 January 1946, Capt. John J. ... received the Bronze Star Medal. Also receiving the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement was 2nd. Lt. Achille Di Lorenzo of the Italian Army.

Italian civilians receiving decorations were Lt. Michele Savarese who was presented with the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm and Mr. Enrico Rompiani who received the Medal of Freedom.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 774
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/465/PRB

31 August 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

The 56th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 30, 1946 under the chairmanship of the Greek Acting Representative, M. Constantin Vatikioty. Other members of the Council present were: Mr. Georges Balay, France; Colonel V. Savko, Soviet Union; Sir Noel Charles, United Kingdom; Mr. John L. Goshie, United States; Dr. Sloven J. Smolaka, Yugoslavia.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on current political developments in Italy to the Council.

Dist: A-B-C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

21 August 1946.

Ref. 102/464/PAB

Press Release - Immediate.

With Lt. General John C. H. Lee, U. S. Commander in the Mediterranean attending, The Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, was presented to Rear Admiral Guy L. Warren, Royal Navy, during ceremonies conducted in the office of Col. Charles L. Dasher Jr., Commanding Officer Rome Area, MTOUSA on 15 August 1946.

Presentation to Admiral Warren was made by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission at the invitation of General Lee.

Admiral Warren who received the decoration for exceptionally meritorious services as Chief of the Naval Sub-Commission, Allied Commission was commander of the HMS Berwick during the early stages of the war and later was Rear Admiral Assault Ships and Craft at Greenock. His home is at Yeovil, Somersetshire, England.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/463/FRE

11 August 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS, ROME, ITALY, AUGUST 11. Early next month Major Joseph Clement Rively, 35-year old Pennsylvania construction engineer, will be on his way home to Altoona, Penn. after nearly six years' active service in the Army of the United States, over three of them with the Allied Military Government and Allied Commission for Italy.

Major Rively was called to active service from the Reserve in December 1940, a year before Pearl Harbor, and his first duty was as Transportation Officer supervising the handling of many trainloads daily at the New Cumberland General Depot, Harrisburg Penn. After a spell at Camp Davis, North Carolina, activating and training truck companies for the North African invasion he was called to the second class at the Military Government School, Charlottesville, Virginia, and then sent to the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he graduated with honors on 10 April 1943. A short stay with G-5 branch at HQ Armored Force, Fort Knox, Kentucky, was prelude to his leaving for Africa and the Mediterranean, where he landed at Bizerte in September 1943.

The New Year brought him to the battered harbor and city of Naples, lifeline of the Fifth Army, where a grim battle was being fought against innumerable problems that must be solved to keep the Army supplied and save the Italian civilians from starvation and disease. Major Rively's part was that of Public Works Officer, with the heavy responsibility of restoring and maintaining water supplies and railroads and highways.

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In April a new assignment called, and Major Rively went to the Anzio Beachhead to join a special Task Force whose job it was to rush into Rome at the first possible moment to forestall any destruction of the Tiber Bridges and public utilities and buildings the Germans might be planning. They reached Rome on Liberation Day, 4 June, and though bridges elsewhere were destroyed in almost every case Rome's bridges were saved; two were prepared for demolition when Major Rively's unit arrived and these had to be "Deactivated"; among other buildings which were found with dynamite in the cellars was the Ministry of Corporations, destined to be the Headquarters of the Allied Commission.

The next four months once more brought endless work repairing bridges round Rome and in the Abruzzi so that the flow of war material and troops from Naples to the North might not be delayed until Leghorn was freed and became a main base cutting out the long haul from the South.

Staff Officer on Economic Matters to the Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission was Major Rively's next assignment, until the German collapse; thereafter he became staff officer to Brigadier General McKinley, Chief of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission; here his main duties were in connection with Captured Enemy Material, especially in the critical Bolzano area, Hitler's intended last stand redoubt, where there were found enormous underground galleries electrically lighted and powered, full of 'plane and transport repair shops, ammunition factories, and endless stores of material, loot, and spare parts - a labyrinth which even now yields up new secrets every week.

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Temporary duty in the States from December 1945 to April this year was a welcome change from the labor of constructing order out of chaos, and a happy though brief opportunity to join his wife and two children, as well as to attend ordination of his brother William. But in April his colleagues were delighted, from their own point of view, to have him back as Chief Staff Officer to Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, a post he still holds and where, as in his other duties

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his knowledge and understanding have won him countless friends among British as well as American personnel.

Before the war when he played his part in the construction of the Pennsylvania Super Highway little did he joyfully realize that he would have to face and overcome such strange and urgent problems as have met him here in Italy. His wife and children are residing at 1225 18th Avenue, Altoona, Penn.

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

Good

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/462/FRB

15 August 1946.

Press Release - Immediate

On 14 August at the Headquarters of the Allied Commission in Rome, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, presented American decorations to three American officers, one Italian officer, and three Italian civilians.

Lt. Col. James E. Rogie received the Legion of Merit. Major Rolla C. Van Kirk the Oak Leaf Cluster (Bronze Star), and Captain Michael Tor the Bronze Star.

Lt. Col. Walter G. Adrover of the Italian Air Force received the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm, and Professor Antonio Asta, Dr. Francesco Barluzzi, and Ing. Enrico Reggiani, three Italian engineers, the Medal of Freedom.

Admiral Stone made a short speech, particularly addressed to the Italian civilians - referring to the pleasure of military men that their appreciation of the assistance given to them by civilians could be so expressed.

ALLIED PRISONERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/461/FRB

24 July 1946

Press Release - Immediate

About eleven hundred Italian Prisoners of War will leave Fremantle, Australia, in two ships due to sail on 1 and 3 August 1946 and expected in Italian ports about a month later. This will be the first big group of Prisoners of War to return to Italy from Australia, where there are still over seventeen thousand out of an original 17,657; included will be 172 men whose early release was requested by the Allied Commission or recommended by the Italian Government on compassionate grounds. The full list of names will be forwarded to Rome by air.

All told out of a total of 1,235,121 Italian Prisoners of War at the beginning of repatriation by the Allies, 139,036 now await shipment home. They are being returned currently at the rate of approximately 10,000 per week, but this rate may not be kept up when all those close at hand in England and Scotland have returned.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/460/TRB

18 July 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

On 18 July at the Headquarters of the Allied Commission in Rome, Rear-Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, presented American decorations to two American officers, and to four American, one British, one Canadian, and four Italian civilians.

Captain Roy E. Barons and Captain Steve Riggio received the Bronze Star. Mildred A. Swallone, Harland Cleveland, Grace S. Westbrooke, and Louis C. Wickersham, American civilians, received the Medal of Freedom; W.H. Braine, British civilian, the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Margaret Pettinocchi, Canadian civilian, the Medal of Freedom; Oscar Cadrangolo the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Giuseppe Caronia the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm; and Marchese Carlo Rossi del Barbazzo and Elena L. Scudder the Medal of Freedom.

Oscar Cadrangolo is the President of the Court of Assisi and First President of the Court of Appeal of Naples; Dottore Caronia as Rector of Rome University greatly helped the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations Branch of the Armed Forces Institute to provide educational facilities for the members of the United States Armed Forces.

W.H. Braine was formerly Director of the Allied Commission's Labour Sub-Commission and Chairman of the Allied Armed Forces Labour and Wages Committee of the Allied Local Resources Board, and is now a member of the British Embassy Staff in Rome. Harland Cleveland was formerly Executive Director of the Commission's Economic Section and is now Deputy Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Italy.

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Admiral Stone made a short speech, particularly addressed to the

Star. Mildred A. Alvallone, Harland Cleveland, Grace S. Westbrocke, and Louis C. Wickersham, American civilians, received the Medal of Freedom; W.H. Braine, British civilian, the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Margaret Pettinicchi, Canadian civilian, the Medal of Freedom; Oscar Cedrangolo the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Giuseppe Caronia the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm; and Marchese Carlo Rossi del Barbazzele and Elena L. Scudder the Medal of Freedom.

Oscar Cedrangolo is the President of the Court of Assisi and First President of the Court of Appeal of Naples; Dottore Caronia is Rector of Rome University greatly helped the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations Branch of the Armed Forces Institute to provide educational facilities for the members of the United States Armed Forces.

H. Braine was formerly Director of the Allied Commission's Labour Sub-Commission and Chairman of the Allied Armed Forces Labour and Wages Committee of the Allied Local Resources Board, and is now a member of the British Embassy Staff in Rome. Harland Cleveland was formerly Executive Director of the Commission's Economic Section and is now Deputy Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Italy.

5085

Admiral Stone made a short speech, particularly addressed to the Italian recipients - expressing his personal appreciation of the splendid cooperation of Italians in the war against Germany.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATION BRANCH

Ref. 102/459/FRB

9 July 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

With reference to a report that Admiral Stone is submitting his resignation as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission because of dissatisfaction with the decisions reported to have been taken at the Paris conference, Admiral Stone has made no comment on such decisions. He has not submitted his resignation and there is no question of his resigning his present Allied military assignment.

Dist. A - B - C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/458/IRB

24 June 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

The following statement was issued today (Monday, 24 June, 1946)
by Lieutenant General Sir William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander,
Mediterranean Theater of Operations:

"Statements have been circulated recently to the effect that
the line of demarcation between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B' in Venezia Giulia
is being moved 5 kilometers towards the east. Also that a large number of
Croatian and Ustashi troops in American uniforms have been observed among
the Anglo-American units in Zone 'A'.

"These statements are untrue. The policy of the American and
British Governments is as laid down in my statement of last March. It is
their firm intention to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia
until an agreed settlement about the future of the territory has been
reached and put into effect."

(The March statement referred to by General Morgan was issued
on 27 March at Caserta, and text is attached for your information.)

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Statement issued by Lieutenant General Sir William Morgan,
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, at Caserta
on 27 March, 1946.

"Recent troop movements have occurred in the area of Venezia
Giulia under Yugoslav ^{Military} administration. At the same time there has been
renewed and unwarranted criticism from abroad of Allied Military Government
(AMG) in Zone 'A'.

"Attempts have been made to create incidents detrimental to
public order in Allied Military Government territory and to undermine the
authority of public security agencies in Venezia Giulia.

"There should be no question as to what attitude the Allied
will take in the circumstances.

"The Allied Military Government Authorities will continue as
in the past to administer the territory in Zone 'A' in the interests of
peace and security and to uphold the authority of the civil police.

"The troop reinforcements in the Yugoslav Zone have been
described as defensive in character. But the only claimant to this area
with armed forces in Zone 'A' is Yugoslavia itself.

"Defensive measures are obviously not necessary against the
only other forces in Zone 'A', British and American Forces stationed there
to maintain order pending the peace settlement.

"The representatives of the Soviet Union, France, the United
States and Great Britain are now at work preparing a just and fair peace
settlement.

"Until this settlement is achieved our obligations and our
responsibilities are clear. Public order will be enforced with justice and

public order in Italian territory.
authority of public security agencies in Venezia Giulia.

"There should be no question as to what attitude the Allied will take in the circumstances.

"The Allied Military Government Authorities will continue as in the past to administer the territory in Zone 'A' in the interests of peace and security and to uphold the authority of the civil police.

"The troop reinforcements in the Yugoslav Zone have been described as defensive in character. But the only element to this area with armed forces in Zone 'A' is Yugoslav itself.

"Defensive measures are obviously not necessary against the only other forces in Zone 'A', British and American Forces stationed there to maintain order pending the peace settlement.

"The representatives of the Soviet Union, France, the United States and Great Britain are now at work preparing a just and fair peace settlement.

"Until this settlement is achieved our obligations and our responsibilities are clear. Public order will be enforced with justice and in our zone we shall tolerate no attempt to prejudice in any way the final disposition of the territory.

"To this end, the American and British Governments have authorized me to declare that it is their firm intention to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia until an agreed settlement of the territorial dispute has been reached and put into effect."

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/457/FRB

21 June 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, called on the President of the Council of Ministers today to express on behalf of the United States and British Governments their congratulations upon the orderly manner in which the first free elections since pre-Fascist days have been carried out in Italy. The United States and British Governments have been particularly impressed by the large number of the electors who participated in the elections, thus demonstrating their appreciation of the responsibility of each citizen in a democracy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/156/552

7 June 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

The 53rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 7, 1946, under the chairmanship of the United States Acting Representative, Mr. John L. Goshie. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Balay	FRANCE
M. George Kaintaris	GREECE
Colonel V. Savko	SOVIET UNION
Mr. Aubrey S. Hafford	UNITED KINGDOM
Dr. Steven Grodžak	YUGOSLAVIA

A report on current political developments in Italy, by Rear Admiral William H. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, was presented to the Council by Brigadier Maurice S. Inch, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

W.H. Stone, A.B.C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

4 June 1946.

NOTICE TO ALL EDITORS

In view of the unfortunately frequent misstatements of facts and rumors concerning events in Zone A of Venezia Giulia that have ^{been} appearing lately in the public press, may I invite your attention to the services of the Public Relations Office of Allied Force Headquarters (AFHQ PRO) which is responsible for assisting in the verification of Allied Venezia Giulia news and for issuing daily news bulletins from the Allied Information Services in Trieste.

AFHQ PRO is located at 23 Via Collina, Rome. Its telephone numbers are 478164 and 478165.

Copies of Allied Information Services news bulletins may be obtained at AFHQ PRO immediately they are received by teletype from Trieste. News bulletins are filed several times a day and night.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Meynell, director of AFHQ PRO, and his staff will be happy to do whatever is possible to assist any Italian news agency or newspaper to verify its Venezia Giulia news in the interests of a free, alert and responsible press.

John P. Lencore

JOHN P. LENCORE,
Major, U.S. Army,
Director,
Public Relations Branch.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

4 June 1946.

AVVISO A TUTTI GLI EDITORI

In vista dei purtroppo frequenti erronei resoconti di fatti e dicerie concernenti gli avvenimenti nella Zona A della Venezia Giulia che sono apparsi ultimamente sulla pubblica stampa, posso richiamare la loro attenzione sui servizi del Public Relations Office dello Allied Forces Headquarters (AFHQ PRO) al quale compete la responsabilita' per l'assistenza nella verifica delle notizie concernenti le forze Alleate nella Venezia Giulia ^{ed anche} per la pubblicazione di un Bollettino quotidiano di notizie dei Servizi di Informazione Alleate in Trieste.

