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R26/TB25/PRB

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No.25
22 Sep 1945

POLITICAL

"Calamitosus est animus
futuri anxius."
Seneca

Anxiety has been the feeling prevalent in this last week's press. Everybody is awaiting, in a kind of fever, the results of the London meeting. Every newspaper seems to have a special correspondent in London, who sends in news and rumors daily. Headlines are being written in block letters and high sounding words are used, but not much concrete is said. Comments are vague, except for the fact that all parties - the Communists alone abstaining - ardently hope that the matter of the Italian Northeastern frontier will be settled so as not to give way to Tito's claims. The question of the Italian colonies has also given vent to a spate of comments. Valiani, in AZIONE, pointed out that Italian Socialists have always been opposed to imperialism and the old-fashioned way of colonization, and suggests that this would be a good time to overhaul the whole problem of colonies, Italian or others, and make a fresh start, doing away with exploitation. Italy should realize that her colonies have been profitable to only a few and that the results of fifty years of efforts have not been proportional to the expenditure of money and labour. Sforza, interviewed on the matter, said that whoever does not foresee the imminent awakening of the Arab world must be utterly blind. TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO continued the argument which had been taken up last week by RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE and said that it cannot be forgotten that Italian pre-fascist colonies were occupied with the consent of other powers and never were a menace to anybody.

The question of Italy's Northeastern border was primarily the chief source of comment. IL POPOLO, the Christian Democrat [illegible] expounded De Gasperi's statement, that Italy is ready to [illegible] that no

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fascism. "However," he said, "we shall not go to London with the mental attitude of one who begs for indulgence; the Morgen line is exclusively a military line which can satisfy neither Italians nor Yugoslavs." He added that Italy hopes to obtain the co-operation of every victorious country and that justice is the only possible foundation for peace. After De Gasperi's first speech at the London Conference, 'O'ENTO pointed out that Italian public opinion was bound to be hurt by the fact that the Italian delegation had to speak in the presence of the Yugoslavs, but had to retire when it was the Yugoslavs' turn to speak. 'O'ENTO said bitterly that, though the war is over, the world has as yet no peace, because non of the promises made during the war have been kept.

UNITA, in open opposition to the rest of the press, declared that Italian Communists will always resist against those who might want to use them as a pawn in an international anti-Soviet intrigue. UNITA accused the British press of being anti-Russian in its comments on the London meeting, and Anglo-American news agencies of releasing lies against the USSR. It accused the Italian press of servility for repeating these lies. UNITA has also had a series of carping articles against the Allies. It blamed Brig.d.E. Dunlop for "incomprehension" in the matter of the Schio slaughter, the Allies for an allegedly anti-democratic attitude in dealing in matters which do not concern them directly. It made a violent attack against the Allied authorities in Naples for dismissing Italian workers in order to give work to German prisoners, thus causing discontent and not a few incidents in the town.

Council of Ministers.

Parri held his regular press conference on 17 September. He pointed out that Italy did not wait for the end of the war to change her front as other countries have done. On the Schio trials, he said that such events put Italy in a very sad position because Italians cannot but recognise the unfortunate repercussions of such deeds. Speaking about the elections, he said that they may have to be postponed by a few weeks as the Government is determined to solve the problem of public order.

Nenni, speaking in Bologna, said that the elections for the Constituente may be held either during the winter or at the beginning of Spring, hedging from his previous position of holding the Constituente by the end of the year. Meanwhile, the first meeting of the Consulta should be held about the 25th, it was decided during the Council of Ministers meeting on the 19th. The

/ Consulta

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Consulta patently cannot replace the Costituente, wrote ITALIA LIBERA, but it is, however, one step forward towards democratic retirel of the country. The Action Party paper went on to say that the Consulteri should take the oath to the country and not to the king; that the Consulta should hold public meetings; that all its members should have the right to question the Government on any subject whatsoever and to receive an answer to their questions. Other items discussed by the Council were the handing over to the Ministry of Finance the task of confiscation of Fascist profits; allotment of three and a half billion lire to the Ministry of Post-War Relief, and approval of five and a half billion lire for repairs by the Ministry of Public Works.

Anti-Climax.

On the 20th, a Reuter report announced that the Big Five foreign Ministers had charged their deputies to study the possibility of fixing a demarcation line between Italy and Yugoslavia based on ethnic considerations so as to leave the least possible number of inhabitants under foreign administration, and to study the conditions which would insure an international regime of the port of Trieste by which this port would be used by both Italy and Yugoslavia as well as by the nations of Central Europe. The Italian mission in London was reported to have accepted this line of conduct. ITALIA NUOVA pointed out that it must be very difficult, not to say impossible, to mark an ethnic line in a region such as Venezia Giulia where Italian and Slav populations are mixed up together. ITALIA NUOVA also wondered whether the commission which will be sent to study the possible ethnic line on the spot, will study the country as far as Fiume.

GORIZIA HOT SPOT

Behind the current news of negotiations for an Italian peace treaty and adjudication of the Venezia-Giulia dispute lies an interesting tale, according to Lieut. Col. J.C. Smuts (D), Area Commissioner of Gorizia, which is regarded as the most delicate area in the region on account of the patent fact that it is more wholly Slovene than either of the other Venezia-Giulia areas, those of Pola and Trieste. The Slovenes, as everybody now knows who has been reading the newspapers, are simply not cooperating in carrying out A.M.G General Order 11, which asks for representation in local government. All Slovene representatives on various

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In short, the CLNs of the Gorizia area, some 18, have thus had to become practically entire governments in themselves except where there are Italian officials, that is to say, in the localities where Italian population strength has permitted the appointment of Italian officials. That the Slovene non-cooperation or passive resistance, openly discussed in the Venezia-Giulia press, is impending the work of AMG, there can be no question.

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though, to date, without too serious results. Food had already been issued in August so that local Slovene cooperation in the matter of distributing the ration has not been tested as yet. The non-cooperation started 8 September.

Power and light apparently do not seem to have been interfered with since most of these companies are Italian-run. Public safety is still being handled entirely by Allied soldiers - British military police and men of the U.S. 88th Division. There is no public health hazard, thankfully enough. The matter of school teachers is being watched carefully: will they teach in the Slovene schools or decline to do so?

Gorizia is the northern part of Venezia-Giulia and is estimated to have 110,000 residents, of whom 50,000 are Slovene and 30,000 Italian. The hilly country of the Isonzo Valley and the southeast portion of the area are Slovene almost solidly while the southwest section is mostly Italian. The city itself is some 35,000 to 40,000. The Slovene population is farming stock, working on small tracts. Many Italians are middle-class people, professional, artisan and business. In Gorizia city is one cotton mill, which employed 3,000 before the war, but now operates at low ebb because of lack of raw materials. There are also two iron foundries, brick and tile works and several saw mills and furniture factories in the vicinity. Economic activity, in general, is dormant.

A pretty problem in cooperation will be posed the Slovenes shortly by Col.Smuts who is trying to help rebuild before winter approximately 1,500 dwellings which the Germans burned down. It is expected that local materials will be found but the pressing problem of the moment is transport, 30 vehicles being needed. An attempt is being made to obtain them from a vehicle park in the area under control of AFHQ. The Colonel plans to dump all raw materials in the center of each affected village and, in effect, say to the villagers: Here is the stuff; will you help to help yourselves?

ECONOMIC FRONT

When and if the full supply program for Italy goes through and the requested materials for industry and railroads arrive, it has been predicted that 85 per cent. of full employment in Italy may again be achieved. Depending on the imponderables of the situation, that happy state would then arrive in

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ECONOMIC FRONT

When and if the full supply program for Italy goes through and the requested materials for industry and railroads arrive, it has been predicted that 85 per cent. of full employment in Italy may again be achieved. Depending on the imponderables of the situation, that happy state would then arrive in two years. Among this topic, Mr.C.T. Keeny, head of the UNRRA Mission to Italy, is leaving for the States to discuss the UNRRA supply program. He is being closely briefed by A.C.

The wheat pressing report this week has a new angle - wheat smuggling. Not completely verified reports indicate something amiss in Alessandria Province, in Piemonte, where persons unknown are taking wheat over the French and Swiss borders to exchange for goods. This means treks through the mountains and even stealthy voyages across the mine-strewn Gulf of Genoa. Italian Army troops as well as the CC.RR. and customs guards a-

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AC WEEKLY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No. 24
15 Sep 1945

POLITICAL

"Der Weg zur Ruhe geht nur durch das Gebiet der allumfassenden Taetigkeit."

Novalis.

A very dull week on the whole. The Rome press has been chiefly concerned with rumors about the possible decisions which will be taken at the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the five big powers on the terms of the peace treaty with Italy. In one of AVANTI's leading articles, Nenni said that, though it is evidently true that Italy must take her share of responsibility for letting Fascism lead her into war, nevertheless it is to be hoped that her efforts on the side of the United Nations will not be forgotten. Nenni did not seem to mind the Greek claims on the Dodecanese but thought that the logical solution of the Venezia Giulia problem would be for both sides to recognise the "obvious" facts, that is, that while the hinterland is Slav, the cities on the west coast of Istria are Italian. Nenni believed that it would be possible to work out a reasonable boundary and again suggested that Trieste might be made an international port.

The leader of the Communist party, Togliatti, wrote in UNITA that public opinion is still rather confused and that is due, in part, to the disquieting information - often false - received from abroad. Italy will have a just peace, said Togliatti, only if she is able to free herself from the remains of nationalism and imperialism which still encourage foreign reactionary groups to attempt to strengthen internal reaction. However, during his weekly press conference which he held on 7 September, Prime Minister Parri assured the country that Italy's peace would not be a punitive one, though it would not be one of

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During the same press conference the President of the Council spoke also about the unemployment problem and stated that, in spite of the fact that by November the number of unemployed would be increased by those numerous workers who are at present paid by their employees though not actually working, these masses would probably not be as large as was at present feared. Answering ITALIA NUOVA's attack (see last week's bul-

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letin), Parri said that he had no intention of setting any limit at criticism made against him or his Government, but that these limits must merely be dictated by a "sense of responsibility and tact". This statement offered Enzo Selvaggi, in the next day's ITALIA NUOVA, the occasion of pointing out the difference between the stenographic report of the press conference in which Parri is said to see no objection to "unlimited" criticism in the press, and the first-hand account according to which criticism must be "limited".

Council meeting.

The Council met on the 12th and studied the possibility of speeding up administrative elections. It will meet again in about ten days to decide whether these elections will take place progressively or whether they will be held simultaneously all over the country. Nenni expressed the opinion that it would probably be possible to hold them towards the end of November throughout Italy. At the same meeting of the Council of Ministers matters of internal administration were approved, such as allotment of a hundred million lire to the Italian Red Cross (which also has to look after relief to veterans) and allotment of a further billion lire to the Ministry of Agriculture for repairs to public works damaged by the war.