L'AFHQ PRO ha la sua sede in Roma, Via Collina, 23, ed i suoi numeri telefonici sono: 473164 e 473165.

Copie dei bollettini di notizie del Servizio Alleato d'Informazioni possono essere ottenute all'AFHQ PRO non appena il testo viene ricevuto da Trieste per telescrivente. I bollettini di notizie vengono aggiornati parecchie volte durante il giorno e la notte.

Il Ten. Col. H. S. Moynell, direttore dell'AFHQ PRO e i suoi dipendenti saranno lieti di fare tutto il possibile per assistere qualunque agenzia d'informazioni o giornale italiano nella verifica delle proprie informazioni della Venezia Giulia, nell'interesse di una stampa libera, vigile e responsabile.

John P. Leamon

JOHN P. LEAMON,
Major, AFHQ,
Director,
Public Relations Branch.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/455/PRB

16 May 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

With reference to the letters and petitions being brought or sent to the Allied Commission urging postponement of the date for holding the referendum and elections, Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner, has stated the following to those persons who have spoken to him on this subject:

"1. The date of June 2nd was set by the Italian Government and, by his signature on the Decree, was confirmed by the King when he was in attendance. Since the Italian Government with the King's approval has set the date, it is not correct to address me on the subject and I must refuse to receive, therefore, any petitions or other communications requesting Allied Commission intervention.

"2. The question of postponement has not been raised with me either by the King, or the Italian Government. Any move by the Allied Commission in this matter would therefore be an unwarranted intervention in Italian internal affairs."

Dist. A-B-C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A/O 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/13/478

11 May 1946

Press Release - Immediate

The 52nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on May 10th, 1946, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative, Sir Noel Charles. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Salvy	FRANCE
M. George Liximakis	GREECE
Colonel V. Pavko	SOVIET UNION
Mr. John I. Goshie	UNITED STATES
Dr. Stojan Smoljak	YUGOSLAVIA

Rear Admiral Ellery H. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on current political developments in Italy to the Council.

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DISP. A, B & C

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/453/PRE

10 May 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

The Allied Commission has been informed by the Italian Government that the inclusion of coffee in gift packages up to five kilograms, though the mails from the United States, is now permitted by virtue of revised regulations in force since April 1.

Distribution: A-B-C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

30 APRIL 1945

REF. 102/452/P7B

~~Private Release - Restricted~~

Increasing numbers of Italian civilians are approaching the British and American Offices with queries concerning the release of their properties, now held in requisition, and for the purpose of presenting claims for compensation and damage and destruction caused by military occupation.

Queries and claims should be presented to the local offices of the United Nations for action.

Property owners are reminded that they have no recourse to the British Army.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

13 April 1946

Ref. 102/451/PRB

Press Release - Immediate.

The 51st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 12, 1946 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative, Colonel V. Savko. Other members of the Council present were:

M. R. de Rose

France

M. Jean P. Eximardis

France

Sir Noel Charles

United Kingdom

Mr. John L. Goshie

United States

Dr. Sloven Medlani

Yugoslavia

Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy.

Dist. A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102.450/PRB

4 April 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

Brigadier Maurice S. Lush will be Acting Chief
Commissioner of the Allied Commission in the absence of
Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, in the United States,
it was announced today.

Dist. A, B & C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/449/PRB

3 April 1946

Press Release - Immediate

Increasing numbers of Italian Civilians are approaching the United States Real Estate Offices with queries concerning the release of their properties, now held on requisition, and for the purpose of presenting claims for alleged damage and destruction caused by Military occupation.

Queries and claims should be presented to the local office of the Genio Militare for action.

Property owners are reminded that they have no recourse to the United States Army.

Dist. B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/448/PRB

2 April 1946

Press Release - Immediate

Radio Amateurs in Italy will soon be permitted to resume operations under licensing regulations now being prepared by the Italian Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission announced today.

Admiral Stone took special pleasure in making this announcement since he himself started his own career in the communications field as a radio amateur at the age of 14 in California.

Since 1931 amateurs have not been permitted to operate radio stations in Italy and the present allocations of frequencies and authority for operation made by the Supreme Allied Commander marks the first time in 25 years that Italian Radio Amateurs will be able to take their place in the great body of radio amateurs in the world whose work has contributed so much to the development of radio.

Licensing regulations, when published, will specify frequencies and power permitted which, it is believed, will afford to amateurs all the facilities they need for their transmission activities.

In the interest of all, it is hoped that radio amateurs will refrain from operations of transmitters until such

resume operations under licensing regulations now being prepared by the Italian Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission announced today.

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Licensing regulations, when published, will specify frequencies and power permitted which, it is believed, will afford to amateurs all the facilities they need for their transmission activities.

In the interest of all, it is hoped that radio amateurs will refrain from operations of transmitters until such time as they are in possession of proper licences issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications under the regulations to be published.

Dist. A, B & C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/447/PRB

2 April 1946

Press Release- Immediate

It was announced today that Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, is leaving Rome by air Thursday for conferences in Washington on Italian matters and will return to Rome within two or three weeks.

Dist. A, B & C

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/446/PRB

29 March 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

Three ships bearing 10,300 former Italian prisoners of war are now enroute from India to Italy and will land at Naples at dates between the 10th and 26th of April, the Allied Commission announced today.

This is the first large-scale repatriation of Italian POWs from India and includes almost half of all Italian personnel held there.

Dist. A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

26 March 1946

Ref. 102/445/PBB

Press Release - Immediate.

The Allied Commission officially announces that the
"stamps" bearing the words:

Poczta Osiedli Polskich

W

ITALII

and bearing values in Lire have not been issued by any competent
postal authority and they are not and cannot be used in place of
postage stamps.

The only stamps which may be used in Italy for the pre-
payment of postage are the official Italian Stamps purchasable
at an Italian Post Office.

Under Postal regulations "vigillette di beneficenza" must
be affixed elsewhere than on the address side of a postal packet
or letter.

La Commissione Alleata comunica ufficialmente che i bolli
recenti le parole:

Poczta Osiedli Polskich

W

ITALII

5067

e con i valori in Lire non sono stati emessi da nessuna competente
autorità postale ed essi non sono e non possono essere usati come
francobolli.

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5067

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Poczta Osiedli Polskich

W

ITALII

5067

e con i valori in Lire non sono stati emessi da nessuna competente autorità postale ed essi non sono e non possono essere usati come francobolli.

I soli francobolli che possono essere usati in Italia per l'affrancatura della posta sono i francobolli Italiani ufficiali che si comperano in un Ufficio Postale Italiano.

Secondo il regolamento postale le "vignette di beneficenza" non possono essere applicate dal lato della soprascritta di un pacco postale o di una lettera.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/444 /PRB

19 March 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

As a result of efforts initiated by the Allied Commission, the Italian Government will henceforth participate in the European Coal Organization as an associate member, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, announced today.

The Italian representative to the ECO, which meets in London, will be Dr. Giovanni Mastrocino, who will represent Italian needs to the organization in attempting to obtain for Italy an equitable allocation of coal supplies for the reactivation of Italian industry.

Distribution: A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/443/PRE

16 March 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

The 50th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 15, 1946 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative, M. George Exintaris. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Alexandre Parodi	France
Col. V.V. Savko	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Goshie	United States
Dr. Josip Smolaka	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy.

Distribution: A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 104/442/PRP

15 February 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

The 49th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 15 under the chairmanship of the French Representative, M. Alexandre Parodi.

Other members of the Council present were:

M. Constantin Vatikioty	Greece
Commodore James Blavin	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Josip Smolcica	Yugoslavia

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Ref. 102/441/PKB

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

16 February 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

WHY POWER IS SHORT

The Electrical Division of Industry and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission has come forth with some interesting facts on the causes of the shortage of electric power in Italy based on statistics taken from records of the Italian Ministry of Public Works. Italy of course depends almost entirely on hydro-electric plants for its power. Rains and melting snows are the sources of the water on which these plants in turn depend to run the water wheels and generators which produce the electric power.

In Italy there are two types of plants; the first uses large reservoirs for water supply while the second, located on streams, utilizes the stream flow. Consequently, when there is a shortage of rain or precipitation, the stream flow plants produce greatly reduced amounts of electricity and more dependency must be placed on the storage reservoir plants. If the snow and rain-fall over a period of time is below normal, the storage reservoirs do not become refilled. Drought and lack of snow fall, therefore, not only have an immediate adverse effect upon the stream flow plants, but in addition do not replenish the storage reservoirs.

In Southern Italy approximately 55 per cent. of the generating capacity was damaged by the enemy and through combat operations. At the present time approximately 60 per cent. of this original capacity is now back in operation. In Central Italy something over 90 per cent. of the generating capacity was blown up by the Germans before they left. At the present time about 45 per cent. has been restored to service. In Northern Italy the enemy had planned extensive demolition but due to the speed with which the Allies advanced and Partisan

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tors which produce the electric power.

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Before the war, it was customary to send power from Southern and Central Italy to Northern Italy during the winter months when the

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streams and lakes in the Alps were frozen and when most of the autumn precipitation in the North was in the form of snow. In the spring and summer the reverse operation took place when the snow in the Alps began to melt and some of the power produced therefrom was transported to Central and Southern Italy. However, the transmission lines connecting North Italy with Central and Southern Italy were either damaged or destroyed and only part of these lines have been restored to operation up to the present time which permits only a very limited interchange of power.

The destruction of generating equipment in Central and Southern Italy, the unusual drought conditions which have existed during the past two years, and the unusual loads placed upon the power system by domestic consumers due to a lack of artificial gas and other cooking fuels, have all brought about a combination of conditions which have produced the temporary present power shortage situation which exists this winter throughout the country.

The table below portrays in millimeters the precipitation of the year 1944 and 1945 compared with the average normally expected. The normal or average is computed from readings taken over a period of many years and is used as a basis for comparison.

Using the normal or average as 100 per cent., the 1945 precipitation in Northern Italy was 62 per cent. of the average, for Central Italy it was 51 per cent., for Southern Italy it was 82 per cent. and for Sardinia 62.5 per cent. Precipitation in 1944 was noticeably heavier. Drought conditions not only exist in Italy, but also in other countries of the Mediterranean basin. Spain and France report acute power shortage due to drought conditions, which, of course, has also affected the harvest everywhere.

The power shortage has made it necessary to reduce the energy

Italy, the unusual drought conditions which have existed during the past two years, and the unusual loads placed upon the power system by domestic consumers due to a lack of artificial gas and other cooking fuels, have all brought about a combination of conditions which have produced the temporary present power shortage situation which exists this winter throughout the country.

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The power shortage has made it necessary to reduce the energy consumption and also to reduce the load on the electric power systems; the first is done by rationing decrees limiting the amount of electric energy used by all classes of consumers. The second is accomplished by shutting off the power supply in rotation to large areas for varying periods of time. For example, in the North a coast-to-coast uniform rationing system has been set up as a result of Allied Commission efforts.

Distribution A, B & C.

PRECIPITATION TABLE

POWER AREA	REFERENCE PERIOD	AVERAGE mm. of Precipitation	TOTAL mm. PRECIPITATION PERCENTAGE		
			1944	1945	1944 1945
<u>Northern Italy</u>					
Turin	1926-43	946.0	644.0	640.0	
Milan	179 years	1,003.0	732.0	634.0	
Venice	1921-40	795.0	823.6	456.6	
Genova	103 years	1,295.6	717.4	1,130.0	
Parma	108 years	748.0	651.0	353.0	
Bologna	1921-40	633.2	829.2	388.3	
Pisa	1921-40	1,031.0	705.0	373.1	
<u>Average</u>		<u>921.7</u>	<u>726.9</u>	<u>570.0</u>	<u>73.0 62.0</u>
<u>Central Italy</u>					
Florence	1921-40	822.0	655.4	489.7	
Perugia	1921-40	908.0	991.1	524.9	
Monteliano	1921-40	1,454.8	1,111.0	694.0	
Corti di Monte Bove	1921-40	922.9	809.8	561.9	
Rome	1921-40	834.5	477.8	361.6	
<u>Average</u>		<u>908.4</u>	<u>849.0</u>	<u>506.4</u>	<u>86.0 51.0</u>
<u>Southern Italy</u>					
Naples	1921-40	805.0	1,016.9	673.5	
Bari	1936-41	723.2	501.8	517.6	
Potenza	60 years	768.8	866.3	682.8	
<u>Average</u>		<u>763</u>	<u>785.0</u>	<u>624.6</u>	<u>104.0 82.5</u>

Genova	1921-40	725.0	732.0	754.0
Parma	103 years	1,255.6	821.6	450.6
Bologna	108 years	748.0	717.4	1,130.0
Pisa	1921-40	633.2	651.0	353.0
Average	1921-40	1,031.0	629.2	368.3
		921.7	705.0	373.1
			726.9	570.0
				79.0 62.0

<u>Central Italy</u>				
Parma	1921-40	822.0	855.4	489.7
Montefiore	1921-40	908.0	591.1	524.9
Monte di	1921-40	1,454.5	1,111.0	694.0
Monte Rove		922.9	869.9	561.9
Rome	1921-40	834.5	477.8	361.6
Average		980.4	649.0	506.4
				66.0 51.0

<u>Southern Italy</u>				
Reggio	1921-40	805.0	1,015.9	673.5
Bari	1938-41	723.2	501.8	517.6
Potenza	60 years	758.6	866.3	692.6
Average		763	793.0	624.6
				104.0 82.0

<u>Sicily</u>				
Palermo	1921-40	723.0	674.2	630.2
				90.0 83.5
<u>Sardinia</u>				
Alghero	51 years	820.4	693.9	510
				84.5 62.5

Venice	1921-40	732.0	554.0
Genova	103 years	795.0	450.6
Parma	108 years	1,295.6	1,130.0
Bologna	1921-40	748.0	353.0
Pisa	1921-40	633.2	388.3
Average	1,031.0	705.0	373.1
	221.7	728.9	79.0 62.0

Central Italy			
Perugia	1921-40	822.0	429.7
Montefeltro	1921-40	508.0	524.9
Montefeltro	1921-40	1,454.8	694.0
Montefeltro	1921-40	922.9	561.9
Rome	1921-40	834.5	
Average	980.4	477.8	361.6
		506.4	86.0 51.0

Southern Italy			
Naples	1921-40	805.0	673.5
Bari	1936-41	1,016.9	517.6
Potenza	60 years	723.2	552.2
Average	739.8	866.3	
	763	723.0	524.6
			104.0 82.5

Sicily			
Palermo	1921-40	753.0	630.2
		674.2	90.0 83.5
Sardinia			
Alghero	51 years	820.4	210
		693.9	84.5 62.5

ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/440/TRB

January 31, 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, acknowledges with grateful appreciation on behalf of AMG, personal receipt of the following letter from Alcide De Gasperi, President of the Council of Ministers :

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 1 January 1946

Dear Admiral,

Since the greatest part of the National territory is now being handed back to Italian Administration, it is a pleasure for me to tell you how deeply the Italian Government appreciates the work done by the Allied Military Government for over two years, through memorable events, against all kind of difficulties and with unchanged feelings of sympathy towards our country.

Such feelings were always answered by those of the population, who considered the organizers of the Allied Military Government sincere collaborators of our reconstruction, while it welcomed the victorious soldiers of the United Nations as liberators.

I am happy to remind you that while the liberation war was raging, A.M.G. had to cope with the worst difficulties: keep away the ghost of famine, bring relief to the refugees, prevent the spreading of epidemics, rehabilitate public services and private industry in devastated areas.

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The way in which such difficulties were overcome with intelligent energy and abundant means will remain a vivid and grateful memory with the Italians.

I beg you my dear Admiral to express to the Allied Military Government the gratitude of the Italian Government and the Italian Nation, and I trust that the friendly attitude inspired by the action of the United Nations will be maintained and confirmed.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

a. De Aselli

Admiral Emilio W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 334
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/439/PRB

22 January 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

Enlistment in the United States Army is open ONLY to American citizens, the U.S. Army recruiting service in Italy announced today.

Many Italian and other nationals have been attempting to enlist in the American Army and have been writing letters, making telephone calls and often travelling considerable distances to U.S. Army centers to try to enlist.

U. S. Army officers in charge of the recruiting program appreciate the efforts of non-citizens to enlist but, since it is impossible to do so, they request that all such persons refrain from so attempting and incurring disappointment at being refused as well as the needless economic and personal suffering many are experiencing after long trips to the recruiting offices.

(Editor's Note: It is requested that the above release be given wide publicity and re-printed or re-broadcast several times in course of the week.)

DISTRIBUTION:- B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/439/PRB

January 30, 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

All wartime restrictions on Italy's export trade have now been abolished with the result that Italy, with one temporary reservation, is now free to export goods without reference to the Allied Commission, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner, announced today.

The reservation concerns items on the Allied Reserved Commodity List of goods in world short supply, which has now been reduced to the following items: food, coal, tin, rubber, hides and cotton textiles.

The Allied Commission will act merely as the channel through which the policy of the international organizations controlling these items will be applied in the case of their export from Italy, and only until other arrangements are made through which the Italian Government will collaborate with these organizations.

It is emphasized that the Reserved Commodity List procedures do not involve restrictions affecting Italy alone, but represent a system of voluntary cooperation participated in by many other countries as well, who all have agreed to abide by the decisions of the international committees and the Combined Food Board, whose functions are to ensure an equitable distribution of these items throughout the world as long as they remain in short supply.

DISTRIBUTION: A -- B -- C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/433/PB3

22 January 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

As a further aid to the resumption of foreign trade between Italy and other nations, it will no longer be necessary for the Italian Government's exchange control authorities to consult with the Allied Commission before authorizing any external financial transactions undertaken by Italian insurance companies or involving the foreign branches of the subsidiaries of such companies. Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, announced today.

DISTRIBUTION: - A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/437/PRB

18 January 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

The 48th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 18th under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative, Dr. Josip Smodiaka. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Balay	France
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Goshie	United States

The Council heard a report on current political events in Italy delivered by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:- A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

20 December 1945.

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATETHE SCHIO MASSACRE CASE

1. At midnight, on 6 July 1945, fifty-four persons confined in the Schio jail were put to death in the prison by gunfire from automatic weapons in the hands of masked men. Seven members of the auxiliary police of Schio and ex-partisans were arrested and tried before an Allied Military General Court sitting at VICENZA, on 13th September 1945. The Court acquitted two of the accused and sentenced two to life imprisonment and other penalties; three of the accused, namely, FRANCESCO RENZO, FOCCHESATO Antonio AND BORNIOLOSO Valentino were found guilty of murder of fifty-four persons and were sentenced to death.
2. The three death sentences were brought before me as Chief Civil Affairs Officer of Occupied Territory under Allied Military Government, Italy, for confirmation in pursuance to the established procedure. On review of the record of the trial, I am fully satisfied that the accused have received a full and fair trial, and that the sentences imposed were well founded.
3. The massacre committed at Schio was of such a nature as to put those responsible beyond consideration of clemency. 3056
4. However, I feel bound to take into consideration the following facts:-
 - (a) The fifty-four men and women murdered in the Schio jail were Italian men and women.
 - (b) The convicted murderers were Italian men.

sitting at VICENZA, on 13th September 1945. The Court acquitted two of the accused and sentenced two to life imprisonment and other penalties; three of the accused, namely, FRANCESCO RENZO, FOCHECATO ANTONIO AND BORROLOSO Valentino were found guilty of murder of fifty-four persons and were sentenced to death.

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3. The massacre committed at Schio was of such a nature, as to put those responsible beyond consideration of clemency.

4. However, I feel bound to take into consideration the following facts:-

- (a) The fifty-four men and women murdered in the Schio jail were Italian men and women.
- (b) The convicted murderers were Italian men.
- (c) The law which they outraged and under which they were charged and sentenced by the Allied Military court was Italian law.
- (d) The crime which they committed was a crime against Italian sovereignty.

- 2 -

- (e) The accused were not sentenced to death for violation of any order of the Military Governor.
5. Italy in 1889 was among the first nations of the world to abolish the death penalty. The abolition of the death penalty is not exclusively an Italian legal concept. In Switzerland, and even in the United States in certain states where the law is purely of Anglo-Saxon origin, the death penalty cannot be imposed. The banishment of capital punishment became a firmly established principle in Italian pre-fascist legislation. It remained so until the advent of fascism. The Penal Code of 1930 enacted during Fascist rule re-introduced the death penalty as a typical innovation serving the new regime, thus breaking the tradition of pre-fascist Italy. The first Bonomi Government passed the decree of 10 August 1944 once again abolishing capital punishment as a general form of punishment under the Penal Code.
6. At that time Allied military operations in Italy were in full progress, most of Northern Italy was in enemy hands, and this decree was therefore not implemented by Allied Military Government in Northern Italy. As a result, the three accused in the present case were correctly charged and sentenced to death under the original and unamended text of the Penal Code. However, had the accused been charged with the same offense in territory restored to the Italian Government, they could not have been so sentenced, even in an AMG court. Similarly, the death sentence in this case could not have been confirmed by me had the Northern Regions been restored to Italian Government administration by this date.
7. In deference to the pre-fascist concepts of punishment under Italian law, which the present Italian Government has re-affirmed,

The Penal Code of 1930 enacted during Fascist rule re-introduced the death penalty as a typical innovation serving the new regime, thus breaking the tradition of pre-fascist Italy. The first Benoni Government passed the decree of 10 August 1944 once again abolishing capital punishment as a general form of punishment under the Penal Code.

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7. In deference to the pre-fascist concepts of punishment under Italian law, which the present Italian Government has re-affirmed, because I consider that military authorities governing under the law of occupation in a civilized state are but custodians of its fundamental legal institutions, and because I do not conceive it to be Allied policy toward Italy to override Italian basic concepts of justice with respect to a civil crime

committed by Italians against Italians, regardless of how such a crime would be dealt with in Allied countries, the death sentences against FRANCISCHINI Renzo, FOCESATO Antonio and BORTOLOSO Valentino are modified to sentences of imprisonment for life. Because of the nature of the crime, it is my intention to request of the Italian Government that no future general or individual amnesty be applied to these prisoners.

(s) Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/435/PRB

15 December 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

BRIGADIER LUSH HONORED

In an impressive ceremony at A.C. Headquarters at noon today (15 December), Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission since the amalgamation of all Allied Military Government agencies in Italy in January, 1944, was presented the Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, the Chief Commissioner.

The citation accompanying the award was signed by the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, and read as follows:

"Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, British Army, as Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy from January 1944 to July 1945, was responsible for the implementation of high policy and coordination of the work of the four sections and the independent sub-commissions of the Commission. Under his expert guidance plans for the rehabilitation of liberated Italy were successfully carried out. His tact and consideration were of great value in the efficient co-functioning of the British and American members of the Allied Commission. Overcoming many obstacles by his unceasing effort, unusual executive ability and faithful perseverance, Brigadier Lush made a valuable contribution to the successful rehabilitation of Italy."

After presenting the medal, one of the highest decorations

in Italy in January, 1944, was presented the Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, the Chief Commissioner.

The citation accompanying the award was signed by the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, and read as follows:

"Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, British Army, as Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy from January 1944 to July 1945, was responsible for the implementation of high policy and coordination of the work of the four sections and the independent sub-commissions of the Commission. Under his expert guidance plans for the rehabilitation of liberated Italy were successfully carried out. His tact and consideration were of great value in the efficient co-functioning of the British and American members of the Allied Commission. Overcoming many obstacles by his unceasing effort, unusual executive ability and faithful perseverance, Brigadier Lush made a valuable contribution to the successful rehabilitation of Italy."

After presenting the medal, one of the highest decorations then can be awarded by the United States Army, Admiral Stone expressed his genuine pleasure in making the award to the Brigadier, who has been his right-hand man in carrying out Allied Commission policies in Italy, whereupon the Brigadier responded, bespeaking his deep appreciation of the honor and

- 2 -

the symbolic aspect of the presentation by the Chief Commissioner, an officer of the United States Navy, of an award to an officer of the British Army. This, the Brigadier said, typified the Allied nature of the Allied Commission. The Executive Commissioner further pledged himself to continue to work for the common purposes of the Allies and of the United Nations in that spirit of friendship, unity and cooperation which has characterized the workings of the Allied Commission since its inception.

The Brigadier was thereupon congratulated by the executives and high officers of the Commission who witnessed the ceremony while an honor guard of British and American soldiers stood by.

Possessor of a wide experience in civil affairs, Brigadier Lush came to Italy in late 1943, succeeding Lord Rennell of Rodd as Chief Civil Affairs Officer for 15th Army Group. After Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Noel Mason-MacFarlane became Chief Commissioner, the Brigadier was appointed Executive Commissioner and as such had the job of direct control over the field staff of military Government personnel and of the coordination of execution of Commission policies. The difficulties and the accomplishments that task entailed are now history.

The Brigadier's military record is an impressive one. A veteran of the World War I, in which he served from 1915, to 1919 in the Royal Artillery, winning the Military Cross with Bar and being one of the chief functionaries in the demobilization of the British Army after hostilities ended, the Brigadier then went on to join the Sudan Political Service in 1919, served in the Egyptian Army and also as secretary in the British Legation at Addis Abeba in Abyssinia. He rose

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- 3 -

Recalled to the Army, the Brigadier was appointed Deputy Chief Political Officer for Ethiopia and helped in the campaign which restored the Emperor of Abyssinia to his throne. In 1942 he was assigned as Military Administrator of Madagascar after that island was taken by the Allies, and that job done, shifted the same year to the post of Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the British Military Administration in Tripolitania, which job he performed by fighting with the Eighth Army across Africa.

Brigadier Lush, incidentally, became virtually a classic in military government instruction of the American Army by virtue of having his examples, precepts and action quoted as the wisest thing to do by Brigadier Blackly (then lieutenant-colonel), a British officer who served with Brigadier Lush and later taught at the United States Army School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia.

Besides the MC, the Brigadier also holds the awards of C.B.E. (Commander of the Order of the British Empire), the C.B. (Companion of the Order of the Bath), and the order of the Nile.

Born November 23, 1896, the son of the late Hubert Stanley Lush, the Brigadier is married to Mrs. Diana Ruth Lush, daughter of Charles Alexander Hill. They have one son and two daughters. The Lush home in England is at Westlands, Ewhurst, Guildford, Surrey. The Brigadier was educated at Tonbridge School and at Woolwich.

5053

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Distribution: A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

12 Dec 45.

PRESS RELEASE:

HOLD FOR RELEASE AT 0001 hrs. 13 DEC 45.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, announced today that the remaining Italian territory now under Allied Military Government, including the islands of Lampedusa, Linosa, and Pantelleria but excluding Venezia Giulia and the Province of Udine, will be returned to Italian administration about December 31st.

The Province of Udine is being retained under Allied Military Government solely for military reasons and not in any sense because it is considered a disputed area.

Allied Military Government officers will be withdrawn from the areas to be transferred, but a small number of Allied Commission liaison officers will remain to facilitate the transition from Allied to Italian administration.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/434/TRB

12 December 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Announcement is made by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, that Allied Force Headquarters has authorised the payment of a Christmas Bonus for 1945 to Italian civilian employees of the Allied Forces in ITALY.

This bonus will be paid to employees who are in the employ of the Allied Forces on 20th DECEMBER 1945 and will consist of two days' full pay for each month of completed continuous service during 1945 with the military unit concerned or the predecessors thereof. Thus an employee with a full year's continuous service will receive a bonus equivalent to 24 days' pay.