On the 9th the Action party held a meeting at the Brancaccio. After Cianca's speech on Italian political problems two years after the Armistice, Parri stated that "freedom of propaganda and opinion must be granted to everybody, monarchists included". Naturally, these last two words aroused ITALIA NUOVA's indignation; Menippo said that " liberty and democracy are not things which Parri can give away".

Several other matters got play in the press. The execution of Bellomo, which took place on the 11th, brought strong criticism from both leftist and rightist parties. A rumor that the King of Italy was about to abdicate was immediately denied by the press office of the Presidency. At the same time the second anniversary of the "flight of the King from Rome" provided a subject for criticism, particularly from the Republicans who insisted on the necessity, for the good of the country, of doing away with monarchy.

Rumors from Washington and London, according to which Italy may possibly be deprived of all or part of her colonies, have met with indignant protests, mostly based on the "Leit-mo-

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Rumors from Washington and London, according to which Italy may possibly be deprived of all or part of her colonies, have met with indignant protests, mostly based on the "fait-motif" that African territories which have been cultivated and civilized through Italian money and Italian labor, should be left to Italy, and that Italy needs her colonies in order to allow Italians to emigrate. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE said that the Allies should keep in mind that, after all, Italy occupied Eritrea and Somaliland with the full consent of Great Britain, or rather, following Great Britain's request, and asked if it were logical to believe that the motives which made Great Britain ask for Italian cooperation have ceased to exist.

/ Indications

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Indications of an increasing separatist movement in Alto Adige has caused comment. The organ of the Labor Democrat party, RICOSTRUZIONE, deplored the fact that the local C.L.N. does nothing to persuade the population that it should be Italian and holds Fascism responsible for this. TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO said that Italy insists on wanting at all costs to keep that bit of Northern Italy which is decidedly German for a matter of frontiers; it is not possible, for Italy, says the paper, to abandon the Brenner line; this would, it is true, rectify an ethnic error, but would on the other hand be a serious political mistake.

SCRAP AND SURPLUS

The long and short of it, the experts say, is that the Italian Government will reap a bonanza out of the fact the war in the Far East ended as fast as it did. American Army units were refurbishing their equipment prior to redeployment to the Japanese battle zone and no hard-headed G-4 was going to leave anything behind that could be used and shipped. Now in the European theater there is already a pool of more than five billion dollars' worth of equipment declared surplus and since many organizations still have not had time to prepare their lists for TOUSA, who certifies the surplus, the amount of available material is expected to increase substantially. All this leads to the news that 15 September the first Italian catalogue of the Rome office of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission is available.

Meticulously the catalogue, the first of a series, describes every item from typewriters and vehicles to innumerable gadgets, lists a unit price in dollars, and then fixes goods by lots, with the lot price being the simple addition of all the unit prices in the lot. In this manner, of course, the ANLC protects itself from having to act as a retailer to any stray customer who might want a pair of shoes or one lamp bulb. American Governmental agencies get first crack at the goods, the agencies including FEA which acts as a procuring agency for the AC and UNRRA, though the latter may shortly be given the right to buy in its own name. The priority list roughly then names the Italian Government, Allied Governments and, lastly, individuals of sound financial capacity. Payment is made in dollar consideration, though the Italian Government payment is naturally a matter of bookkeeping. Sales are made only after a 30-day waiting period to avoid fly-by-night speculators from reap-

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In the Economic Section, Mr.Albert E. Dickens, U.S. civilian, has been studying the problem preparatory to the Section's probable early establishment of a unit to act as liaison between the ANLC and the AC whose Sub-Commissions are actively in the market to get needed materials, especially for industry. The unit also would have the function of knowing all availabilities and of so informing the Requisition Division, since it is basic policy that surplus materials should be substituted wherever possible for all items now being procured through the Requi-

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sition Division by FLA. In this manner, considerable of the $ 150,000,000 "troop pay" credit and the $ 100,000,000 former Lend-lease credit can be used here in Italy and thus save shipping costs by buying on the spot, a trade advantage no one is going to overlook. The AC's first contacts with ANLC are resulting in 40,000 second-hand tires and 20,000 tons of trucks being made available to the Italian Government and industry.

British side.

The British side of Army surplus is also now being worked out, with present indications being that the British system will be considerably simpler than the American one. As Brigadier D.L. Anderson put it, it costs too much to take the stuff home and there are not enough products in Italy to exchange. He said that to get a ton of scrap steel to the dockside at Naples, ready for shipment to England, would cost 7 pounds, with further shipping and handling charges in Great Britain raising the final cost to probably 10 pounds while such scrap handling costs in the British Isles are only three of four pounds. As with American stores, there are no accurate figures on quantities, although British engineer stores alone recently ran as high as 250,000 tons. Likewise, the brigadier said he believed, it would be much more economical for the Italians to use material in derelict vehicles as scrap to make new ones which would be more efficient machines and so burn less gasoline and oil and provide many more jobs rather than repair the broken-down vehicles which, in the end, would burn an uneconomic amount of fuel.

These advantages now accruing to Italy from the Allied side - this theater had a million Allied soldiers with their equipment and supplies at one time, with most of the latter still here - are multiplied by the availability of captured German Army material, of which there are also vast amounts now being finally tabulated and the lists turned over to the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission. With its job barely begun, this Sub-Commission in the last four months turned over nearly 35,000 tons of salvaged material to Italian agencies, including armor plate, scrap iron and aluminium, rubber, paper and canvas, oil drums, boot soles, 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 scrap vehicles, likewise turned over for reconditioning.

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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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German stores.

The German military material lists are so full and complicated that no accurate compilation of totals has yet to be made but some indication of the scope of availability may be had from the following examples. (5th Army has been the compilative agency for AFHQ.) Incidentally, practically all Sub-Commissions of the AC will have some hand in 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 can hardly wait to get its hands on them. They include 1,250 types of stores, comprising, 80,000 insulators, 40,000 radio valves, 1,700 switchboards, 6,500 telegraph poles and 750 transmitters. Along this line, the AFHQ has ruled that civilian radio sets found in German stores and known to have been taken from Italian civilians be returned to them. That will be a nice one to untangle.

Public Works and Utilities and Industry Sub-Commissions similarly will be able to channel most effectively the quantities of German engineer supplies, which have 700 different items such as 500 gas cylinders, 7,900 brass rods, 40 generators, 138,000 glass plates, 2,850 electric motors, 99,000 steel bars and 150 water pumps. Public Health Sub-Commission has its eye on German medical supplies covering a wide field of drugs, salves 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 490 oxigen breathing masks, 163 oxygen cylinders, 1,774 tons of rubber gloves and 625 tons of charcoal activators. Public Safety Sub-Commission will be thankful for the ordnance material of 57,000 small arms for its police as well as 900 binoculars. Considerable German salvage material has been collected in depots throughout the North and will be made available to Italians through Industry and Commerce Sub-Commissions. This stuff includes 7,000 large drums, 50 tons of light ferrous scrap, 50 tons of lead dross, 100 tons of scrap battery cases and 341 tons of scrap vehicle parts - bodies, gas tanks, car cabs, etc.

There are various German vehicle dumps that will be inspected in detail by the Transportation Sub-Commission. Near Rimini are nearly 600 vehicles. Also shortly available will be 658 horsedrawn wagons for farmers. In the Bolzani area are 314 lorries and 600 cars. In fact, final lists of all materials are not yet drawn up, especially of stores as yet not inventoried in

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There are various German vehicle dumps that will be inspected in detail by the Transportation Sub-Commission. Near Rimini are nearly 600 vehicles. Also shortly available will be 658 horsedrawn wagons for farmers. In the Bolzani area are 814 lorries and 600 cars. In fact, final lists of all materials are not yet drawn up, especially of stores as yet not inventoried in the North, which AFHQ will allocate and which will remain frozen until such decision is made. This will include such items as men's and women's clothing, bedding, footwear, stationary, radio equipment and office supplies and equipment. In one dump alone, the sorting out has already produced 1,406 quintals of goods. To conclude, what the War Disposal Sub-Commission needs is a first-class junk man from Brooklyn.

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MORE ECONOMICS

Brigadier D.L. Anderson, Deputy Vice President of the Economic Section, who, to the regret of all of us, will shortly be leaving the Commission after doing a most effective job here in stimulating Italian production, reports, after a swing through the North, that Italian heavy industry is definitely getting back on its feet. Coal and materials are arriving and are being put to immediate use. In Turin the Fiat works, where 11,000 are employed, are a good example, the Brigadier said, production now being about 30 vehicles a day - three- and seven-tonners and the little Fiat runabout car. It is hoped to step up the monthly output shortly to 1,000 for September and soon thereafter to 3,000 a month, which would be exactly half of the pre-war normal production. Biggest handicap at the moment is the supply of tires, a problem now being tackled with a hope to obtain some satisfaction from military sources in the shape of 40,000 second-hand tires. Further, and even more important in the long run, the American synthetic rubber process may shortly be available to Italian industry.

Brigadier Anderson also paid a flying visit to Trieste where he sat as chairman for the last time of the Joint Allied-Yugoslav Economic Committee. There are no striking economic problems on this front, it was indicated; rather a mild sort of freeze, with little actual trade to superwise, although an agreement has been reached whereby currency may now be transferred across the Morgan Line. Brigadier Ritchie of 13th Corps has taken over the chair of the Economic Committee.

Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section, has returned from his trips to London and Washington with some clarification of the previously confused supply picture for Italy. The British supply agencies in London have agreed on certain commitments for Italy while in the U.S., the end of Lend-Lease will not mean the end of the $ 100,000,000 Lend-Lease credit to Italy, since FEA will take over.

The general was concerned with the scarcity of adequate civilian personnel to take over AC's economic mission after this command winds up. He is planning steps to insure further coordination and organization of the AC's civilian staff. General McKinley also reported, anent Venezia-Giulia, that that area was still a military responsibility to oversee this program.

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The wheat amassing, as of 10 September, had mounted a 53 per cent. of the 1,304,000-ton goal or 693,900 tons collected. Italian Government collections were 58 per cent. while AMG-supervised amassing still lagged behind at 50 per cent. Coincident with this news, announcement will be made in a few days of the official details of the new uniform ration scale for all Italy. As previously reported, normal consumers everywhere will get 200 grams of bread and 2,000 of "generi di minestra" (pasta and rice) a month. Heavy workers and agricul-

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tural workers, the latter for the first time as a year-long proposition, will get supplements of 100 grams of bread and 20 grams of generi di minestra a day. Very heavy workers will get an extra 200 grams of bread and 20 grams of generi a day. As both an inducement and a reward, coal miners and foresters will get a supplementary 400 grams of bread and 20 grams of generi a day, in order to help spur the production of fuel now so essential to Italian reconstruction.