DISTRIBUTION:- A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/PRB

12 December 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS, ROME, ITALY, DECEMBER 12.

Major Franklin P. Luckman, sr., 46-year-old Philadelphia police captain on leave, is on his way home after more than two years' service with the Allied Military Government in Italy.

Major Luckman leaves Italy just after having pulled off the biggest coup of his career as a Public Safety Officer when he directed, for the first time in Italian history, a complete sealin'-up, with 600 Carabinieri, of an entire quarter of Naples - eight square miles - notorious as a criminal hangout. The dragnet, ordered by the major to capture a gang of bandits called the La Maren band, resulted in the arrest of 900 persons.

Of these, 84 were finally secured as being members of the criminal gang and were charged with variety of crimes, from murder, highway robbery, wholesale larcenies to huge black market operations. Millions of lire worth of Allied materials and equipment were recovered and four out of five leaders of the gang, all belonging to one family, caught and sent to prison. The gang operated in what the Italian press termed "American style" using stolen cars and extorting money from victims and shopkeepers by blackmail and intimidation. The criminals had been unchecked for nearly a year until Major Luckman took over directly the campaign against

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two years' service with the Allied Military Government in Italy.

Major Luckman leaves Italy just after having pulled off the biggest coup of his career as a Public Safety Officer when he directed, for the first time in Italian history, a complete sealin-up, with 500 Carabinieri, of an entire quarter of Naples - eight square miles - notorious as a criminal hangout. The dragnet, ordered by the mayor to capture a gang of bandits called the La Morsa band, resulted in the arrest of 300 persons.

Of these, 84 were finally ascertained as being members of the criminal gang and were charged with a variety of crimes, from murder, highway robbery, wholesale larcenies to huge black market operations. Millions of lire worth of Allied materials and equipment were recovered and four out of five leaders of the gang, all belonging to one family, caught and sent to prison. The gang operated in what the Italian press termed "Napoleonic style" using stolen cars and extorting money from victims and shopkeepers by blackmail and intimidation. The criminals had been unchecked for nearly a year until Major Luckman took over directly the campaign against them.

Major Luckman started as well/finished his big career in Naples. He landed in the great port, through which billions of dollars worth of military and civilian supplies and thousands of troops passed during the Italian campaign, on November 17, 1943. He was appointed Public Safety Officer for the Naples Zone and immediately began coordinating the activities of Allied and Italian police agencies in the fight against crime.

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- 2 -

which always is rampant in a port city where rich families are a target for thieves and robbers. The major set up the first/Italian police patrols in Italy, a practice since followed in all other large cities, and took the first steps to strengthen the weak police force, via is of Fascist elements and re-buffed it from the ground up, a job which necessitated obtaining weapons, uniforms, vehicles, shoes and food for the metropolitan force.

For his work during this period, Major Duckman was awarded the United States Army Distinguished Service Medal, the Cross of the Order of the Order of the Crown of Italy and the Honorary Citizenship of the City of Naples.

Because of his past experience and record in Naples, Major Duckman was brought in to the headquarters of the Allied Commission in Rome a year ago and appointed executive officer of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, in which post he aided in putting into national effect many of the innovations he had practiced in Naples. As the executive, functional officer of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, the major's duties were to help re-organize all Italian police agencies, look after fire and prison service and supervise the activities of Allied Public Safety officers throughout Italy. One of the most important of these duties was to coordinate secret reports received from the field staff and so to keep watch on the security of the nation during a time when economic distress and political turmoil made social conditions very unsettled, riots, strikes, and sundry disturbances occurring in many places.

For his work during this period, Mayor Iachman was awarded the United States Army Distinguished Service Cross of Knight Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy and the Honorary Citizenship of the City of Naples.

Recognition of his field achievements and record in Naples, Mayor Iachman was brought in to the kind, mastery of the Allied Commission in Rome 6 years ago and appointed executive officer of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, in which post he aided in putting into national effect many of the innovations he had introduced in Naples. As the executive functionary of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, the Mayor's duties were to help re-organize all Italian police agencies, look after fire and prison service and supervise the activities of Allied Public Safety officers throughout Italy. One of the most important of these duties was to coordinate secret reports received from the Allied staff and so to keep watch on the security of the nation during a time when economic distress and political turmoil made social conditions very unsettled, riots, strikes, and sundry disturbances occurring in many places.

After he had been six months at headquarters, the South of Italy was returned to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government administration except for the city of Naples which was and is still held as an Allied Zone. To reinforce this key spot of Allied supplies (he will be great part of embarkation for redeployed troops), Mayor Iachman was re-assigned to Naples, where he remained on duty until himself was redeployed.

- 3 -

Major Luckman is a veteran of World War I, in which he served 13 months in France with the 28th Division (Pennsylvania National Guard). During the World War II, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Forces in April, 1942 and was assigned to the Counter-Intelligence Division in Washington and to field inspection duties with the Air Provost Marshal. A few months later he was promoted to captain. In August, 1943, he was transferred to the newly-organized Allied Military Government Service, then and always in need of experienced police personnel, and via North Africa, sent to Italy.

A veteran of 20 years in the Philadelphia Police Department, which he joined December 3, 1923, Major Luckman was promoted to his police captaincy in 1931 after service in various bureaus of the police force, including command of the city-wide Motor Patrol, in which, in addition to combating crime, he became interested actively in promoting youth activities, becoming one of the original founders of the North Light Boys' Club, Manynuk and the West Light Boys' Club.

The major's home is at 3325 Morr Street, Philadelphia, where his wife, Mary J., a member of the Gray Ladies American Red Cross who worked in Philadelphia hospitals, awaits his home-coming. A son, Captain Franklin P., Jr., also is home on terminal leave, after a distinguished career in the Army Air Forces. A seasoned combat pilot of a Thunderbolt in Europe, the son had been on 103 combat missions with the Ninth Air Force over France and Germany. He wears the

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the Air Prover Marshal. A few months later he was promoted to captain. In August, 1943, he was transferred to the newly-created Third Philadelphia Army Air Corps, then and always in need of experienced police personnel, and via North Africa, sent to Italy.

A veteran of 20 years in the Philadelphia Police Department, which he joined December 3, 1923, Tedor Luckman was promoted to his police position in 1931 after service in various bureaus of the police force, including command of the city-wide Motor Bandit Patrol, in which, in addition to combating crime, he became interested actively in promoting youth activities, becoming one of the original founders of the North Lights Boys' Club, Wagon and the West Light Boys' Club.

The major's home is at 3325 Knox Street, Philadelphia, where his wife, Mary J., a member of the Grey Ladies American Red Cross who worked in Philadelphia Hospitals, awaits his home-coming. A son, Captain Franklin P., Jr., also is home on terminal leave, after a distinguished career in the Army Air Force. A seasoned combat pilot of a Thunderbolt in Europe, the son had been on 103 combat missions with the Ninth Air Force over France and Germany. He wears the distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with 18 citations and has six combat stars on his theater ribbon while his unit has received the Presidential Citation. A daughter, Mary A., will also be on hand to welcome her father home. She has been serving with the United States Scout Nurse Corps in Pennsylvania Hospital.

Major Luckman is a member of Pennsford Post 211 of the American Legion; of Pennsford Lodge 232 F. & A.M.; of the Benjamin Franklin Confraternity of In In Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.; of the Herkimer Shrine Club; of the Lambskin Club, and of the Legion Luncheon Club.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/433/PRB

November 28, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Effective 1 December, the sugar ration in Italy will be increased to 200 grams a person a month, as a result of successful Allied Commission arrangements for the importation of sugar, it was announced today.

The ration heretofore has been 125 grams a person, with special issues for children, elderly persons and hospital patients.

Allied Commission recommendations for sugar imports under the civilian supply program have been approved in Washington, which makes it now possible to increase the sugar ration, 1 December, adequate stocks being on hand to initiate and maintain the new ration until the scheduled supplies arrive.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/432/PRB

25 November 1945

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Stories have been circulated in the Italian press concerning alleged irregularities in the distribution of coal under allied control. These stories are inaccurate in some detail. No member of the Coal Division (Industries and Utilities S/C) is in any way involved.

One civilian, Beatrice Soleri, has been arrested. She is a former employee of the Allied Commission who was dismissed last July at a time when the irregularities are alleged to have taken place. One British Officer, at one time a member of the Industry S/C, and now out of the country, is being asked to give testimony.

The whole matter is now under investigation by the police authorities and therefore the Allied Commission is not in a position to supply further information.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/431/PRB

24 November 1945

Press Release - Immediate.

In the last two months, more than 90,000 Italian prisoners-of-war held by Soviet Russia in Germany have been repatriated and the remainder are in process of being so, the Italian Prisoners-of-War Division of the Allied Commission announced today.

The repatriation of a further 19,640 Italian POWs, held in Russia proper, has been agreed to by the Soviet authorities and 8,000 of these have already been returned home. The rest of this group are also being returned as fast as the means of transportation can be arranged.

DISTRIBUTION:- A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/430/PMB

November 23, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The 46th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 23rd under the chairmanship of the British Representative, Sir Noel Charles. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Balay	FRANCE
M. Constantin Vatikioty	GREECE
Major-General Adrian Vasiliev	SOVIET UNION
Mr. John L. Goshie	UNITED STATES
Doctor Josip Smolaka	YUGOSLAVIA

The Council heard a report on current political events in Italy delivered by Brigadier M.S. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, on behalf of Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

DISTRIBUTION: A, B & C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

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ECONOMIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/429/2EE

19 November 1945

Press Release - Immediate.

The Economic Section of the Allied Commission has been re-organized, with a view toward concentrating in one group the functions which may eventually be transferred to a successor supply agency for the Italian economy, Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Acting Vice President of the Section, announced today.

The organizational picture of the Section is as follows:

Acting Vice President - Mr. Harlan Cleveland (A).
 Deputy Vice President - Col. Leonard D. Dunsmore (A).
 Chief Staff Officer - Mr. Edward W. Holstein (A).
 Chief, Supply Group - Col. Charles H. Walton (A).

The Supply Group, which contains the activities that would normally be taken over by whatever Allied agency inherits the Allied Commission's supply responsibility, is made up as follows:

Under Col. Walton are four staff branches - Program Coordination; Requisitions; Surplus and Special Materials (which handles liaison with the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission and the Chief Clerical Officer, British Ministry of Supply); and the Captured Enemy Materials Branch (the old War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission).

There are now three consolidated sub-commissions in the Supply Group. These are Food and Agriculture, Sub-Commission (composed of two former sub-commissions), whose director is Mr. James H. Merritt (A); Industry and Utilities Sub-Commission

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supply agency for the Italian economy, Lt. Harlan Cleveland, Acting Vice President of the State, announced today.

The organizational picture of the position is as follows:

Acting Vice President - Mr. Harlan Cleveland (A).
 Deputy Vice President - Col. Leonard D. Donahoe (A).
 Chief Staff Officer - Mr. Edward H. Holstein (A).
 Chief, Supply Group - Col. Charles H. Nelson (A).

The Supply Group, which contains the activities that would normally be taken over by whatever Allied agency inherits the Allied Commission's supply responsibilities, is made up as follows:

Under Col. Nelson are four staff branches - Program Coordination; Requisitions; Supplies and Special Materials (which handles liaison with the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission and the Chief Disposal Officer, British Ministry of Supply); and the Captured Enemy Materials Branch (the old War Materials disposed Sub-Commission).

There are now three consolidated sub-commissions in the Supply Group. These are Food and Agriculture, Sub-Commission (composed of two former sub-commissions), whose director is Mr. James H. Warrick (A); Industry and Utilities Sub-Commission (composed of the two former sub-commissions), whose director is Mr. A.H. Sullivan (A); Transportation and Shipping Sub-Commission (an earlier amalgamation of two sub-commissions). Its director is Col. F.D.G. Buchanan (B).

Outside of the Supply Group are three other sub-commissions: Finance Sub-Commission, directed by Col. Robert P. Manning (A); Commerce (Foreign Trade) Sub-Commission, directed by Lieut. Col.

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Fred. W. Deaky (E), and Labor Sub-Commission, directed by Mr. William H. Braine (E). The Coal and Petroleum Divisions formerly with the Commerce Sub-Commission have been made a part of the Industry and Utilities Sub-Commission.

DISPATCH: 4, 5 & 6.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/426/FPB

17 November 1945

Press Release - Immediate.

Despite strike and port difficulties last month in the United States, which caused the loss of more than 20 loading days, the Allied Commission, on behalf of the Italian economy, has been able to arrange for the import of the full quota of coal for October, for steady flow of the fuel for November and for a new high in coal tonnage for December, it was announced today. (The attached chart shows graphically the program and deliveries of coal during 1945).

The importation of coal into Italy since last July has been in a generally rising pattern. For July, the Allied Commission asked the Allied supply authorities for 94,000 tons and received 96,200 tons. For August, 102,000 tons were requested but A.C. efforts succeeded in obtaining delivery of 203,000 tons for that month.

For September, in order to initiate the Italian production of steel, among other things, 275,000 tons were requested but competing demands from other countries scaled down actual deliveries to Italy in September to 245,000.

For October, the Allied Commission had put in a request for 355,000 tons. The A.C. was nevertheless able to meet the full October program by buying 350,000 tons delivered by 10 November.

The original request for November had been fixed at 420,000

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has been able to arrange for the import of the full quota of coal from Colombia. For steady flow of the fuel for November and for a new high in coal tonnage for December, it was announced today. (The attached chart shows graphically the program and deliveries of coal during 1942).

The importation of coal into Italy since last July has been in a generally rising pattern. For July, the Allied Commission asked the Allied supply authorities for 94,000 tons and received 98,000 tons. For August, 102,000 tons were requested but A.C. efforts succeeded in obtaining delivery of 203,000 tons for this month.

For September, in order to initiate the Italian production of steel, among other things, 273,000 tons were requested but competing demands from other countries caused down actual deliveries to Italy in September to 248,000.