The Advisory Committees for Electric Power set up by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission have been proving their worth in real coordination and joint action in the rehabilitation of the key power industry. The North Italy committee reports an urgent need for copper conductors and mica while indicating an increasing industrial load but also, unfortunately, a sharply increasing domestic consumption for cooking and heating. In fact, the latter in some places has already exceeded the normal winter peak, pointing up again the dire lack of fuel. In Sicily, the power committee's latest minutes sound like the reports on Sicilian wheat amassing. The rationing system put in last April to meet the shortage of power electricity has failed because of lack of enforcement. Power demand was met by drawing more water out of the reservoirs, with the result that, unless there are heavy rains, the reservoirs will be virtually empty any day now. That is, unless the rationing rules are enforced, a consummation apparently not in the Sicilian scheme of things.

UNRRA, picking up steam and AC responsibilities slowly as it gets more money and authority, is asking for personnel. It has approached AC for officers and there have been some discussions, but nothing definite, on posting of officers to UNRRA.

ODDS AND ENDS

More candidates for the decoration parades which have been held on Saturdays at AC headquarters in recent weeks have come through: Bronze Stars have been awarded to Major Robert W. Hill, T/5 Guy V. D'Alec, Technical Sergt. Louie B. Groce, Capt.Alva A.Simpson, Major Earl A.Heassler, Major Francis P. Hoelscher, Cpl.Vasco Ciardella, T/4 Joseph P.Latella and First Lieut.Frank J. Amoruso while the Legion of Merit will go to Capt.Richard E. Bullock, Lieut.Col.Edward C.King, and Lieut.Col. John McSweeney... Land Forces Sub-Commission reports progress on plans for demobilization in the Italian Army, the Class of 1917 being slated for civilian ranks in October, the Class of

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and small, throughout Lombardia and Venezia Regions and that, for example, for one ministry alone, archives unearthed to date run to more than 5,000 chests; the importance and magnitude of the task cannot be over-estimated since possession of proper records will immeasurably help the planning and administration necessary to an effective rehabilitation of the Italian nation... Lieut.Col.S.H.White (E) has been appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Civil Affairs Section... Copies of the Public Relations Branch's "Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy" will shortly be available to all officers, EM, OR and Allied civilians in field and headquarters through the agencies of the 2675 Regiment and G1 (E)... Effective at 2 a.m., 16 September, all clocks will be put back one hour to go on winter time... Major Harold V.Reilly, AMG Livorno Commissioner, has a good report on the results of a system of check points, road blocks and roving patrols established in the Livorno area by CC.RR., CPs, other Italian police and mechanics of U.S. Ordnance and British R.E.M.E. units: In one month 330 persons were picked up for questioning, including four counterfeiters with more than 5 million lire forged currency, five fleeing burglars, four fugitive Fascist Republican officers, two escaped German PCWs, and 50 smaller fry with criminal bent, while recovered were one stolen truck, three passenger cars and literally tons of army tires, tubes, batteries; accessories, blankets, cigarets, clothing, food, tools, gasoline, motor oil and diesel oil... Size of proposed liaison groups to be left in the North after the turnover will probably be reduced, with the exception of public safety officers, as a result of recent discussions between AFHQ and AC... U.S.enlisted men's promotion boards have made 100 new corporals in the AC... Officer promotions are still up in the air as a result of insistence by higher command that recommended officers sign up statements that they will stay in service for the duration plus six months... There are more telegraph circuits in Italy now than before the war, the Communications Sub-Commission reports... Public Health Sub-Commission reports 12 cases of bubonic plague at Taranto, all off one ship, of whom four have died; proper steps have been taken ... Brigadier T.Carr, Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section, on returning from a Northern trip, says the public safety situation is somewhat better but that the problem of rearming the CC.RR., many of whom still have obsolete arms,is still acute... AC will lose 529 EM by 20 September while PCOSH is suggesting a new T/O of 700 U.S. officers and men for AC by 1 December,

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.C WEEKLY BULLETIN
Vol. II, Nº 23
8 Sep. 1945

POLITIC..L

"Mutat enim mundi naturam
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alius status excipere omnia
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simili res; omnia migrant..."

Lucretius.

Time, in the words of one of our better known contemporaries, marches on. .nd as we swing into September of this fateful year, the question of the "Costituente", which some parties had hoped to solve before the year's end, is looming larger - if still somewhat vague like the shape of an iceberg in the fog. Nenni made two moves to sharpen the outlines during the week. On the second of the month the Committee appointed to study the electoral law for the Assembly began its work and Nenni, in his capacity as Minister for the "Costituente", stressed the urgency,"for internal and international reasons", of having the law ready by the end of the month, suggesting as well that the system of proportional representation might be suitable to the particular occasion. Speaking at Frascati the following day, he told the crowds of the Socialist faithful that the "Costituente" must be "sovereign"; anyone who did not concede its sovereignty "should be cast out like a common delinquent".

Parri, too, alluded to the "Costituente" in his speech before the CLN.I at Milan on the first of the month. He said that the elections must be orderly and free, adding that he would be the first to declare them null and void if they were based on violence. The more important part of his speech, however, was perhaps the passage in which he defined the role of the C.L.N. in the present circumstances. The C.L.N.s, he said, must respect those decisions which the State has to make and must be as well the interpretes of the needs of the parties which do not belong to them. From the widely divergent UNITÀ' and RISORGIMENTO LIBER.LE came expressions of satisfaction with the spirit of the C.L.N.A.I. meeting, but Parri's last

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/ Open war.

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Open war.

In fact theopen war that IT.LIA NUOV. has waged on Parri during the week has been a most noteworthy development in the field of purely partisan politics. Its main grievances are three: the alliance between Parri and C.L.N., the refusal of the authorities to permit publication of a Democratic paper in the North and - as a climax - Parri's request that IT.LIA NUOV. send to the periodic press conferences someone capable of reporting his words less "tendentiously" than the present agent - or abstain from sending anyone. This last item of discord originated in the form of a note from the "Presidenza" on the 4th (with specific references to IT.LIA NUOV.'s reporting of the press conference of the 18th of August - see "Weekly Bulletin for August 25th). There is now open hostility; Lucifero, IT.LIA NUOV.'s most vitriolic writer, wrote that Parri was now clearly not the ingenuous amateur he had effected to be (and that, said Lucifero, would have been bad enough at this critical moment in Italy's history) but a downright "fumbo".

From the point of view of the Democratic party it was a strategic moment, for the party was holding its convention during the week and ironing out its program. Like all the "opposition" parties, the Democratici declare that they represent the great majority of Italians and periodically point out that the C.L.N. is a non-elected group, implying - and frequently stating - that the six parties represent only a self-appointed monopolistic minority. The Democratic program was the same as ever: support of the monarchy, more or less "laissez-faire" economy and an end to the six-party "tyranny". The party spokesmen affirmed that the "Costituente" was indeed necessary but neither the C.L.N. nor the Government was suited to the task of organizing the election. Further, the party reiterated its demand for a plebiscite on the institutional question. One speaker even suggested the party shoul take on the defense of Victor Emmanuel, but the secretary reminded him that the party was concerned with institutions and not individu

There was good news for Italy in the announcement made by Mr. Lehman in Washington that UNRRA was planning a 450 million dollar program for Italian rehabilitation.... Otherwise the week was chiefly noteworthy for flurries which filled the papers for a day and then blew away in denials or indifference. The rumors about the peace circulated briskly, the most arresting being the alleged opinion of "informed British circles" that the peace treaty will not be signed until after Italian political elections. (Denied.) Another rumor which had at least AV.NI up in arms was the story of Churchil meeting the Luogotenente in the North.

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Ivanoe's reminder to Nenni that there was some danger that the present policy of the Socialist leader might bring about a "bureaucratic dictatorship" in Italy was, of course, greeted with joy by the conservative press; the mischievous Bebeuf wrote that

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it was only what Italian conservatives had been telling Nenni for a long time and suggested affably that Nenni might go off to Capri for a month or two now and forget politics - even if the Government had to pay it would be worth it.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The wheat amassing, according to latest reports of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, now stands at 653,200 tons or 50 per cent. of the 1,304,000-ton goal, with AMG territory improving its standing in comparison with last week; the percentage collected in AMG-areas this week was 47 per cent. (last week: 39 per cent.) compared with 55 per cent. in Italian Government territory (53 per cent. last week)... Some 12,000 workers are effected in a cotton textile mill strike in Turin, which also has a strike of hall porters on its hands.... The Transportation Sub-Commission announces inauguration of passenger train service between Venice and Turin, commencing 12 September.... Naples is turning to cleaning up bomb damage (somewhat belatedly) as an unemployment relief project... Cotton from the States - to the tune of 91,000 bales - should be arriving in Italy by October.... Trucks of all kinds, having a total life of 20,000 tons, are being turned over to the Italian Government from military sources.... The uniform ration scale for all Italy will go into effect 1 October....

REFUGEES

In a week of scarce news, we are happy (and very relieved editorially) to run the account that follows of our esteemed Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

During August approximately 180,000 Italians have been returned to Italy. This number fell rather of the original estimate of 225,000 for the month of August due, almost entirely, to the breakdown of bridges over the Brenner Pass route which is the main repatriation route, carrying an average of 5,000 Italians per day. Only 5,362 persons were received over the Brenner route throughout the period 11th-16th August, causing a drop of more than 30,000 in the total for the month, and a subsequent delay in the completion of the repatriation of Italians.

On 31st August it was estimated that only 75,000 Italians remained to be repatriated from Germany and Austria. This number does not of course, include any numbers which have yet to come into the American, British and French Zones from the Russian areas. It has been agreed with the Soviet authorities to move 60,000 Italians into the U.S. zone from a Soviet area North of Czechoslo-

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A total of 480,000 Italians have been received from Germany and Austria to date. Since January 1944, 693,308 Italians have been returned to their homes. There are 1,150 Italians in Norway, 90 per cent of whom fought with the Germans. These will not be moved until the Italian Government has facilities for interment. In any case the more deserving Italians elsewhere will be repatriated first.

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The present rate of receiving Italians from Germany and Austria into Italy is approximately 5,000 per day through the Brenner Pass; 2,500 per day over the Bregenz route from Switzerland; and 2,000 per week through Annemasse to Como. Small numbers are coming through to Bordighera from France.

Greeks.

In addition to the movement of Italians from Northern Europe, Greeks are also being transported from Switzerland thrugh Italy to Bari for repatriation to Greece. They are arriving at the rate of about 800 per week and are shipped to Patras. So far approximately 5,000 have been received in Bari of which 3,300 have been repatriated to Greece. A party of 700 Jews from Switzerl destined for Palestine have, after much discussion, arrived and are now awaiting onward sea movement to Palestine.