For October, the Allied Commission had put in a request for 358,000 tons. The A.C. was nevertheless able to meet the full October program by having 350,000 tons delivered by 10 November.

The original request for November had been fixed at 420,000 tons. However, in view of complications arising from coal strike and port difficulties in the U.S. during the October loading

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period, a revised coal tonnage was devised to meet basic demands and keep industry going until the regular flow of coal could be resumed. The 420,000-ton request was, therefore, cut down to 185,000. The efforts of the Coal Division in the Industry and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, and of the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) in Washington, it can now be reported, will probably be able to make the November expected coal deliveries to 297,000 tons.

Reports from the United States in the prospects for December are even better. The Allied Commission has asked for 450,000 tons of coal for December. Cable news has been received from Washington which indicates that 500,000 tons is scheduled to arrive in December, with some 80 ships now being loaded or sailing with coal for Italy.

In order to keep Italian industry operating in its rehabilitation program, the Allied Commission has reportedly borrowed coal from military stocks to allocate to factories, later re-paying the loans from arrivals of civilian-supply coal.

DISTRIBUTION: A, B & C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/427/TKB

November 9, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The 45th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 9 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union representative, Major General Adrian VASIL'EV. Other members of the Council present were:

Mr. George Balay	FRANCE
Mr. Constantin Vatikiotty	GREECE
Dr. Stoyan Smolaka	JUGOSLAVIA
Sir Noel Charles	UNITED KINGDOM
Mr. John L. Goshie	UNITED STATES

Rear Admiral Henry W. Sten, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on the current political events in Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:- A, B & C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/426/PRI

November 2, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The Allied Commission announces that as from today, 2nd November, the U.S. Gift Parcel Post Service, to Italy will be extended to all territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government and also to the A.M.G. Regions of Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venezia and to the cities of CORIZIA, ENNA and POMA.

At the same time the maximum weight limit for these gift parcels is increased to 11 lbs (about 5 kilos) but the other conditions remain unaltered. The parcels may contain only non-commercial gifts of non-perishable foodstuffs, clothing, medicinal and toilet preparations not exceeding 25 dollars in the total value. Only one parcel may be sent by the same sender to the same addressee, each month.

The public is warned against writing to the relatives and friends in the United States requesting the use of such service for the dispatch of articles intended for commercial purposes. Such abuse of this special facility may lead to the withdrawal of the service or of the special concessions made concerning exemption from customs duties.

It is expected that the amount of parcel traffic which will be received in connection with this scheme will be very heavy and before this extension became possible the Ministries of Posts and Telegraphs and of Communications and the Allied authorities concerned had many difficulties to overcome on account of the actual conditions of shipping and internal transport and the

government and also to the A.M.G. Regions of Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venezia and to the cities of GENOVA, TRIESTE and ROMA.

At the same time the maximum weight limit for these gift parcels is increased to 11 lbs (about 5 Kilos) but the other conditions remain unaltered. The parcels may contain only non-commercial gifts of non-perishable foodstuffs, clothing, medicinal and toilet preparations not exceeding 25 dollars in the total value. Only one parcel may be sent by the same sender to the same addressee, each month.

The public is warned against writing to the relatives and friends in the United States requesting the use of such service for the dispatch of articles intended for commercial purposes. Such abuse of this special facility may lead to the withdrawal of the service or of the special concessions made concerning exemption from customs duties.

It is expected that the amount of parcel traffic which will be received in connection with this scheme will be very heavy and before this extension became possible the Ministries of Posts and Telegraphs and of Communications and the Allied Authorities concurred had many difficulties to overcome on account of the actual conditions of shipping and internal transport and the serious effect of the war on Post Office premises at such important centres as Naples.

DISTRIBUTION:- B, C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/425/PRB

October 31, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

On November 2 graves of all Allied soldiers who have fallen fighting for the liberation of Italy will be visited and honored by memorial services held under auspices of the Italian Association of Disabled Soldiers, it was announced today.

Allied officials in all parts of Italy will cooperate with the Association and with Italian civil and ecclesiastical authorities by holding civic and religious ceremonies at graves and cemeteries of the Allied veterans.

Similar rites will be held at war cemeteries of the Italian Corps of Liberation and of Partisans who died in the war for Italian freedom.

The Association of Disabled Soldiers plans to leave flowers at the Allied graves, to fix flags and to have present the mothers, wives and sisters of Italian soldiers who, as it were, will mourn on behalf of the absent families of the fallen veterans.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R102/424/PRB

26 October 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 44th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on October 26 under the chairmanship of M. Constantin Vatikioty, the Acting Greek Representative on the Council. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Balay	France
Maj. Gen. Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Josip Smolaka	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS BRANCH

R/102/423/PRE

October 26, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Rear Admiral Willem W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, Italy, will be the host at a reception to be held in Rome on October 27th, arranged by Commodore H. W. Ziroli, U.S. Navy, Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer, Italy, in commemoration of Navy Day.

The anniversary always falls on the birthday of President Theodore Roosevelt who is the president of the United States demonstrated a keen interest in naval affairs. The United States Navy acts as host on this day wherever naval activities or ships are located.

Representatives of Allied and other governments, including the following persons, will attend the reception:

- His Excellency Benvenuto Fasoli, Prime Minister of Italy,
- The Honorable Alexander C. Kirk, United States Ambassador to Italy,
- His Excellency Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador to Italy,
- His Excellency Mikhail Kostylev, Russian Ambassador to Italy,
- His Excellency Paulo De Moraes Barros, Brazilian Ambassador to Italy,
- Mr. H. H. Hittman, the President of the United States' Personal Representative to His Holiness the Pope,
- His Excellency Sir Murray Osborne, British Minister to the Vatican, *His Excellency Chen Kang Siu, Chinese Minister to the Vatican,*
- His Excellency Marc Van Wardo, Netherlands Minister to the

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- Admiral Raffaele de Courten, Italian Navy,
- Rear Admiral G. I. Warren, British Navy,
- Capitaine de Vaisseau R. Roullon, French Navy,
- Captain First Class S. Slavin, Russian Navy, and
- Captain B. Coutsas, Greek Navy.

DISTRIBUTION: - A, B & C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. IO2/422/PRB

26 October 1945

Press release - Immediate

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION AT TRAJANUS' MARKETS.

Dott. Domenico Riccardo Peretti-Griva, widely known for his international exhibitions of his bromide-transposed developments, will present his work at the Trajanus' Markets, Via IV Novembre 94, on Saturday 27 October 1945 at 1600 hours, under the auspices of the Roman Photographic Association and the Ente Provinciale Turismo. All amateurs of artistic Photography are invited.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 1544

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/421/2RB

25 October 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA.

Si annuncia che il Colonnello Leonard D. Denstone e' stato nominato Vice Presidente aggiunto della Sezione Economica della Commissione Alleata.

Il Colonnello passa a questa nuova carica da quella di "Chief Staff Officer" della Sezione Economica. Egli e' decorato della Legion al Merito dall'esercito degli Stati Uniti e dell'Ordine dell'Impero Britannico; entrambi queste onorificazioni gli sono state conferite in riconoscimento dei servizi prestati da lui negli ultimi mesi nell'espletamento delle sue mansioni presso la Commissione Alleata.

Il Colonnello Denstone, che ha 49 anni e risiede in America a Sioux Falls nel South Dakota, da due anni presta servizio nel Governo Militare Alleato in Italia. Egli e' arrivato in Sicilia con la 2a Divisione di Fanteria al tempo del primo sbarco.

Prima di assumere la carica di "Chief Staff Officer" nella Sezione Economica, e come tale sovrintendere a tutti i rifornimenti civili e alle questioni economiche inerenti alla ripresa dell'Italia, egli occupava il posto di Aiutante Militare dell'Ammiraglio Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata.

Fra le varie questioni di cui il Colonnello si e' occupato, si annoverano oltre a quelle inerenti al Governo Militare Alleato nelle regioni avanzate, il programma di importazione di rifornimenti

"Chief Staff Officer" della Sezione Economica. Egli e' decorato della Legione al Merito dell'Esercito degli Stati Uniti e dell'Ordine dell'Impero Britannico; entrambi questi

li sono state conferite in riconoscimento dei servizi decorazioni da lui resi nell'esplorazione delle sue mansioni presso la Commissione Alleata.

Il Colonnello Danmore, che ha 49 anni e risiede in America a Sioux Falls nel South Dakota, ha due anni preste servizio col Governo Militare Alleato in Italia. Egli e' arrivato in Sicilia con la 6a Divisione di Fanteria al tempo del primo sbarco.

Prima di assumere la carica di "Chief Staff Officer" nella Sezione Economica, e come tale sovrintendere a tutti i rifornimenti civili e altre questioni economiche inerenti alla ripresa dell'Italia, egli ricopriva il posto di Aiutante Militare dell'Ammiraglio Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata.

Tra le varie questioni di cui il Colonnello si e' occupato, si annoverano oltre a quelle inerenti al Governo Militare Alleato nelle regioni avanzate, la promozione al rifornimento di rifornimenti necessari alla ricostruzione italiana; l'organizzazione di un grande centro di autotrasporti alleati con cui soccorrere alla piu' grande carenza del paese, cioè quella dei mezzi di trasporto, e la ricostruzione di base per cui il Governo italiano e' stato

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aiutato a ottenere il materiale necessario per ricostruire migliaia di edifici danneggiati dalla guerra.

Per accelerare la soluzione dei problemi concernenti tanto il Governo Italiano che la Commissione Alleata, il Col. Denenove ha aiutato e istruito delle missioni settimanali con i Ministri dei ricorsi economici del Governo Italiano, missioni dove si discutevano problemi della ricostruzione italiana.

Il servizio attivo fin dal 29 Novembre 1940, il Col. Denenove ha prestato servizio come Capo della Divisione Informazioni all'Ufficio del "Chief Signal Officer" del Ministero della Guerra negli Stati Uniti, indi come Ufficiale Esecutivo della "Signal Section" presso la In Armatia e presso il Comando della Difesa Centrale; prima di venire in Europa egli ha terminato il corso avanzato per ufficiali alla "Signal Corps School" al Fort Monmouth nel New Jersey e alla "U.S. School of Military Government" a Charlottesville in Virginia.

Il Colonnello ha incominciato la sua carriera militare sia nel Maggio 1913. Egli presto' servizio nella Guardia Nazionale di Nebraska e nell'esercito regolare come soldato semplice. Durante la grande guerra in Francia egli fu nominato sottotenente al Artiglieria da Campo e presto' servizio nella 80ma Divisione (Blue Ridge). Egli e' anche insignito delle seguenti onorificazioni: il "Temple Mount" del "Mexican Border Service", la "Medaglia della Vittoria" con due storie della "American Defence Service", "L'American Theatre Campaign" e la "European - African-Middle Eastern Campaign" con quattro stelle.

Il Colonnello e' nato a Wynona, nel Nebraska; ha studiato

Denatore ha prestato servizio come Capo della Divisione Informazioni all'Ufficio del "Chief Signal Officer" del Ministero della Guerra degli Stati Uniti. Egli come Ufficiale Esecutivo della "Signal Section" presso la 4a Armata e presso il Comando della Difesa Continentale; prima di venire in Europa egli ha terminato il corso avanzato per ufficiali alla "Signal Corps School" al Fort Monmouth nel New Jersey e alla "U.S. School of Military Government" a Charlottesville in Virginia.

Il Colonnello ha incominciato la sua carriera militare con il Reggimento 1013. Egli prestò servizio nella Guardia Nazionale del Nebraska e nell'esercito regolare come soldato sergente. Durante la grande guerra in Francia egli fu nominato sottotenente di artiglieria da campo e prestò servizio nella 80th Division (Blue Ridge). Egli è anche insignito delle seguenti decorazioni: il "Purple Heart" del "Mexican Border Service", la "Medaglia della Vittoria" con due stelle dell'"American Defense Service", "L'American Theatre Campaign" e la "European - African-Middle Eastern Campaign" con quattro stelle.

Il Colonnello è nato a Wynona, nel Nebraska; ha studiato alla Università di Nebraska e alla Scuola di Legge di Chicago. È stato membro della "House of Representatives" di Nebraska. Da borghese egli è direttore commerciale della Central Electric & Telephone Co. di Sioux Falls. Dal 1930 al 1938 egli è stato

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Direttore Generale della "Virginia Telephone & Telegraph Co." ed ha abitato a Charlottesville in Virginia.

Il Col. Denmore e sua moglie, la signora Thelma H. Denmore, anno due figli: Leonard G. e Jeanne Marie.

Distribuzione A-3-C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

26 Ottobre 1945

R/102/420/PRB

Press Release - Immediate.

L'Ammiraglio Eliery W. Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata, annuncia oggi che il Sig. Harland Cleveland, funzionario civile americano della "Foreign Economic Administration" (Amministrazione economica per l'Estero) e' stato nominato Facente funzione di Vice Presidente della Sezione Economica della Commissione Alleata.

Il Sig. Cleveland, che ha 27, anni lavora da un anno presso la Commissione Alleata in qualita' di Direttore Esecutivo e consulente capo per la stesura del programma di rifornimenti per l'Italia. Dalla primavera scorsa egli si trova negli Stati Uniti per svolgere questo programma.

Il Sig. Cleveland e' laureato all'Universita' di Princeton. Prima di venire in Italia egli era funzionario della Divisione Italiana della Amministrazione economica per l'Estero.

Egli prende il posto del Generale di Brigata Edward B. McKinley, che ha fatto parte del personale della Commissione Alleata dal Gennaio 1945, e che andra' a coprire un'altra carica.

Distribution A-B-C.

5034

BRANCHING AMERICAN COMMISSION
AND THE
ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP REGION

5/102/413/PBB

October 17, 1943.

Press Release - Immediate.

Citizenship of the ancient university town of Bologna was conferred on Columbus Day on four military officers who played important parts in the liberation of the life of the community following its liberation last April, the Allied Commission announced today.

Heading the officers who received the honors of the city was Col. Alfred C. Brown (New Angeles, Calif.), Senior Civil Affairs Officer of Venezia Division. Col. Brown was Senior Civil Affairs Officer of Emilia Region, which includes Bologna, from the time its wartime towns of Modena, Rimini and Ravenna were liberated early last fall until shortly before the Region was turned back to the Italian Government late this summer.

Others honored were Col. E.H.C.H.S. Bartley, Goldstream Bureau, Col. Brown's Deputy in the administration of Emilia, now stationed in Bari, Lt. Col. Dennis Alfred Walter Tuck, Sixth Airborne Army, one of Col. Brown's staff officers in Emilia, and Brig. Gen. Frank A. Alden, Jr., who is now in the United States. General Alden's parchment was presented to Col. Brown.

The ceremony took place in the Piazza's suite of the historic Palazzo Comunale, Bologna's Communist Square, Giuseppe Doria, made the presentations and read the parchments conferring citizenship. High officials of the provincial and municipal administrations, representatives of the church, the judiciary, the legal profession, the University of Bologna, the Italian armed forces, the

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/418/PRB

13 October 1945

Press Release - Immediate.

As of today, 13th October, air mail service will operate from Great Britain to Italy, the Allied Commission announces.

The question of inaugurating a similar service from Italy to Great Britain is under discussion, as there is the possibility of establishing air mails from Italy to other countries.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/417/PRB

13 October 45

Press Release - Immediate

The 43rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on October 12th under the chairmanship of the French Representative, Mr. Georges Balay. Other members of the Council present were:

M. George Exintaris	GREECE
Dr. Josip Smolaka	YUGOSLAVIA
General Adrian Vasiliev	SOVIET UNION
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	UNITED KINGDOM
Mr. John L. Goshio	UNITED STATES

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on the current political events in Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/416/PRB

12 Ottobre 1945

ALLA REDAZIONE

Saremmo infinitamente grati se codesta Redazione volesse far pubblicare il seguente breve annunzio:

"Il Ten.Col. B. Dockmajian della Commissione Alleata, è stato derubato, circa due settimane fa, di una valigetta contenente documenti personali per lui preziosissimi e di nessun valore per altri. Questa valigetta, che è di cuoio marrone chiaro e porta impresso in bianco il nome e il grado del Colonnello, si trovava insieme ad altri oggetti personali, nella macchina del Colonnello ferma, e debitamente chiusa a chiave, davanti al Numero 81 di via Emilia.

Il Col.Dockmajian prega vivamente la persona che ne sia in possesso di restituirgliela. La valigetta, o almeno tutto il suo contenuto, potrà essere consegnata al portiere dell'albergo Flora in via Veneto. Il Col.penserà a compensare adeguatamente chi riporterà questi documenti."

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref./102/415/PRB

October 9, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Italian businessmen very shortly will be able to resume direct postal and telegraphic communication with commercial interests abroad, the Allied Commission announced today.

The Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission has received the authorization of the Combined Chiefs of Staff to permit full normal Italian external postal and telecommunications services with the non-enemy world.

For the time being, the non-enemy world is defined as including all countries except Germany, Austria, Japan, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Finland.

The date on which such communications for all types of commercial and financial correspondence will be resumed will be announced by the Italian Government.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 104

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/414/PR

29 settembre 1945

Comunicato Stampa.

Viene annunciato oggi che il Colonnello Norman E. Fiske, Consigliere Esecutivo Designato della Commissione Alleata e Rappresentante personale del Commissario Capo nel territorio dell'Alta Italia amministrato dal Governo Militare Alleato, è stata conferita la cittadinanza onoraria di Milano. In circostanza gli è stata offerta dal Sindaco, Antonio Greppi. Alla cerimonia erano presenti Ufficiali superiori delle Commissioni Alleate in Alta Italia, rappresentanti del Comando Militare Alleato e italiani, rappresentanti dell'Associazione di Partigiani e cittadini milanesi.

Il Sindaco Greppi, in un breve discorso, ha ringraziato il Colonnello per gli alti servizi da lui resi ed ha espresso riconoscenza per tutto ciò che gli Alleati hanno fatto e faranno in avvenire per facilitare la ripresa della vita e delle attività commerciali della grande città industriale di Milano. Dopo avergli presentato la perenne conferenza-gli le cittadinanza, il Sindaco ha offerto al Col. Fiske il gonfalone della città, una croce rossa in campo bianco, dichiarando:

"Questo gonfalo è il simbolo dell'orgoglio, della fede e delle speranze del popolo Milanese."

In risposta il Col. Fiske ha detto di essere profondamente commosso e onorato di diventare cittadino milanese.

"Sono particolarmente lieto," egli ha aggiunto, "di essere accolto oggi quale figlio di quella Milano del Partigiani che, alla testa delle città dell'Alta Italia, ha dato

è stata conferita la cittadinanza onoraria di Milano. La cittadinanza gli è stata offerta dal Sindaco, Antonio Bassoli. Alla cerimonia erano presenti ufficiali superiori della Commissione alleata in Alta Italia, rappresentanti dei Coralli militari alleati e italiani, rappresentanti dello associazioni di Partigiani e cittadini milanesi.

Il Sindaco Bassoli, in un breve discorso, ha ringraziato il Colonnello per gli alti onori che gli sono stati conferiti e ha espresso riconoscenza per tutto ciò che gli alleati hanno fatto e faranno in avvenire per facilitare la ripresa della vita e delle attività commerciali della grande città. In occasione di Milano. Dopo aver il presidente la perenne conferenza alla la città. Alkanna, il Sindaco ha offerto al Col. Fische il confalone della città, una croce rossa in campo bianco, dichiarando:

"Questo stemma è il simbolo dell'orgoglio, della fede e delle speranze del popolo milanese."

In risposta il Col. Fische ha detto di essere profondamente commosso e onorato di diventare cittadino milanese.

"Sono particolarmente lieto," egli ha aggiunto, "di essere accolto con quale figlio di quella Milano del Partigiani che, alle teste delle città dell'Alta Italia, ha dato il più grande contributo alla liberazione del suolo italiano dall'occupazione tedesca.

"Sono sicuro che, quando tutti avranno ripreso le loro occupazioni di pace dopo tanti anni di martirio e di lotta, Milano sarà, nuovamente alla avanguardia con gli strumenti

- 2 -

della ricostruzione come io fa con quelli della guerra e che essi' contribuirono' a ricondurre l'Italia al posto che le spettava.

"In quanto a me, unico dell'Italia per molti aspetti, prima come addetto militare ed ora come ministro della Comunità alla Casa, sono' tutto il mio contributo, come ho sempre fatto, all'unità più o meno tangibile che l'America ha inviato a noi, in avvenire potremo essere figli di milioni che le sofferenze passate e permettono al popolo di guardare all'avvenire con fiducia maggiore e con meno paura."

Il Col. Pisci, da 54 anni ed è un ufficiale dell'Esercito (Oavalleria) in servizio effettivo da 28 anni, fu designato al governo Militare Alleato nel Dicembre 1944, dopo aver occupato un giro quale presidente del Comitato Informazioni del Capo di Stato Maggiore Riuniti di Washington.

La sua conoscenza dell'Italia però' non è nuova e risale del 1928 quando egli prese parte ad alcuni appalti di Tor di Quinto, allora famoso in tutta Europa. Egli fu anche vice addetto militare a Roma negli anni tra il 1935 e 1936 e poi addetto militare dal 1940 al 1942. Quando esordì' la guerra egli fu internato per cinque mesi ma ebbe la soddisfazione di essere uno dei primi ufficiali americani a rientrare a Roma quando nel giugno 1944 gli alleati liberarono la capitale italiana. Per un breve periodo, dopo l'entrata dei Alleati a Roma, egli funse da Commissario Regionale per la zona oltre ad esercitare le sue funzioni presso la Commissione Alleata.

Qualche rappresentante personale del Commissario Capo in Alta Italia, il Col. Pisci ciuta a coordinare la comparsa.

lavoro e l'attività' in avvenire possono essere tali da influire sulle differenze presentate e permettere al popolo di scegliere l'avvenire con fiducia maggiore o o a scien, fede."

Il Col. Ficks, 42 anni ed è un ufficiale dell'Esercito (Cavalleria) in servizio effettivo da 28 anni, fu designato al Governo Militare-Alleato nel Dicembre 1944, dopo aver scappato da Hiroshima presidente del Comitato Indipendentisti del Sud di Stato. Maggiore Militari di West. A. A. A.

In una conoscenza dell'Italia sono non è nuova e risale dal 1928 quando egli prese parte al concorso inglese di 1000 di giovani, allora conosciuti in tutta Europa. Egli fu anche vice ufficiale militare a Roma nel 1941. Il 1935 e 1936 e poi addeetto militare nel 1940 al 1942. Quando scoppio' la guerra egli fu internato per cinque mesi ma come la sua famiglia da essere uno dei primi ufficiali ad essere ricoverati a Roma quando nel giugno 1944 gli alleati liberarono il capitale italiano. Per un breve periodo dopo l'entrata dei Alleati a Roma, egli fu incaricato Comandante Regionale per la zona oltre ad esercitare le sue funzioni presso la Commissione Alleata.

Quello rappresentante permanente del Comandante Capo in alto Italia, il Col. Ficks aiuta a coordinare la commissione di attuazione delle quattro regioni del Governo Militare Alleato in queste quattro altrimenti industrializzate della nazione italiana.

Il Colonnello si laureo' all'Università' di California nel 1916 e ha lavorato tempo, durante la sua carriera militare, di laurearsi anche in Belle Lettere nel 1933 all'Università' di Pennsylvania. Egli iniziò la carriera militare nel novembre

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1916, aveva fondato nel corpo di Cavalleria dei confini russi una piccola ospedale punitive nel 1917. Nel 1918 egli fu intrattenuto alla scuola di artiglieria di Camp, combattuto in Francia ed è stato professore di tattica militare e di scienza all'Università di California fino al 1923. E' stato in servizio con il Quarto Corpo di Cavalleria a Fort Meade, Md. e quindi fu assegnato alla scuola del Comando e dello Stato Maggiore Generale.

Nel 1929 egli fece un giro di ispezione delle scuole di cavalleria in Inghilterra, in Polonia, in Svezia, in Germania, in Belgio ed in Spagna e quindi tornò ad insegnare alla Scuola di Cavalleria degli Stati Uniti fino al 1932. Fu istruttore per il 302nd Reggimento di Cavalleria a Philadelphia e quindi fu designato all'Inneschiato americano di Roma. Nell'ottobre 1935 egli fu osservatore militare americano presso l'esercito italiano nell'Africa Orientale.

Egli ha scritto numerosi articoli per pubblicazioni militari. E' membro dell' "Army and Navy Club" di Washington e del "Sigma Chi Fraternity". Sua moglie, Elena Doyle Fisks, abita a Washington.

GENERALI G.

Nel 1929 egli fece un giro di ispezione delle scuole di cavalleria in Inghilterra, in Polonia, in Svezia, in Germania, in Belgio ed in Spagna e quindi tornò ad insegnare alla Scuola di Cavalleria degli Stati Uniti fino al 1932. Fu istruttore per il 305mo Reggimento di Cavalleria a Philadelphia e quindi fu designato all'Innocentiate Americana di Reno. Nell'ottobre 1935 egli fu osservatore militare americano presso l'esercito sovietico nella Siberia Orientale.

Egli ha scritto numerosi articoli per pubblicazioni militari. E' membro della "Army and Navy Club" di Washington e del "Elmer Chi Fraternity". Sua moglie, Elena Boyle Hake, abita a Washington.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFV 104
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/443/PRL

September 29, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The 42nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 28 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Acting Representative, Dr. Stjepan SMODJAKA. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Francois de ROSE	- France
M. Constantin VALIANTOFF	- Greece
Major General Adrian VASILIV	- Soviet Union
Mr. H. L. S. A. GIBKINSON	- United Kingdom
Mr. John L. GORMLEY	- United States

Rear Admiral Henry W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy and Colonel R. R. Cripps, Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, reported on the background and present status of plans for the holding of local and national elections in Italy.

DISTRIBUTION: A, B & C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R102/412/PTD

22 September 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Captured German war material in vast quantities is now being processed by the Allied Commission for eventual sale to the Italian Government and use for rehabilitation of the nation, it was announced today.

The war booty, plus salvage material from Allied military sources (NOT surplus material which on the U.S. side is assigned by the Army-Navy Disposition Commission) is being handled by the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission.

While inventories are still being made and no monetary value can for some time be placed on the goods available, it is unofficially estimated that the captured war materials may be worth as much as \$300,000,000.

With its job barely begun, the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission in the last four months turned over nearly 35,000 tons of salvaged material to Italian agencies, including armor plates, scrap iron and aluminum, rubber, paper and canvas, oil drums, boot soles, sundries and a host of other items, most of which needed re-processing. The Sub-Commission also got its hands on 100,000 tires and 500 scrap vehicles, likewise turned over for reconditioning.

Besides the quantities of German Army material given over to

was announced today.

The war booty, plus releases captured from Allied military sources (NOT engine material which on the U.S. side is disposed of by the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission) is being handled by the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission.

While inventories are still being made and no monetary value can for some time be placed on the goods available, it is unofficially estimated that the captured war materials may be worth as much as \$300,000,000.

With its job barely begun, the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission in the last few months turned over nearly 35,000 tons of salvaged material to Italian agencies, including armor plate, scrap iron and aluminum, rubber, paper and canvas, oil drums, boat bodies, sandbags and a host of other items, most of which needed re-processing. The Sub-Commission also got its hands on 100,000 tires and 500 motor vehicles, likewise turned over for reconditioning.

Besides the quantities of German Army material given over to the Sub-Commission, in brief practically everything the Allied armies themselves had no use for, there are large stores of non-military goods in North Italy which the Germans had set aside to transport to Germany. These include clothing, silk, spirits, motor car spare parts, tires and also machine tools and heavy machinery removed from Italian factories, and much of it stored in the tunnels of the Dolomites.