There were over 25,000 Allied and other nationals in Camps of the Sub-Commission on 31 August 1945. During August, 60,652 Italians have been transported from Rome to destinations in the South of Italy, and 59,469 have been moved down from the north to Rome. Small parties of Italians have arrived at Bari, Taranto and Naples from Greece, France, Sardinia, Yugoslavia and Albania. These parties total 3,548. Almost 3,000 Italians have been shipped from Piombino to Messina and Sardinia.

The repatriation of Italians should near completion by the end of September. It will be take a short time after that to dispense them to their homes, but by the middle of October it is hoped all of them will be home. This does not, of course, apply to the large numbers of Italian POWs in England, America and North Africa.

Allied Nationals.

There will be a rather large Allied and other National population to be cared for during the winter months. To this end, certain camps have been earmarked as Collecting Repatriation Centers others as Shipping Camps, and others to accomodate dissident, stateless and Jewish populations. They are as follows:

"Repatriation Collecting Centers at Milan"(French and Northern Europeans, Yugoslavs for return to Yugoslavia in transit to Padua);"Verona-Bolzano(Germans, Hungarians, Czechs, Rumanians and Bulgarians);"Bari"(Greeks - except Tripolitanians - Albanians, Near East and Far East nationals); "Averse" (all American continent British, Spanish, Portuguese, repatriates for Tripolitania and North Africa (other than Egypt);"Genoa" (under consideration).

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"Shipping Camps"(Aversa, Bari and Genoa are to be maintain as Shipping Camps and will probably be required the whole winter, whilst"Cine Città" will be required as a Transit Camp).

"Camps for Dissident Nationals, Stateless and Jews". Dissident Yugoslavs are being concentrated at Senigliano Fano, Fermo, Chieri valle, Emilia" (Modena or Reggio).

Stateless and Jews are being concentrated in Di Bagno, Di Leuca and Ferramonti (UNRRA Camps). Recent influxes of Jews

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(over 4,000) from Austria will probably necessitate a special Jewish Camp in Emilia. A Center for dissident Poles has been established in the "Barletta-Trani" area under the administration of "Polcorps", but with the supervision and advice of the Sub-Commission. On 31 August thepopulation had risen to 3,500 with an ultimate possible total of 12,000 in mind.

It may be said that the Sub-Commission will soon reach the climax of its activities - but, unlike a well-written story, the "falling-off" is likely to be very prolonged with a distinct possibility of the all important word "Finis" never being penned. True it is that DPRSC as such will not see the work through to the end. Rather will it be finished by UNRRA, IGCR and other organizations. It will be their job to return the nationals who wish to be returned to their own countries. It will be their job to find homes for the thousands who, by virtue of political uncertainty, are unable or do not wish to return to their own country. In any event, it is clear that the settlement of the remaining thousands will take much longer than has done the earlier handling of almost 900,000.

FELICITATIONS

We think it appropriate to print the following comradely letter from the Executive Commissioner (B) to the Commanding Officer of the 2675th Regiment (U.S.) who received, in the name of the Regiment, the MTOUSA Meritorious Service Unit Plaque, from the Chief Commissioner 5 September in an impressive ceremony in Piazza Venezia, Rome, complete with troops, band and attendant dignitaries.

Col C.M. Perkin

Dear Colonel Perkin,

May I add my congratulations to you and the 2675th Regiment for the honour which they have received and for the very smart turn-out which the H.Q. Coy achieved to receive that honour. Having worked with and almost in the Regiment since it came over here, I do know how much that honour has been deserved by you and the Regiment, and I felt very privileged to be invited as a guest to see you receive it yesterday.

Yours sincerly,

(Signed) Maurice S. Lush, Brigadier.

ODDS AND ENDS

Lieut. Col. James E. Regis (A), chief of the new Italian Prisoners-of-war Division of the Civil Affairs Section, has received

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ODDS AND ENDS

Lieut. Col. James E. Regis (A), chief of the new Italian Prisoners-of-war Division of the Civil Affairs Section, has received some good news already, to wit, that the French are now willing to talk details about releasing 40,000 Italian prisoners in North Africa.... Brigadier General William L. Lee has been appointed director of the Air Forces Sub-Commission.... Major General Kislenko, Soviet Russian representative to the Allied Commission, is back in Moscow, leaving Col. V.V. Savko as his deputy.... The date of turnover of the North is still up in the air.... A raft of U.S. enlisted men's promotions - 144, to be exact - has been announced:

/ four men

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four men to master sergeant, 31 to technical sergeant, 55 tosteff sergeant and 54 to sergeant... Twenty-two officers and men have been officially commended in MTOUSA General Orders for meritorious service, as follows: Pfc Walter V. Ruisi, Pfc Eric B. Shearer, Pfc. Panfilo Silvestri, Pfc. Lee E. Tradewell, T/5 John P. Kachmer, T/5 Paul Moriconi, T/5 Richard V. Rosenblum, T/5 Ralph M. San Filippo, Corp. Frank N. Solina, T/4 Bruno J. Nardi, T/4 Rocco A. Rizzo, Sergt. William Amorino, Sergt. Giacinto G. Mancusi, T/5 Robert F. Reggioni, T/3 Domenic E. Storino, Staff Sergt. William Segal, Staff Sergt. Ernest Toscano, Master Sergt. Anthony J. Giulieno, Lieut. (s.g.) Perry B. Cott, USNR, Capt. Neil C. Baker, Capt. John Y. Elliot and Capt. James F. Keim... Master Sergt. Aldo L. Picetti and Capt. Mortimer Cornin (formerly of AC) have received Bronze Stars.... Major Lloyd Steere, staff officer to the Chief Commissioner, has received the Legion of Merit....

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[redacted] ALLIED CONTROL
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[redacted] WEEKLY BULLETIN
Vol. II No. 22
September 1, 1945.

POLITICS.

Once again Prime Minister Parri's weekly press conference affords a convenient point of departure for the political summary of the week. The conference given to the foreign press on 27 July began with Parri's expressions of his surprise at the rumors of territorial sacrifices being requested of Italy by way of war reparations. He hoped that such rumors were without foundation. As for the Constituente, he said that the important thing was not so much the date of the elections, which depends on technical factors, as the simple intention to make it as soon as possible. Convocation of the Constituente, according to Prof. Parri, depends on four conditions: the peace terms and the international juridical position of Italy must be clear; technical preparations for a sound election must be complete; public order must be such as to ensure there will be no disturbances; and lastly, the parties must pledge themselves to a free, legal and honest contest. He then reaffirmed his statement of last week to the effect that public order was not as perfect as it might be but greatly improved.

For equipment and arming the police and the Carabinieri, he added, the government was not to ask the help of the Allies. The Council President then answered questions put by correspondents. To a French journalist who asked what would be the policy of the Italian Government in the Val d'Aosta, Prof. Parri answered that the recent cultural autonomy accorded the region should satisfy French aspirations, adding that friendship between Italy and France was very important to the peace of Europe. To one who asked about the present exchange rate of the lira and endeavored that while the present rate does not truly represent the purchasing power of the lira, there is no possibility of changing it till after the peace conference. To end his conference by expressing the hope that the terms of peace will not demoralize the Italian people and thus frustrate their efforts at reconstruction.

Incidentally, the rumors of territorial sacrifices to which the President of the Council referred in these days origin[illegible] an AP dispatch (published in the 29th) stating rather vaguely that such sacrifices were "foreseen in the Italian". This caused some uneasiness in the Roman press. Europa - an Italian and rather sensitive journal - commented that the old policy of the "stick and the carrot" was apparently yielding to that of the stick pure and simple. Domenica took a calmer view however and cautioned its readers not to worry too much about rumors of peace terms as probably [illegible] only made up by journalists anyway. Sforza, too, urged that there is to be "finally only selfish and private concern," one writer in another editorial feature to note conditions which seem hard could really be advantageous.

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[illegible] Italy [illegible] Parliament [illegible] Italy [illegible] Foreign Affairs [illegible] Italy [illegible] Labor [illegible]

Costituente.

In the Costituente the big news of the week is that the Council, on the 27th, appointed a committee to study the electoral law to govern the voting. This is a very necessary preliminary and there has been considerable anxiety about getting such a committee started on the [illegible] modification and possible revision of the electoral law. (See Weekly Bulletin, vol. 37, No. 14, for 7 Jul 1945.) The parties [illegible] whether the start of its operation and operation on the question of whether/not the administrative elections could proceed. De Gasperi, speaking on the 27th in Florence, reaffirmed his party's stand on the matter; the Labor Democrats said the same in Ricostruzione, and Nenni, speaking for the Socialists made it clear that they didn't change their mind. And so it now rests.

Incidentally the Labor Democrats' thesis (namely, that there is no point in holding up the administrative elections if, as seems likely, the Constitutional elections may be of necessity delayed till next spring) brought forth a brisk interparty skirmish. Nenni said that Labor Democracy was not very strong and didn't represent a very important part of Italian opinion. Unita', attacking on the flank, said the party was ignored and added not to avoid to represent Labor; it only created confusion "whatever good its intentions might be."

If the Costituente does go to Labor Day, the Consulta is certain [illegible] briefly. At the Council meeting on the 25th the first list of Consultori was approved and the names published in the papers of the 30th. There has not been much satisfaction with the nominating procedure, Labriola, writing in Tempo, said that the very foundation principle from which [illegible] country was chosen by the self-appointed power which they were supposed to control. La Voce felt the same way about it and added that the body would be too big to be useful anyway. But there is little comment [illegible]; the six parties presumably are satisfied.

The Consultori will be of use in the work of the more or less [illegible] to keep against the Socialists and Sforza's first purge. On the 26th it was announced that all Senators, excepting only those [illegible] will take part in the Consulta and Ricci, a Finance Ministry, have been turned over to the High Court of Justice for purification proceedings. This includes such figures as Marshal Badoglio and Admiral Thaon di Revel. In the course of defending the latter from what was described in the Sunday section of the 'corriere pur ter', Admiral Thaon di Revel charged that the move was not aimed so much at Senators as at the Senate, a charge which Nenni, in its rebuttal, did not entirely deny. At any rate, their drastic action is to some discussion within the parties itself; as reported in the press, Nenni was asked to explain the purge and De Gasperi expressed regret at the

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th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

at the t[illegible] could be sent to the field as soon as possible. At the end of the plenum meeting the Council would issue a solution condemning the ex-Fascists' decision of principle, the subsequent treacherous acts of Scelba and Parri, and calling upon the Italian people to [illegible] victory pending the establishment of the Constituent Assembly, and [illegible] to the drawing up of petitions of principle to be sent to the Council. Other questions are largely routine.

The Communist party would be willing to collaborate to the end during the week at which regional and communal elections are to be held. The Communists, he declared, were in favour of a policy of production and not of subsidies. Private accounts must be left to private initiative both in the field of production and distribution, control of the Communist Party might also under present circumstances be desirable. Government controls must be similar to those obtaining in the U.S. and England. He ended by saying that the battle now was not, therefore, between capitalism in general but rather against speculation and corruption in certain political circles.' This programme dispelled the approval of even Pizzardo's Osservatore Romano at the opposite end of the political spectrum. The Liberal organ stated that nothing would be more satisfying than to find Togliatti's theory put into practice but, added the writer sadly, in practice "the policy of the Left (and hence of the Government) does everything to discourage initiative."