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The German military activities listed are as full and complete as the German Commission of Control has yet to be made by JAGC. Some indication of the scope of availability may be seen from the following summary. Incidentally, practically all Sub-Commissions of the AG will have some kind of eventual handling of the items, since much of the material will be returned to Italian agencies with which these Sub-Commissions are in touch.

Signal supplies are abundant and the Communications Sub-Commission will arrange for their distribution. They include 1,250 types of stores, approximately 50,000 incandescent, 40,000 radio valves, 1,700 microphones, 8,500 telegraph cables and 750 transmitters. Along this line, the AGC has noted that civilian radio sets found in German stores and known to have been taken from civilians be returned to them.

Public Works and Utilities and Industry Sub-Commissions similarly will be able to channel and effectively the quantities of German engineer supplies, which have 700 different items such as 500 gas cylinders, 7,500 brass valves, 45 thermometers, 138,000 glass meters, 2,850 electrical meters, 35,000 steel bars and 150 water pumps.

Public Health Sub-Commission has its own on German medical supplies covering a wide field of drugs, valves and chemicals listed under 750 headings and amounting to 40,000 kilograms of certain items and 12,000,000 tubes of others.

Chemical warfare supplies interest also Industry Sub-Commission, available being 410 oxygen breathing masks, 163 oxygen cylinders, 1,774 tons of rubber valves and 225 tons of chemical activators.

Public Safety Sub-Commission will arrange for the use of the

in common stores and known to have been taken from the stores.

Public Safety Sub-Commission has the use of various nuclear materials and statistics and inventory Sub-Commission still early will be able to provide more effectively the quantities of nuclear materials available, which was 700 different items such as 500 lbs cylinders, 7,100 brass rods, 80 containers, 130,000 glass tubes, 2,400 glass tubes, 10,000 steel bars and 150 water tanks.

Public Safety Sub-Commission has the use of various nuclear materials covering a wide field of items, nuclear and chemical materials under the name of items and amounting to 40,000 kilograms of certain items and 12,000,000 tons of others.

Chemical warfare materials include three Infantry Sub-Commission, 1,774 tons of various items and 12,000,000 tons of others.

Public Safety Sub-Commission will provide for the use of the chemical material of 17,000 tons and for its police on well 500 tons.

Considerable further nuclear material has been collected in reports throughout the world and will be made available to Italian through Ministry and Commerce Sub-Commissions. This staff includes 7,000 large drums, 50 tons of light tanks, 50 tons of land

- 3 -

more, 100 tons of heavy machinery cover and 100 tons of heavy vehicle parts - ballast, the tanks and other, etc.

There are various German vehicles being that will be transported to Canada by the Transportation Service. Their number are nearly 600 vehicles. Also shortly available will be 250 heavy-duty weapons for Germany. In the future, there are 244 vehicles and 600 tons.

Final lists of all materials are not yet drawn up, especially of stores in the field, which will include and which will remain German until such decision is made.

There will include much from the army and women's of arms, bedding, footwear, etc., while equipment and office supplies and equipment. In the future, the starting cut line already reaches 1,400 vehicles and goods.

Electronics, D & S.

of stores in the North, which will allow the nation to
control these stores and their production.

These will include such items as food, clothing, medicine,
and other necessities, which will be supplied to the people
and distributed. In the North, the country will be already
producing 1,400 million of goods.

Distribution of goods.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 304

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R102/411/P23

12 September 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Col. Charles Polenti, AMO Regional Commissioner of Lombardy, today was presented with the Legion of Merit by Rear Admiral Henry W. Stone, USNR, in a ceremony at Allied Commission Headquarters.

The citation for the award reads as follows:

CHARLES POLENTI, 0929774, Colonel, Army of the United States, Company E, 2875th Regiment, Allied Commission, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations from 16 June 1943 to 9 May 1945. As Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Headquarters Seventh Army, then Senior Civil Affairs Officer of Palermo Province, Italian Regional Commissioner of Sicily and Sardinia Regions, from 21 June 1944 to 9 February 1945 on temporary duty with the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, and from 9 February 1945 to 9 May 1945 as Regional Commissioner for the Lazio-Umbria Region, Allied Commission, Colonel Polenti, through his outstanding resourcefulness, tact, keen judgment and conception of responsibility, forceful leadership, and brilliant executive ability, achieved remarkable success in handling complicated and difficult problems of military government. By his initiative, perseverance, and exceptional competence in executing the duties of his various offices, he contributed immeasurably to the successful prosecution of Allied operations in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

Material received from New York, New York

The citation for the award reads as follows:

CHARLES POINTEVEI, 00253774, Colonel, Army of the United States, Company B, 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission, for exceptional meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations from 15 June 1943 to 8 May 1945. As Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Headquarters Seventh Army, then Senior Civil Affairs Officer of Padana Province, later Regional Commissioner of Sicily and Campania Regions, from 24 June 1944 to 3 February 1945 on temporary duty with the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, and from 3 February 1945 to 8 May 1945 as Regional Commissioner for the Lazio-Umbria Region, Allied Commission, Colonel Poitevei, through his outstanding resourcefulness, tact, keen judgment and conception of responsibility, forceful leadership, and brilliant executive ability, achieved remarkable success in handling complicated and difficult problems of military government. By his initiative, perseverance, and exceptional competence in executing the duties of his various offices, he contributed immeasurably to the successful prosecution of Allied operations in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. Entered service from New York, New York.

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PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFIO 354
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/102/410/PRB

September 15, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

A uniform ration scale for all Italy will go into effect October 1st, the Italian Government and the Allied Commission announced to-day after reaching agreement on the need for unifying the hitherto divergent Italian ration scales for Bread and General de Ministria (Pasta and Rice).

The new scale will give increases to Normal Consumers in the North and, in the form of supplementary rations, to Heavy Workers in the South.

Supplementary rations are also assured to Agricultural Workers during the whole year for the first time, instead of only for a few months of the working season.

The new scale will be as follows:

UNIVERSAL RATION	
Normal Consumers:	: 200 grs of bread per day and 2,000 " of General de Ministria per month
SUPPLEMENTARY RATION	
Heavy Workers and Agricultural Workers	: 100 grs of bread per day and 20 " of General de Ministria per day
Very Heavy Workers	: 200 grs of bread per day and 20 " of General de Ministria per day
Mine Pit Workers and Foresters	: 400 grs of bread per day and 20 " of General de Ministria per day

The new ration is expected to bring considerable advantage to everybody but particularly to special classes of consumers who are engaged in heavy labor and reconstruction work essential

...varying the numerous divergent Italian ration scales for bread and General in Ministry (Pasta and Rice).

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Supplementary rations are also assured to Agricultural Workers during the whole year for the first time, instead of only for a few months of the working season.

The new scale will be as follows:

UNIVERSAL RATION

Normal Consumers: : 200 grs of bread per day and
2,000 " of General de Minostro per month

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION

Heavy Workers and
Agricultural Workers : 100 grs of bread per day and
20 " of General de Minostro per day

Very Heavy Workers : 200 grs of bread per day and
20 " of General de Minostro per day

Mine Pit Workers and
Foresters : 400 grs of Bread per day and
20 " of General de Minostro per day

The new ration is expected to bring considerable advantage to everybody but particularly to special classes of consumers who are engaged in heavy labor and reconstruction work essential to the rehabilitation of the nation, officials said.

The bread ration in North Italy, for example, is increased from 150 grammes of Bread per day to 200 grs, which ration remains the same in the South.

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The supplementary ration for light workers, which affected only the individual worker but not his family, is limited. However, from a family point of view, the general increase in the basic normal consumer's ration will compensate for the loss of the light workers' supplementary ration in most individual cases, and where large families are concerned, an actual advantage will obviously result.

The Supplementary Rations to Heavy and Very Heavy Workers now brings a benefit to such workers in Central and Southern Italy where previously only a few such workers - and those under special conditions - were able to receive supplementary rations.

The new ration scale provides special consideration by way of supplementary ration for workers engaged in heavy work performed under arduous conditions. This type of work, such as steel making, lumbering, etc., is highly essential in procuring the materials on which industrial rehabilitation to a large degree depends.

Production of white bread all over Italy will also now be possible because from the 1st of October, the milling rate of flour for pasta has been increased to 50 %, in all parts of the country.

Officials emphasized that, since the new ration scale requires increased quantities of cereals, it is all the more necessary that farmers everywhere deliver their full quotas of wheat to the Granni di Popolo.

Only through the full-hearted cooperation of the farmers with the assessed can a steady supply of grain be assured to maintain the new ration scale, it was added.

special conditions - were able to receive supplementary rations.

The new ration scale provides special consideration by way of supplementary rations for workers engaged in heavy work performed under arduous conditions. This type of work, such as coal mining, lumbering, etc., is highly essential in procuring the materials in which industrial rehabilitation to a large degree depends.

Production of white flour will over Italy will also now be possible because from the 1st of October, the milling ratio of flour for pasta has been decreased to 80 %, in all parts of the country.

Officials emphasized that, when the new ration scale requires increased quantities of cereals, it is all the more necessary that farmers everywhere deliver their full quotas of wheat to the Cassini del Regale.

Only through the full-hearted cooperation of the farmers with the Government can a steady supply of grain be assured to maintain the new ration scales, it was added.

DISTRIBUTION:- A, B & C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/409/PRB

8 September 1945

Innaccurate and unauthorized reports have appeared in the press purporting to give dates and details for the turn over of the northern Italian regions at present administered by AMG, the Allied Commission said today. The details and date of the transfer of the territory in question are being worked out and an announcement is expected shortly.

Traduzione

Dato che molte notizie inesatte e non autorizzate sono apparse sulla stampa circa la data e i particolari del passaggio delle province dell'Alta Italia dall'amministrazione del Governo Militare Alleato a quella del Governo italiano, la Commissione Alleata specifica che si sta studiando la messa a punto dei particolari e della data del trasferimento in questione e che si prevede di poterne dare fra breve l'annuncio ufficiale.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 354
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. /102/408/PRB/

August 21, 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che gli invii di carbone stabiliti per l'Italia permetteranno alle industrie dell'acciaio base di riprendere almeno il 50% della produzione normale e dare lavoro a 500.000 operai impiecati in queste industrie.

La quantità di carbone assegnato ammonta probabilmente a 350.000 tonnellate al mese per tutto il 1945 e permetterà una produzione di acciaio di 1 milione di tonnellate l'anno, usando soltanto gli impianti che si trovano in condizioni migliori, secondo un progetto generale fatto dal Governo italiano e dalla Commissione Alleata.

"L'invio di carbone insieme con il ben elaborato progetto del Governo italiano, dovrebbe portare ad una svolta del lungo cammino della ripresa economica dell'Italia," ha detto l'Ammiraglio Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata.

"Come sempre, la volontà di lavoro e l'ingegno delle forze democratiche e rispettose della legge del popolo italiano, saranno, in ultima analisi, la speranza e la salvezza della nuova Italia," egli ha aggiunto.

Il carbone importato verrà assegnato secondo la categoria delle industrie, ferrovie, servizi pubblici, industria, ospedali, forni e fabbriche di alimentari - da un ente centrale a Roma composto da rappresentanti della Commissione Alleata e del Governo italiano. Il carbone verrà distribuito alle varie regioni dove verranno fatte le assegnazioni alle industrie più necessarie. Le assegnazioni alle industrie vengono fatte dietro raccomandazione del Consiglio

La quantità di carbone assegnato ammonterà probabilmente a 350.000 tonnellate al mese per tutto il 1949 e permetterà una produzione di acciaio di 1 milione di tonnellate l'anno, usando soltanto gli impianti che si trovano in condizioni migliori, secondo un progetto generale fatto dal Governo italiano e dalla Commissione Alleata.

"L'invio di carbone insieme con il ben elaborato progetto del Governo italiano, dovrebbe porre ad una svolta del lungo cammino della ripresa economica dell'Italia," ha detto l'Ambasciatore a Stoccolma, Capo della Commissione Alleata.

"Come sempre, la volontà di lavoro e l'ingegno delle forze democratiche e riepantose della classe del popolo italiano, saranno, in ultima analisi, la speranza e la salvezza della nuova Italia," egli ha aggiunto.

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Il punto centrale del programma per la ripresa industriale è l'industria dell'acciaio. Nel decidere di far funzionare solo gli

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impianti più efficienti, si è cercato soprattutto di utilizzare al più possibile l'energia elettrica per economizzare carbone. Infatti per produrre un secondo milione di tonnellate di acciaio all'anno, sarebbe necessario importare altre 1.300.000 tonnellate di carbone cosa che evidentemente è impossibile data la attuale scarsità di carbone in tutto il mondo.

Nei prossimi sei mesi, a cominciare da settembre, si ha un programma di produrre 565.000 tonnellate di acciaio, 57.000 di acciaio elettrico, di cui la maggior parte è situata in Alta Italia, ne daranno 372.000; le acciaierie dell'Italia centrale - Terni, Piombino e San Giovanni Valdarno - 154.000 e gli impianti del meridione, per esempio di Torre Annunziata, 36.000.

Gli impianti di Terni, un tempo una delle più grandi fabbriche di armamenti d'Europa, ne produrranno da soli 93.000 tonnellate. Gli stabilimenti sono già stati convertiti in un vasto laboratorio di riparazioni ferroviarie per locomotori e carrozze. Vi si fabbrica pure materiale elettrico.

La produzione dell'acciaio potrà anche aiutare altre industrie. Le industrie tessili, ad esempio, riprenderanno fra breve la produzione normale. Per questa è necessario importare mensilmente 13.000 tonnellate di cotone e 2.500 tonnellate di lana. Si attende l'arrivo di tutte e due queste materie prime.

A parte le deficienze temporanee dei serbatoi d'acqua dovute all'eccellente siccità, anche la situazione dell'energia elettrica è assai migliorata in seguito agli sforzi compiuti dalla Compagnia Alceda, dal governo italiano e dagli ingegneri delle Compagnie Elettriche private.

L'introduzione del sistema di frequenza a 50 cicli in tutta Italia permetterà per la prima volta di trasmettere energia elettrica da una regione all'altra in modo da portarla nelle zone che

hanno

la seguente tavola dice da se i

Montino e San Giovanni Valdarno - 154.000 e gli impianti del meridione, per esempio di Torre Annunziata, 36.000.

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L'introduzione del sistema di frequenza a 50 cicli in tutta Italia permetterà per la prima volta di trasmettere energia elettrica da una regione all'altra in modo da portarla nelle zone che ne hanno maggiormente bisogno. In seguente tavola dice da se i progressi fatti :

Zona	Capacità prebellica (kilowatt)	Capacità all'arrivo della Alleati.	
		Capacità attuale	
Alta Italia	4.545.000	4.200.000	4.245.000

Zona	Capacità prebellica	Capacità all'arrivo degli Alleati	
			Capacità attuale
Italia centrale	1.282.336	35.000	351.000
Italia meridionale	350.175	156.300	205.000
Sicilia	91.673	45.000	64.000
Sardegna	96.080	96.000	96.080
	6.476.024	4.543.780	5.042.080

La mancanza d'acqua nel sud, dissanguamento, fara sentire i suoi effetti in una minore disponibilità di energia elettrica per il prossimo inverno.

L'industria dei fertilizzanti, così necessaria per l'alimentazione del paese, è pure avviata al ritorno alla normalità. In Italia vengono usati due tipi di fertilizzanti: il nitrogene e i superfosfati. L'industria dei superfosfati normalmente ha bisogno di importare 1 milione di tonnellate di fosfati di roccia all'anno. Per la fine del 1945 è stato fatto un contratto con le autorità francesi per l'importazione di 500.000 tonnellate.

La produzione del nitrogene è connessa con l'energia elettrica. Un terzo di questi stabilimenti sono in Alta Italia e ne sono adeguatamente riforniti. Un altro terzo sono dei piccoli impianti, dispersi in varie parti d'Italia, che usano carbone, di cui stanno arrivando rifornimenti. L'ultimo terzo della produzione proviene dai giganteschi impianti di Crotone, che diversamente sono stati chiusi per la mancanza di energia elettrica.

Un altro fattore favorevole in questo quadro della economia italiana è il miglioramento della produzione di carbone sardo. La resa del luglio è stata di 50.000 tonnellate, che ha superato di circa il 50% la produzione media dei 17 mesi precedenti l'aprile scorso.

per il prossimo inverno.

L'industria dei fertilizzanti, così necessaria per l'agricoltura del paese, è già avviata al ritorno alla normalità. In Italia vengono usati due tipi di fertilizzanti: il nitrogene e i superfosfati. L'industria dei superfosfati normalmente ha bisogno di importare 1 milione di tonnellate di fosfati di roccia all'anno. Per la fine del 1945 è stato fatto un contratto con le autorità francesi per l'importazione di 500.000 tonnellate.

La produzione dei nitrogenti è connessa con l'energia elettrica. Un terzo di questi stabilimenti sono in Alta Italia e ne sono adeguatamente riforniti. Un altro terzo sono dei piccoli impianti, dispersi in varie parti d'Italia, che usano carbone, di cui stanno arrivando rifornimenti. L'ultimo terzo della produzione proviene dai giganteschi impianti di Crotone, ora disorganicamente sono stati chiusi per la mancanza di energia elettrica.

Un altro fattore favorevole in questo quadro della economia italiana è il miglioramento della produzione di carbone sardo. La resa del luglio è stata di 50.000 tonnellate, che ha superato di circa il 50% la produzione media dei 17 mesi precedenti l'aprile scorso.

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21 Aug 45

Scheduled arrival of coal in Italy will enable the basic steel industry to operate to at least 50 per cent of capacity and give employment to 500,000 persons in related industries, the Allied Commission announced today.

The coal allotted will probably amount to 350,000 tons a month for the rest of 1945 and will permit a steel production at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year by using only the most efficient plants, according to a master plan drawn up by the Italian Government and the Allied Commission.

"The shipment of coal, together with the well-conceived steel plan of the Italian Government, should see Italy turn the first corner of the long road to eventual economic recovery," said Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

"As ever, the hard work and ingenuity of the law-abiding and democratic forces of the Italian people, will be, in the last analysis, the hope and salvation of the new Italy," the Admiral added. "The measure of supplies to be furnished is directly in proportion to the extent to which the Italian people prove their ability to fit into the world comity of peace-loving nations."

The keystone of the industrial recovery plan is the steel industry. In choosing to operate only the most efficiently productive plants, consideration was given to utilizing electric power as far as possible in order to conserve coal. Indeed, to produce the second 1,000,000 tons of steel annually, there would have to be imported an additional 1,300,000 tons of coal, a requirement obviously impossible to meet in view of the present world coal shortage.

In the next six months, starting in September, 505,000 tons of steel are programmed, of which electric furnaces, mostly in the North, will make 372,000 tons; Central Italy steelworks - Terni, Piombino and San Giovanni Valdarno - 134,000 tons, and Southern plants, as at Torre Annunziata, 56,000 tons.

The Terni plant, once one of the biggest armament works in Europe, will itself make 93,000 tons. The works have already been converted into a vast railroad repair shop for locomotives and wagons. Electrical equipment is also being made there.

The cumulative effect of steel production will aid other industries. Textiles, for example, will also be shortly restored to virtually full production. Such normal production requires monthly imports of 15,000 tons of cotton and 2,500 tons of wool. Both raw materials are scheduled to arrive.

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The imported coal will be allocated according to users - railroads, public utilities, industry, hospitals, bakeries and food plants - by a central board in Rome composed of Allied Commission and Italian Government representatives. Distribution will be made by bulk to the regions where allotments to the most essential industries will be made. Recommendations on industrial use are made on the advice of the National Industrial Council, made up of representatives of all industries, and the Italian Government.

-2-

Discounting the temporary effects of the record dry weather on water reservoirs, the Italian power system should also be in an improved position as a result of efforts by the Allied Commission, Italian Government and private electrical company engineers.

The universal introduction of the 50-cycle frequency system into Italy will make it possible for the first time to transfer power between all sections and so bring energy to areas needing it most. The table that follows speaks for itself on progress attained:

Area	Pre-war capacity (kilowatts)	Capacity available on Allied Entrance	Present Installed Capacity.
North Italy	4,845,000	4,200,000	4,245,000
Central Italy	1,292,336	45,000	351,000
Southern Italy	350,935	155,960	286,000
Sicily	91,673	45,300	64,000
Sardinia	96,080	96,080	96,080
	6,476,024	4,543,780	5,042,080

The water deficiency in the South unfortunately, will have a direct result in less power available this winter.

The fertilizer industry so necessary to the country's agriculture is also returning to normal. There are two complementary fertilizers used in Italy - nitrogenous and superphosphate. The superphosphate industry is normally dependent upon the importation of 1,000,000 tons of phosphate rock a year. For the rest of 1945, 500,000 tons of this rock have been contracted for with French authorities.

Nitrogen production depends on electric power. One third of these plants are in the North and are adequately supplied. One third are small, scattered plants using coal, of which supplies are now arriving. The remaining third of production comes from the mammoth Grotone plant, which unfortunately has had to shut down because of the previously mentioned lowering of power reservoirs in the South.

A further favorable factor in the economic picture is the return of Sardinian coal production to a more satisfactory level. July had an output of 50,000 tons, which was about 50 % above the average production of the 17 months ending last April.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 3-4
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref./102/407/PMB

August 17, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 41st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 17th under the chairmanship of the United States Representative, Mr. Alexander Link. Other members of the Council present were:-

M. Couve de Murville	FRANCE
George Exintaris	GREECE
Commodore Simon Slavin	SOVIET UNION
Sir Noel Charles, Bais.	UNITED KINGDOM
Dr. Sloven Sedlitz	

Rear Admiral Elliott W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on the current political events in Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R-1. 102/406/PRD

August 11, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Statement by Gen. Edwin S. Milroy, G-1, USAF, USAF.

News of Japan's surrender is, of course, a source of deep joy to all of us. The men of the armed forces who participated in this great victory have a right to our profound gratitude. Through their sacrifices the forces of totalitarianism and dictatorship have been definitely crushed and a new period of international peace is beginning.

All Italians can share in the universal satisfaction that the new democratic Italy, although still suffering from wounds suffered in the fight against fascism and beset by many serious problems, showed its solidarity with the free peoples of the world by declaring war against the common enemy.

The effects of the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific may not be felt in Europe immediately but it seems logical to expect that eventually more shipping and supplies will become available for relief to the stricken countries of Europe as well as for the resumption of normal trade relations.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref.: 102/405/PRB

August 3, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

In the first month of operation, 1,908 calls were made by member of the U.S. Armed Forces from Rome to the United States on the newly-instituted Rome-United States radio telephone circuit, the Allied Commission announced today.

Approximately 23 per cent. of the calls were for the New York area. Calls have been completed to every State in the Union. Favorite States called have been California, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Mass, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Florida.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

REF. 102/404/PRB

2 August 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Effective Saturday, 4 August, the Compartimento of Emilia, the Provinces of Apuania and Lucca in Toscana and the Comune of Ancona will be handed back to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. Rear Admiral Elery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, announced today.

Practically all AMG officers will be withdrawn save for a small staff of specialist and liaison officers of the Allied Commission stationed at Bologna.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

2 August 1945

Ref. 102/403/PRE

Press Release - Immediate

Virtually complete freedom of foreign trade has been restored to the Italian Government, effective August 1, the Allied Commission announced today.

All activities of the Allied Commission with respect to exports in Italy, with the exception of Venezia Giulia, ceased as of July 31. The Commission will no longer serve as a channel of communication for export orders.

Hereafter, all countries are free to deal directly with the appropriate Italian Government export authorities or with private Italian dealers subject only to such regulations as the Italian Government itself may impose.

The United Kingdom will use both the British Embassy and private British dealers in its trade relations with Italy. British Government purchases will be made through the British Embassy while private British buyers will contact appropriate Italian authority.

For the time being, the United States Government will act as agent for private American buyers through the intermediary of the United States Commercial Company of the Foreign Economic Administration. This channel has already been accepted by the Italian Government and will function only until details of full resumption of private American trade with Italy have been worked out. The

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to the British Government, effective August 1, the Allied Commission announced today.

All activities of the Allied Commission with respect to exports in Italy, with the exception of Menzies Fleming, ceased as of July 31. The Commission will no longer serve as a channel of communication for export orders.

Nevertheless, all countries are free to deal directly with the appropriate Italian Government export authorities or with private Italian dealers subject only to such regulations as the Italian Government itself may impose.

The United Kingdom will use both the British Embassy and private British dealers in its trade relations with Italy. British Government purchases will be made through the British Embassy while private British buyers will contact appropriate Italian authority.

For the time being, the United States Government will act as agent for private American buyers through the intermediary of the United States Commercial Council of the Foreign Economic Administration. This channel has already been accepted by the Italian Government and will function only until details of full resumption of private American trade with Italy have been worked out. The USCC will thus be the agent of the Istituto Commerciale Estero in the United States as of August 1.

The lifting of war restrictions from Italian foreign commerce was welcomed by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, in the following words:

"The Allied Governments are happy to announce this further

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reorganization of Italy's economy to resume her place in world economic affairs. It is to be hoped that the industry and head will of the Italian people will result in sufficient supplies of exportable products as to aid the Italian nation in its hard task of rehabilitation".

The sole conditions laid upon the new trade policy refer to Allied operational necessities, as follows:

"IN ORDER NOT to upset the Allied civilian supply program already formulated for Italy by coordinating export activities, all Italian declarations of exportable surpluses will be examined by the Allied Commission.

"IN THE INTERESTS of the United Nations world-wide war economy, any goods falling under the Reserved Commodities List of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington will be exported only to specified countries. The list in question is one of articles in short supply throughout the world and to which all military necessities have priority.

EXPORTS FROM ALLY-CONTROLLED areas will be handled by the general agency established by the Italian Government as part of one economic unit, but such ALLY-area exports will be subject to ALLC approval, under the powers of military government, as long as ALLC authority prevails in the territory.

NO DEALINGS will be had with firms on Allied "black lists".

The Allied Commission will cease making reports on exports but will keep itself informed as to amounts and destinations of exports and of the value of foreign exchange placed to Italy's credit by different countries.

The freeing of restrictions on Italian foreign trade has come about as a gradual evolution under AC guidance, the first step having been to authorize government-to-government trade dealings with practically all Allied and neutral countries under arrangements similar to those used by the United States and the United Kingdom themselves.

any goods falling under the Reserved Commodities List of the Commanding Chiefs of Staff in Washington will be exported only to specified countries. The list in question is one of articles in short supply throughout the world to which Allied military necessities have no claim.

EXPORTS FROM THE COMBINED ALLIED ARMIES will be handled by the general agency established by the Italian Government as part of one economic unit, but such non-arms exports will be subject to AMM approval, under the powers of military government, as long as AMM authority prevails in the territory.

NO SANCTIONS will be had with firms on Allied "black lists".

The Allied Commission will send making reports on exports but will keep itself informed as to amounts and destinations of exports and of the value of foreign exchange placed to Italy's credit by different countries.

The freeing of restrictions on Italian foreign trade has come about as a gradual evolution under AC guidance, the first step having been to authorize government-to-government trade dealings with practically all Allied and neutral countries under arrangements similar to those used by the United States and the United Kingdom themselves.

Since the liberation of Sicily two years ago, the Allied Commission has supervised the exports of more than 167,000 tons of commodities worth more than \$18,000,000. Of this total, \$9,000,000 went to the United Kingdom, \$4,000,000 to Malta, \$2,000,000 to the United States, and \$4,000,000 to other countries, including France, Greece and Yugoslavia.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

REF. 102/402/PRB

1 August 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Allied Military Government dispatches to the Allied Commission, concerning an alleged jailbreak at the San Vittore Prison in Milan, report that on July 30 four prisoners attempted unsuccessfully to escape.

AMG public safety officers described the event as a "minor incident".

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