On March 31st Giulio there have been the usual crop of reports and one new item worthy of record. Cruiz Agency was told on the 27th that members of the Socialist Front of Principle, including Nenni in favour of an Adriatic Free State. The Front has already distributed propaganda and started its campaign. Another bomber spot on the Italian frontier was the subject of a communique from the Presidency (published the 29th) in which it was stated that the government intends to accord to the inhabitants of the Aosta Valley (roughly Italian Provence) and Venetia Giulia the same measure of autonomy already given the Val d'Aosta.

The survey of the political world and of the more geopolitical notes. On the 28th the Italian government offered a reception to the Allies in honor of their victory. The reception took place in the Campidoglio. There were two speeches. Parri greeted the Allies and Admiral Stone replied. His phrase, "Italy is for us more than a friend" was widely quoted in the Italian press and Independents. Several Leftist found in the reception an evidence that Italy and the Allies were now "united in the hope of a future based on the ancient traditions of the Campidoglio."

AT IT IN THE NORTH.

Regional and Provincial Commissioners in the North are determined that when the turnover to the Italian Government does come they will hand over as tidy a packet as possible, though it may well be a packet of trouble, officers returning from the North report.

Thus the [illegible] Liguria especially at Brigadier J. K. Dunlop's [illegible] Venezia [illegible] sector in the Dolomites. Here, amidst autumn crocuses and warm

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[illegible] Italian [illegible] circumstances could be [illegible]. Government control [illegible] to those obtaining in the U.S. and U.K. [illegible] added by saying that the battle must, therefore, be fought [illegible] political issue in general but rather by specific [illegible] 'coalition of democratic groups.' This program limited the approval of even Togliatti's liberal to the opposite side of the extreme party spectrum, [illegible] and that nothing would be more gratifying than to [illegible] Togliatti's theory put into practice but, added the writer privately, in practice 'the policy of the Left (and hence of the Government) has always been to discourage initiative.'

On March 31st there was the usual crop of reports and one item worthy of record. Orsi Agency published on 27th the manifesto of the Socialist Front of Unity, including that of the war of Adriatic Port. Stato. The Front has already advertised a pamphlet to be read its campaign. Another item report on the Venezia Giulia frontier was the subject of a communique from the Presidenza (published the 29th) in which it was stated that the government intends to accord to the inhabitants of the Istro-Julian (roughly Pola and Fiume Provinces) and Venezia Giulia zone of autonomy similar to that given the Val d'Aosta.

The survey of the week's drift and on the socio-political notes. On the 26th the Italian government offered a reception to the Allied in honor of their victory. The reception took place in the Campidoglio. There were two speeches. Parri greeted the allies and Admiral Stone replied. His phrase, 'Italy is for us more than a friend' was widely quoted in the Italian press and Indipendente, for one, named Lydia, finding in the reception an evidence that Italy and the Allies 'are now united in the hope of a future based on the ancient traditions of the Campidoglio.'

ACG IN THE NORTH.

Regional and Provincial Commissioners in the North are determined that when the turnover to the Italian Government does come they will hand over the Army a pocket - possible, though at any rate of a pocket of trouble, officers returning from the North report.

This was amply [illegible] especially on Brigadier J. T. Dunlop's Venezia Regional meeting in the Dolomites. There, midst autumn crocuses and warm hospitality, a great deal of serious work was done. Primarily discussions centered largely round the turnover; there was a quite note of optimism on the question of public security and Provincial Commissioners neither [illegible] most Brigadier Dunlop's Prefects was told him two days before at the Arena kind of party; that there was an increase in confidence among the public and among the CC.RR., and the Prefects themselves. One gets the same impression in other Regions, though there are plenty of rocks ahead in this respect. The Dolomites, incidentally, is no quite clear of Germans surrendered army, and one wonders if the hotels will be open for winter sports this year.

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In Turin, too, it is ready for the turn-over and in many respects it has already been, so that when the bell rings there will be little or no dislocation. The general feeling among the public there is that so long as Allied troops remain, they don't need AMG any longer. The first arrivals of coal (and the Chief Commissioner's press releases thereof) have given quite a fillip to morale in the cities. The Lombardy plain escaped the full fury of the storm which recently swept down the N. E. corner of Italy and is reported to have destroyed 20,000 tons of standing corn.

Piedmont Liguria, incidentally, whose area extends over most of North West Italy, has just been appointed to the Berlin command - a high honour - and will be succeeded by Gen. [illegible] Haydeman from No. 1 District, which now closes up.

The CC.RR. of Piedmont and Liguria have found a good friend in Brigadier Crabbe, now wielding light on the Italo-French frontier. The Artillery Brigade was quick to see the potential value in the CC.RR. if properly trained and helped sympathetically by Allied troops, and this co-operation to have the police force in that area smart, self-confident and efficient will soon be achieved. The Liguria mountains and the littoral present a ticklish problem for security and banditry does not not very far from the smiling Riviera resorts.

Liguria, too, presents a difficult Public Works problem. For various reasons they seem to have lagged behind a little in this respect. But Lt. Col. L. is quite determined to get the bulk of his programme financially approved before the hand over - so look out C.F.A.

ECONOMIC FRONT.

The economic news is suffering the same sort of blackout as everything else these days, though the Industrial Council of North Italy is doing quite well and there are a lot of meetings and talk on surplus and captured material. The Italian Prisoners-of-War and Material Disposal Sub-Commission has finally been split, the latter part going to the Economic Section and the former going for the time being to a special Division of the Civil Affairs Section. Col. J. A. Campbell (R) will continue to head the new Material Sub-Commission.

The wheat amassing continues as do the exhortations for more co-operation. As of 17 August, the collections were 595,330 tons or 45 per cent towards the goal of 1,303,000 tons. AFHQ have collected 39 per cent of the target while Italian Government territory boasts of [illegible] per cent already. Force 140!

The only other question of moment -- and as yet not finally ironed out--is the matter of responsibility for civilian supplies to Italy now that military responsibility has ended. UNRRA is expected to take over these responsibilities after the first of the year, some sort of interim arrangements being worked out with F.A. The question of Congressional appropriations looms large before the entire

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The wheat crossing continues as do the exhortations for more co-operation. As of 27 August, the collections were 993,300 tons or 45 per cent towards the goal of 1,803,000 tons. All Italy has collected 39 per cent of the target while Italian Government territory boasts of [illegible] per cent already. Force, eh!

The only other question of moment -- and as yet not finally framed out--is the matter of responsibility for civilian supplies to Italy now that military responsibility has ended. UNRRA is expected to take over this responsibility after the first of the year, some sort of interim arrangements being worked out with F.A. The question of [illegible] appropriations looms large before the native matter can be considered settled, Mr. Bevin bringing up the observation that [illegible] supplies for Italian rehabilitation hinges in essence upon the definition of rehabilitation, the UNRRA programme happily stressing food, clothing and welfare whereas Italian rehabilitation previously has meant heavy industry reconstruction. We shall see what we shall see.

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Lieut. Col. Frank Tenerni ( ), former 5th A.F. Supply Officer, has been appointed Director of the Food Conservation, with [illegible] A.F.H.Q. Sphere (N) as Deputy Director. The Rail Division of the Transportation Subcommission announces a slow, but sure service on the Rome-Naples-Foggia Gallaria rail; the Sub-Commission hopes to have put in service a thru train from Paris to Milan. Incidentally, as the result of the introduction of an extra third class coach, black-market prices for Rome-Naples tickets fell precipitously.

[illegible]

Just to give you an idea of what goes on behind the scenes and to give you some simple notion of the multifarious activities of your versatile Public Relations Branch, we summarize briefly the final report of our Captain A. F. Brayton (D) who is soon to leave for Austria. Capt. Brayton has had charge of the Political Correspondents' Pool, a service which has run for the benefit of homeless political correspondents of the United Nations at 5, Via Bocagna in Rome.

The report alludes to such humble but persistent problems as lack of mobility, infrequent and meagre supplies of soap, water troubles, the fuel question ("It is not known" writes Captain Brayton with commendable restraint, "whether the fuel situation for the coming winter will necessitate the upper part of the house to be heated") and sundry other matters. But Capt. Brayton's principal concern has been the correspondents themselves, strong-minded folk, individualists to the core and well up for the combined characteristics of lion-tamer and kinder-garten teacher.

Aside from one or two non-escript characters, difficult to describe but with properly outmoded clothes on the mess, Capt. Brayton lists the present residents as nine. Four actually live regularly in the house, one is peripatetic and may be anywhere between Washington and Moscow but wants his room kept; one takes only lunch and dinner in and wants his breakfast sent to him "via pulm"; three ignore the mess entirely--but not the rations to which membership entitles them. Capt. Brayton has kept a fatherly eye on this group for the last eight months and presumably has learned much and profited much from the association. He admits though, when pressed, that he is rather looking forward to Austria. Maybe so!

GUTTER'N, THE ROOT'IN!

The 207th Regiment (AC) may not have a history of centuries as some of the illustrious units in the British line can boast of but it can point with more than pride to the meritorious Unit Service Plaque which has been awarded to us by AFHQ in recognition for the American contribution to the success of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy from the shores of Sicily to the mountain passes of the Alps.

An administrative unit running a most complicated gas, with few or no precedents in American Army history, the Regiment is composed of flesh and

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Must to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The mission of the Regiment has been to provide administration, supply, housekeeping facilities and motor maintenance for AFHQ and the Allied Commission. To this end, several companies were forcibly mixed, many of which have already been discontinued and the personnel transferred to new companies. The discontinued companies include: Co. A (Sicily), Co. C. (Southern), Co. D. (Latio-Umbria), Co. E. (Umbria-Marche), Co. F. (Puglia), Co. V (Tuscany), and Co. I (Emilia). Still functioning are Co. G (5th Army HQ), Co. O (IV Corps, AFHQ), Co. M (Venezia), Co. N (Liguria), Co.R (Lombardy), Co. S (Piemonte), Co. J (Venezia-Giulia), Co. T and 269 Technical Supervision Co. (Allied Motor Transport Group) and HQ. Co. in Rome.

The busiest part of the regimental staff has been S-1, which is natural enough when one thinks that the Regiment has always had between 500 and 600 officers (once close to 700), more than a complete infantry division possesses, and more than 1,200 enlisted men. Headed by Capt. Howard E. Lee, the S-1 section has had a staff of only four officers, 20 enlisted men and two civilians. As Regimental Sergeant Major, Master Sergeant Adolph D. Costello passes the enlisted staff. Capt. Lee is also Adjutant of the Regiment and Adjutant of the Allied Commission, which makes his office even busier. Capt. Lee is helped on the regimental adjutant side by C.O.s P. Robert Bernath and Angelo Pascarella while CWO Nicholas Piombino takes the brunt of the load on the AC side. Lieut. Nicholas P. Theodore, acting S-1 of the AC, again assumes much of the labor on the AC side of the combined offices, a feature which went into effect about a year ago when the clerical and administrative talents of the regimental staff were put to full utilization. Col. Perkin, for example, has been Executive Officer (G-1, AC) of the AC and often Acting Vice President of the Establishment Section.

The clearances and reports for higher military echelons filed by the Regiment by now run into astronomical figures, nearly 400 cables and letters arriving here each week and as many leaving. Working files of the office alone take up 636 cubic feet of space. Not a little of this space has been given over to the awards file which, since V-E Day, has been the special province of Mr. Bernath. He has processed more than 16[illegible] awards to date. To process one award in the precise military way required takes eight hours. No comment needed. To date 65 per cent of the award recommendations have been acted on by higher headquarters and only 6 per cent disapproved. Further, 29 officers and EM have been cited in General Orders for exceptional performance of duty, 81 officers and EM have received awards proposed by other headquarters while 31 awards from other nations are still being processed.

The S-2 section is usually on the road with investigations--automobile accidents (mostly Italian drivers of AFHQ vehicles), thefts, claims against the U. S. Government, lost baggage. Lieut. Col. Alexander R. Trumbull, Major Richard D. Hildebrand and Lieut. Joseph E. Morrison work in this department, while special mention should be given to T/4 Ernest C. Muse for some fine undercover sleuthing, according to Col. Perkin. Nearly 1,000 reports have been filed.

S-3 is Capt. James R. Dean who runs HQ. Co. and is assisted by Capt. Robert A. Arms, the officer who normally pays out the lire on payday at

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[illegible] sold to officers under the euphuistic title of "special service merchandise" has ever [illegible] sales of $1,200 a month. The liquor is drawn for every officer in the Regiment and distributed to headquarters and companies according to roster. Major Craig's staff also handles the 760 (?) vehicles of the Regiment not to mention the accounting on civilian requisitioned vehicles numbering 1,700 since the fall of Sicily.

The Postal officer of the Regiment, First Lieut. Bill Ferris, also can contribute to the picture of the color of civilian life behind the Regiment in London with. Since 1 December 1944, to date, [illegible] has handled 2,420 pouches (weighing 36,600 lbs.) and 2,891 sacks (weighing 245,070 lbs.) of outgoing mail and 1,330 pouches (weighing 20,280 lbs.) and 2,913 sacks (weighing 246,760 lbs.) of incoming mail. Stamp sales have amounted to $[illegible],270.89. Nearly $5,000 money orders for more than $1,000,000 have been issued. Some [illegible] money orders for more than $200,000 have been cashed. The APO handles all mail of the AF, the American Embassy (including diplomatic pouches), MTOUSA and the rest camps near the HQ. buildings.

Reverting to the G-1 section, it might be put on record that the G-1 side is charged with the administration of [illegible] civilians, 1,737 of whom are on headquarters rosters. The assignment of officers involves considerable elaboration. 2,000 military personnel records having been processed in the last year. Issue of travel orders and of assignment involve another 400 to 500 a month and has run over 1,000. Promotion papers also go to this office, 412 recommendations having been submitted in the last year.

The most pressing subject of the moment, of course, is redeployment. G-1 and G-1 boils up to their eyes in the questions. Of the 711, 60 high-point men are 26 men in more 38 years old or older, have gone home while another 210 high-point men and 15 38-year-olds are getting orders to go home. Of the officers, only three high-point men (with points ranging from 116 to 131) have gone home. Another orders for redeployment are 21 officers with 1 point or more. The next lot will consist of 32 officers with 97 to 100 points. The classification of "essential" or "non-essential" as low or high for purposes of redeployment, according to Capt. Lee. Regardless of how one was previously classified, if your turn to go home comes, home you will go unless the officer personally and voluntarily agrees to stay on until he is no longer needed.

On this hopeful note we shall close and ask the Regiment (and ourselves) hearty congratulations for the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque, which will be formally presented to the Regiment Monday, 3 September, in a ceremony in Piazza Venezia in Rome.

END OF WEEK.

Advance information from the Directorate of Civil Affairs in London, according to the Executive Commissioner, indicates that British officers in the Allied Commission, after the Italian show winds up, will be offered

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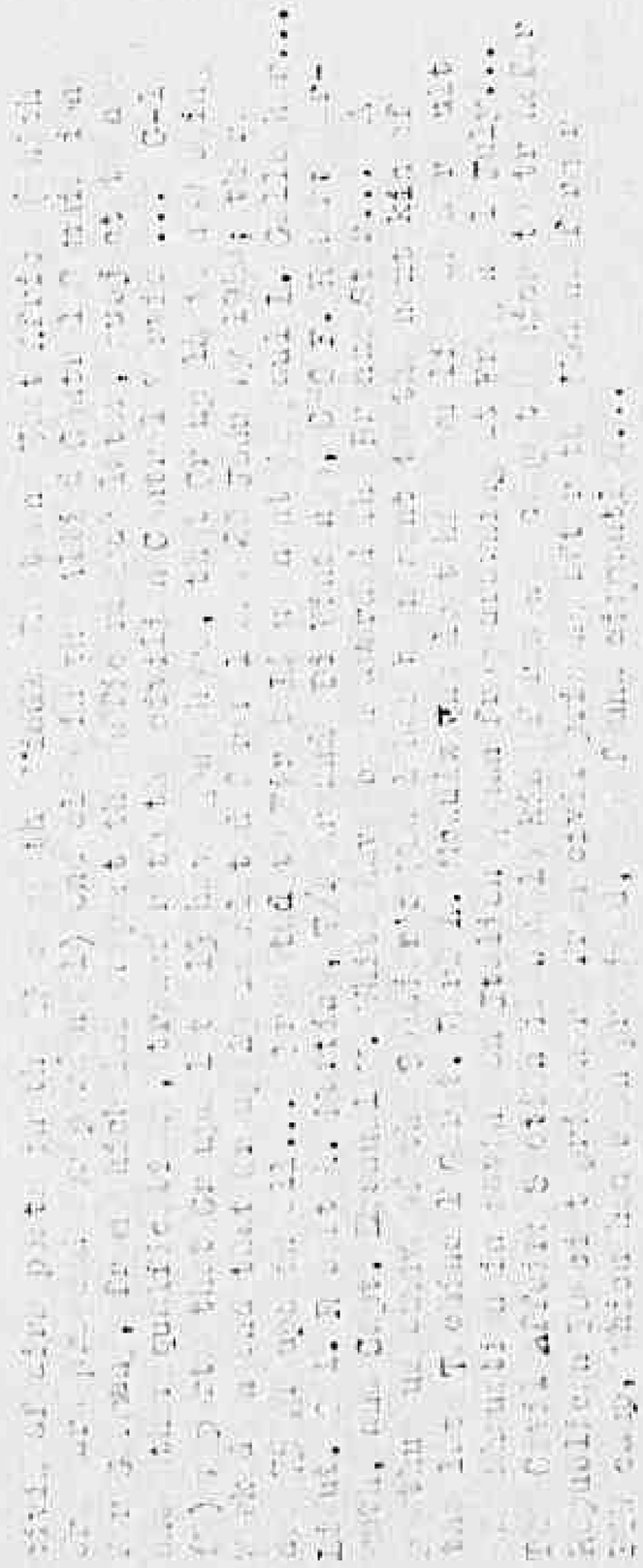
ALLIED COMMISSION

Vol. II, No. 21 August 25, 1945

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

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POLITICS.

Party divisions, whether on the whole operating for good or evil, are things inseparable from free government.
Burke.

What may be called the political routine of the week got off to a start on 19 July when Prime Minister Parri held his customary press conference. He spoke at length about the "cold necessity" of enforcing the measures, gave a rather rosy optimistic survey of possibilities of industrial reconstruction and expressed his hope that the Consulta would begin functioning by September 15. He took occasion also to chide "a certain section of the press" for its "journalistic" accounts of unrest in the provinces. (This stung It li thoughtlessness was apparently unwitting, into indignant rebuttal and counter accusation to the effect that Parri is trying to muzzle the press.)

The Council held its regular meeting later in the week; here again the Consulta was discussed. It was decided to start work on the actual formation of the Consulta on September 15 and the suggestion was made that initial additional Orlando should be invited to become members. Nenni was reported to have expressed the hope that in three months equation will be concluded. Other matters dealt with included further readjustments of social benefits and measures to facilitate industrial loans.

Reliefs gave an account of the general condition in Sicily, categorically denying that there is any truth in the most recent pronouncements of that old dangle, that there is any truth in the most recent pronouncements of that old Sicilian separatist, Finocchiaro Aprile. Prominently displayed in Independent, the article referred to contained the usual separatist charges and Independent, the article referred to contained the usual separatist charges and proper to fill the picture aquo addition that "hundreds of Sicilian-American propaganda to fill the picture aquo addition that "hundreds of Sicilian-American functionaries" had arrived in Sicily in the last few days to take over the administration of the island. Aprile even went so far as to thank President Truman for the "delicacy" he had shown in selecting such officials from Sicilian-American stock. Additional details of these Separatists' hymns have been made by Allied spokesmen; as far as can be deduced from here, the stories seem to be a malicious embroidery on the simple fact that some Italian-American personnel have recently arrived in Palermo which is serving as U. S. Headquarters.

Labor.

The CGIL in addition their appeal to the Government on the 21st. It runs along familiar lines, asking for vigorous campaign against the black market, co-operation in the issuance of edicts and decrees, employment planning and special increases in rations for needy elements among the working class. [illegible] more in the liberal...

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[illegible] practical political activities, there are two main problems that interest politically Italy at this time. One is the whole business of elections, the other is the kind of peace treaty that is in the making and, more specifically at the moment, the kind of machinery that will make it. On the question of the latter Costituente or administrative elections the Socialist Party has brought nothing out. The Socialist party has formally come first, the Communists brought nothing out. The Socialist party has formally confirmed the attitude already expressed informally and is prepared to press

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for the constitutional election. The Government as such has still taken no stand on the matter. Reform of the electoral laws are still hanging fire and there has been some discussion of the possible amendments to the existing law. The Government in principle favors extending the vote to include those over 18 years of age but feels, according to Parri's statement at his press conference, that there would not be time to add these names to the lists for the coming election. Italia Nuova took issue with this, too, and published a manifesto from the Fronte della Gioventu' asking the Government to allow the young people to prepare their own lists, saying they would be ready on time. No other paper has taken up the cause as yet.

There remains the matter of whether voting should be made obligatory. Il Popolo thinks so, Unita' has already come out against it, arguing that there would thus be coercion from the polls in a form of political oppression.

Peace Treaty.

The papers have been full of discussion of the peace treaty. The most burning question is the very natural one: Will Italy be allowed to be represented by a properly accredited delegation authorized to negotiate or will she not? To this, no answer has come. Rumor, ever abhorrent of vacuum in a current situation, has been busy: it was said that an Italian delegation consisting of Terracini, Visconti-Venosta, De Courten and Ricci had presided over by Sforza was already prepared to go to London, but there has been no official confirmation of this. Closely allied to the kind of treaty in prospect is the question of colonies and during the week there have been a number of articles defending Italy's right to keep her colonies. Unless we are to have a policy of punishment" as Tribuna del Popolo puts it. Orizzonte even quotes "some of the members of the American Congressional mission at present visiting Italy" as saying it is possible that the pre-Fascist colonies may be given back.

Nenni's speech made news in Italy, as it did in all countries. There was something in it to please everyone. Moderate Italian papers pleased with his cheers for Eastern European governments (conservatives like Italia Nuova were delighted) whereas Nenni dealt with pleasure on the decision that the Constituent should be called as soon as possible. And of course, all Italians cheered the reiteration of the statement that Italy must no longer be treated as if fascists were still in power. There was much, too, from France of some interest to the political scene on this side of the Alps. The rejection by the French Socialists of the projected Socialist-Communist reportedly represents a check to Nenni's policy within his party and, like Bevin's statement, tends to strengthen the moderate left.

Washington To Rome.

Following on the heels of the visit by a party of pioneering U. S. Senators, a committee of U. S. Congressmen made its way into Rome last week. The group consisted of selected members from various Congressional committees dealing with matters of one sort or another of interest to Italy and was headed by Rep. Victor Wickersham (D., Okla.). The committee held a hurried [illegible] representatives

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tell us, they would be very happy to oblige. We wanted to ask: What do we do then? But pity for our visitors at God our tongue. They'd probably never be back for.

Cultural Relations.

Before the Allied Commission goes bye-bye, a project it wants to ensure will sound foundation is the resumption of cultural relations between Italy and the Allies and, more particularly, a greater understanding by the Italian people of the free institutions of the United States and the United Kingdom. Normal relations of almost revolutionary portent can take place without the recriminations and blood-letting that sometimes occure in other lands. The British and American Embassies, with the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission Council, are now going full blast on this program, spurred specifically by the United States Information Service and the British Council and the Ministry of Information.

[illegible], for example, has quite a few activities blocked up to explain various aspects in the U.S.A. which should be of interest to the Italians in connection with their own proposed elections. Four booklets in English pertaining to the American democratic processes in general have now almost reached completion. They are: Elections in the United States, How the United States Government Works, Documents of Liberty and The Making of the American Constitution. About 100,000 copies each will be distributed throughout Italy.

In addition, USIS, in conjunction with UNRRA, has undertaken an educational film campaign consisting of documentaries about democratic processes. Arrangements have been made for the widespread distribution in commercial cinemas throughout Italy of a British documentary on the recent election and a specially-prepared American documentary on elections in the United States. Further, the two agencies have just concluded an arrangement with AFHQ (Anti Nazionale Psicologica Letter Corps) for the widespread showing of all such documentaries. AMLI is the successor agency of Depol were and now [illegible] cinemas and auditoriums throughout Northern Italy. A joint mobile film project has also been prepared. Vans completely equipped with loud-speakers, projectors, will tour the market places of small towns, and outdoor showings will be provided to the assembled crowds.

Long Experience.

The long experience of the Education Sub-Commission in all parts of Italy and in contact with all phases of education and cultural activities, of course, renders it especially useful in interpreting Italy's needs and desires. The Sub-Commission, indeed, has made cultural contacts with several nations: Russia, China, Holland, and Switzerland, besides the U. S. and the U. K.

The activities of the Sub-Commission, independently or in collaboration with one or more of the national cultural agencies, have been various. A systematic drive has been launched to obtain gifts of books for publication in Italian. For example, Italian Ministers of Education have consistently expressed a strong wish to have available, in Italian, books which would

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...ive. It li... a educators a knowledge of the organization, methods, experience and problems of education, from nurseryschool through the university, in allied countries. Leading authorities in Britain and the United States have been consulted, and about fifty books have been received for consideration. The Russian and the Chinese Embassies have likewise been consulted and the Chinese Minister of Education has sent an excellent pamphlet on Chinese education during the war years. No Russian publications have arrived.

...leading publisher, La Nuova, of Florence, has been selected to have a series of books on allied education translated and published. One of these books is now in the press. Others are in various states of translation or composition. British and American books are equal in number. If a dozen comprehensive and scientific books on American history, politics, and economics have been received for consideration as part of a similar series in the social science field analogous to the series on education.

For Juvenile, too.

An expert in juvenile literature, in consultation with the American Library Association, has selected 40 of the best children's books for publication in Italian. The books describe life in many lands, and include also science and general literature. While most of the books have their origin in Britain and other nations, the translation rights have been obtained from American publishers by USIS. The books themselves have been given by the Education Sub-Commission to USIS which has arranged for their publication in Italy.

The USIS is also publishing monthly bulletins in Italian in the fields of medicine, agriculture and veterinary medicine; industry, engineering, education, psychology, and social assistance. These are composed of digests of technical and professional articles in American reviews. They are printed in large quantities and distributed gratis. They are supplemented by monographs dealing more completely with single topics in the various fields. The Sub-Commission helps select most of the articles and arranges for the exchange in the field of education.

In response to the request of the Italian Society of Engineers, considering the reform of engineering education in Italy, literature has been obtained from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the United States Naval Academy and presented to the Society's committee. Boy Scout and Girl Guide publications have been obtained from both Britain and the United States for the Italian organizations.

Numerous similar requests for information and publications have

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Numerous other requests for information and publications have been filled; university catalogues and bulletins, catalogues of school supply houses, literature on the specialties of University women, technical books on radio technology, etc.

Libraries.

An extensive survey of the school supply books and periodicals most urgently needed by the universities, technical institutions, and libraries of Italy has been made. The tabulated results have been sorted by areas of origin of the publications. The USIS is attempting to secure the American publications, the British Council is doing the same for the British publications, and the Education Sub-Commission is writing direct to the other countries with which it is attempting to get their publications.

The co[illegible] have b[illegible] appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, and to work out plans for such exchange of professors between Italy and the Allied and other to work out similar interchange of students. [illegible] is being pressed to provide fellowships for scholarly Italians now prisoners-of-war in the United States, and conversely for American military personnel already in Italy and desirous of remaining to study. It is understood, and permission to travel by Allied transport (which is [illegible] or important [illegible] 1) has already been made for sending Professor Caputi [illegible] of the University of Rome to the United States to study recent developments in the fields of nuclear physics and cosmic rays.

The Italian Sub-Commission further has been negotiating with the [illegible] Opera Company and Columbia Concerts on the one hand, and with The British Council, on the other, for the interchange of concert artists and [illegible] between Italy and the United States. The British Council feels that the time is not yet ripe for such interchange with Britain.

Scouts.

Much energy has been expended in fostering the development of Boy Scouting and Girl Guiding in Italy. In cooperation with the International, British, and American organizations, it has facilitated the federation of the Catholic Italian Association of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts. Both Scout groups in the federation have received provisional recognition by the International Boy Scouts. A similar federation has been formed of the Catholic Girl Guides and the Non-Sectarian Girl Scouts. The former organizations have also been put in communication with British, American, and International organizations.

The United Scout groups have, in fact been full of good turns. A grant of [illegible] dollars has been set aside from the American Girl Scouts to help the Italian Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, to be used for [illegible], for uniforms, for Italian publications, etc. The International Boy Scouts have set up a credit of one hundred fifty pounds for similar purposes for the Italian Non-Sectarian International Boy Scouts. The American Boy Scouts are raising a "World Brotherhood Fund" to aid scouting in liberated countries and have proposed to allocate part of this to Italy. Arrangements have been made to bring two trainers for Girl Scout and Guide leaders from Switzerland to help with the work in Italy, at the expense of the International Girl Guides. The American Girl Scouts have also attempted to send an expert on camping. The British Boy Scouts have offered full expenses for six young Boy Scout leaders from each of the two Italian associations to go to England for a training course.

The Italian Sub-Commission has been cooperating [illegible] with UNRRA in [illegible] Italian institutions for child care to avail themselves of the expert knowledge of the British specialists; with the European Student Relief Fund in arranging for textbooks, materials for universities and will be [illegible] to university students; with the International Bureau of Education in

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Scouts.

Each troop has been organized in patrols, the average strength of four scouts. Each patrol elects its own officers, the highest rank being that of corporal. The troop as a whole elects a scoutmaster and two assistants. The troop is divided into two classes, the first class scouts and the second class scouts. To become a first class scout requires a higher standard of proficiency in the various tests than is required of second class scouts. The Boy Scouts of America have established a merit badge system which encourages scouts to perfect themselves in various lines of work. Each badge represents the requirements for proficiency in some particular subject, and when a scout has passed the tests for any merit badge he is entitled to wear a small bronze replica of the badge on the left sleeve of his uniform. Merit badges are issued for life saving, first aid to the injured, athletics, bird study, pathfinding, public health, cooking, etc. The Boy Scouts of America have also established a system of graded awards, by means of which boys may be encouraged to remain in the organization for a number of years. The highest rank is that of Eagle Scout, and only a small percentage of the boys who join the troops ever attain this rank. It is necessary for a scout to be at least 13 years old before he can become a candidate for the Eagle rank, and he must pass a severe examination before the Court of Honor, composed of members of the Local Council. Eagle Scouts are entitled to wear a special pin, and have the privilege of forming a Sea Scout ship, or Explorer post, if they so desire.

Each troop of Boy Scouts is required to hold a meeting once each week, at which time the business of the troop is transacted, and the various tests for proficiency are given. Troops are also required to go on at least one hike each month, and to camp out over night at least once during the summer months. Many troops go camping for a week or two each summer, and during this time the boys are taught how to cook their own meals, how to pitch their tents properly, how to render first aid to the injured, how to signal, how to estimate distances, how to identify birds, trees, etc., and many other things which will be of great benefit to them in after years. Scouts are also taught the value of kindness to animals, and the necessity of conserving our natural resources. Many troops have their own camping grounds, which they have developed themselves, and which they use frequently throughout the year.

Each troop has a Scoutmaster, who is assisted by two assistants, and a troop committee, consisting of three members of the local Council. The Scoutmaster is responsible for the conduct of the troop, and is required to be on duty at all meetings and hikes. The troop committee is composed of men who are interested in boys, and who are willing to devote some time to the welfare of the troop. It is the duty of the troop committee to see that the troop has a suitable place for meeting, and to look after the finances of the troop. The Scoutmaster and assistants are appointed by the Local Council, upon the recommendation of the troop committee.

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PUBLIC REL TIONS BRANCH

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AC "ELLI" BULLETIN
Vol.II, No. 20
18 Aug. 1 945

POLITICAL

"Melior tutiorque est certa
pax, quam sperata victoria'

Livy.

Perhaps, it was the hovering shadow of peace, at once exhilarating and sobering; perhaps, the awe still lingering as the aftermath of the atomic bomb; perhaps, simply the dog days; whatever the cause, the past week has been almost without events worthy of note in the field of Italian politics.

The Council, to be sure, held a two-day session (July 9 and 10) but its agenda contained no surprises and nothing controversial. Administrative autonomy was granted to the Val d'Aosta; plans for welfare and reconstruction were discussed and it was decided to allot one billion lire for "shelter houses" for those whose homes have been destroyed. The exact definition of the word "partisan" was studied but no conclusion reached - or at least none announced. Approval was given to Italy's Joining the Central European Railway organization, after exposition of its merits by Transport Minister La Malfa. Parotti-Griva, Commissioner for Epuration, was appointed President of the Brescia Court of Appeals. The Council then adjourned, presumably, like the rest of us, to wait for the official end of the war.

Comment.

Prime Minister Parri, commenting on the Japanese surrend. which he said "marked the end of one of the most despicable régimes", hoped that it would allow the United Nations to turn to the work of world reconstruction and that, in particular for Italy, more tonnage might be now available for relief and greater [illegible] flowing from the Allies to help put Italy on her feet.

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Admiral Stone, in a statement given to the press, said that Italy could share in the universal satisfaction inasmuch as she, though still suffering herself, had shown her solidarity with the free peoples of the world by declaring war on the common enemy. He, too, said that it seemed "logical to expect that eventually more shipping and supplies will become available to the stricken countries".

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On the question of the precedence of administrative or Constitutional elections, the issue is now very clearly drawn, Liberals and Labor Democrats having come out in favor of having the administrative elections first. This lines them up on the side of the Christian Democrats and divided the six parties into two groups of three. The Democratic party, outside the C.L.N., is also in favour of early administrative elections, thus balancing the Republicans whose contrary sentiments we recorded last week.

Not Ready.

The thesis of the moderate parties is that the country is not yet ready for the grave decisions that the "Costituente" will have to take; this point of view was put forward by Rossetti in "Ricostruzione" and supported by the non-partisan SECOLO XX. Morandi, the socialist leader, speaking in Genoa, said, however, that the Socialists would come to the "Costituente" elections with a complete program for the solution of all major problems.

Parri, interviewed by Overseas News Agency, was quoted as saying that Italy must be a member of the United Nations before the "Costituente" elections can be held, but added that he hoped negotiations would not be long delayed. (He also said, when questioned, that, in his opinion it would be unjust to deprive Italy of Eritrea, Somaliland or the "Mediterranean colonies".)

Parri's speech is indeed the key to the week. Italian politics are not so much inactive as expectant. Italy is waiting; waiting for the Council of Foreign Ministers, for the peace treaty for a final clarification of her position, waiting, too - and more hopefully now - for more economic help from the victorious United Nations.

ITALY TURNS THE FIRST CORNER.

As a change from the rather gloomy picture of Italian industrial prospects a month ago, it is good report that, in the calculate opinion of Brigadier D.L. Anderson, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section, Italy has now turned the first corner on the long road back to economic recovery, keeping our fingers crossed over shipping despite the end of the war. One solid fact buttresses this thesis, namely, that the critical deficiency of coal will be met, in part at least. Brigadier Anderson brought this news back from London where he attended the conferences of the European Coal Organization and of the

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Not Ready.

The thesis of the moderate parties is that the country is not yet ready for the grave decisions that the "Costituente" will have to take; this point of view was put forward by Rossetti in "Ricostruzione" and supported by the non-partisan SECOLO XX. Morandi, the socialist leader, speaking in Genoa, said, however, that the Socialists would come to the "Costituente" elections with a complete program for the solution of all major problems.

Parri, interviewed by Overseas News Agency, was quoted as saying that Italy must be a member of the United Nations before the "Costituente" elections can be held, but added that he hoped negotiations would not be long delayed. (He also said, when questioned, that, in his opinion it would be unjust to deprive Italy of Eritrea, Somaliland or the "Mediterranean colonies".)

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/ Chronologically,

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Chronologically, the significant events are as follows:

Coal, of course, has been the great deficiency, being, as everyone knows, Shortage Item No. 1 in the world. A definite commitment has been obtained for 350,000 tons a month, perhaps even a little more, for the rest of 1945. For September 357,00 tons were promised and some of the shipments have already arrived and been delivered to factories where the coal has been welcomed with cheers by the workers and an immediate lift in morale. Coal allocation has been the subject of considerable thinking at A.C. Headquarters where an allocation committee has been set up which includes Italian Government representatives. The coal is allocated by user, that is, railroads, public utilities industry, hospitals, bakeries and food plants. It is then re-allocated by bulk to regions which, within their own discretion, re-allocate within the area on the same principles.

The chief criterion of allocation within these premises is the productive efficiency of the plant and, naturally, the need for the product, counsel on which is given by the recently-established National Industrial Council, (comprised of representatives from industry and from the Government) which acts similary to the War Production Board in the States and the Ministries of Supply and Production in England, as top dispensers of priorities and materials.

Keystone of the industrial recovery plan is the steel industry, for which a plan has been drawn up which envisages an annual production of 1,000,000 tons of steel a year or 50 per cent. of Italian steel capacity. Choosing only the most efficient plants, it is planned, for example, to produce this million tons by using only about 400,000 tons of coal a month and utilizing electric power to the highest degree possible, by conversion of furnaces where necessary. In fact, to produce the second million tons of steel would require another 1,300,000 tons of coal a month since second-class steel plants are involved. Thus, for the time being, only the first-class plants will be used since they can fully utilize the amount of coal that it will be feasible to import.

In the next six months, 565,000 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) will make 154,000 tons and Southern plants (Torre Annunziata) will produce 39,000 tons. Terni, by the way, once one of the biggest armament works in Europe, has already been converted into one vast railroad repair shop and

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/ Another

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of power between all sections, which had never been done before. Power from the North can be fed into Central Italy and power from Central Italy will shortly be available to the South, subject only to the capacity of the conductors. To this end, the present emphasis is upon the repair of heavy transmission lines interconnecting North, Central and Southern Italy. Already several transmission lines are in service to supply the Florence area from the North and will be supplemented by others. A line connecting Central and Southern Italy is expected to be ready this fall. With a transmission system available once more, it will be possible to move blocks of power through Italy to areas needing it most.

Water supply.

There is a difference sometimes between the present generating capacity and the electrical demand for actual use because of insufficient water supply at various points to make full use of the available generating capacity. In the Central and Southern Italy, and in Sicily, the electrical demand is the maximum that can be produced with the available water and fuel. If more electricity could be produced it could be used. In Nothern Italy, there is still a surplus of power, which will diminish as more electricity is used for industrial and domestic purposes, and as less water becomes available from melting snows in the North during the cooler months. Because of a scarcity of fuel in the North, electricity is being increasingly used for domestic cooking purposes and will also be used extensively for heating this winter.

The table that follows tells its own story:

Area	Pre-War Capacity (Kilowatts)	Capacity Available Upon Allied Entrance	Present Installed Capacity
North Italy.....	4,645,000	4,300,000	4,245,000
Central Italy.....	1,[illegible],336	45,000	[illegible]51,000
Southern Italy.....	350,935	156,900	236,000
Sicily.....	91,673	45,000	64,000
Sardinia.....	96,080	96,080	96,080
	6,473,024	4,543,780	5,042,080

0397

Another basic industry being restored is that of textiles. Enough cotton and wool is on the way virtually to restore full production, which requires a monthly import of 12,000 tons of cotton (from Egypt and the United States) and 2,500 tons of wool. It is expected that 50 per cent. of full production will be reached within another month.

The Italian power situation, discounting the current cutback forced by the record dry weather, is also now in basically a more favorable condition than expected, although the lack of rainfall in the South will make that area a deficiency one this winter. However, the introduction of the 50 cycle frequency universally in Italy is now making it possible for real exchange of power between all sections, which had never been done before. Power from the North can be fed into Central Italy and power from Central Italy will shortly be available to the South, subject only to the capacity of the conductors. To this end, the present emphasis is upon the repair of heavy transmission lines interconnecting North, Central and Southern Italy. Already several transmission lines are in service to supply the Florence area from the North and will be supplemented by others. A line connecting Central and Southern Italy is expected to be ready this fall. With a transmission system available once more, it will be possible to move blocks of power through Italy to areas needing it most.

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Area	Pre-War Capacity (Kilowatts)	Capacity Available Upon Allied Entrance	Present Installed Capacity
North Italy.....	4,645,000	4,200,000	4,245,000
Central Italy.....	1,292,336	45,000	351,000
Southern Italy.....	350,035	150,000	206,000
Sicily.....	91,573	45,000	64,000
Sardinia.....	96,080	96,080	96,080
	6,475,024	4,543,700	5,042,080

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The fertilizer industry this year will also come close back to normal. There are two complementary fertilizers used in Italy - nitrogenous and superphosphate. The latter in peacetime used a million tons of phosphate rock a year; at least 500,000 tons for the rest of 1945 have now been obtained in contracts from the French. Nitrogen production depends on power. One third of the plants are in the North and so adequately supplied with power; one third are small, scattered ones using coal, which is now arriving but the remaining third of productions is at Crotone, which has had to shut down because of the deficiency of power in the South.

Coal will also help the building trade industries - brick and cement - rise to 50 per cent. of production. Sardinian coal production is once more satisfactory, July having seen an output of 50,000 tons, which is 50 per cent. above the average of the 17 months ending last April.

Procurement.

On the general supply question, Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley, head of the Economic Section, is in London also and will now go to Washington to clear up the matter of who will be responsible for procurement of civilian supplies for Italy, now that military responsibility is ending (officially 31 August). The way matters stand at the moment, the supply responsibility would be in somewhat of a snarl by October if the channel is not kept open now. There has been talk of UNRRA assuming this responsibility but that has to be decided at the UNRRA Council now in session and any event could not occur before the first of the year. On the American side, the FEA will probably do the procurement, with the War Department acting as its agent as long as there are military channels in the Italian theater.

The Italian foreign exchange situation - denoting the wherewithal to buy raw materials and fuel - is also a little clearer though not rosy by any means. From the U.S., Italy now has $150,000,000 in credits for the Category B part of the joint program against which purchases are currently being applied. There is also another $100,000,000 of U.S. Lend-Lease aid, under different arrangements. The British Government has another earmarked $12,000,000 for the B program and also has other plans of assistance in the hopper.

In brief, Italy, can at least see the future. Italy will have to produce enough goods to obtain foreign exchange credits to buy coal and raw materials to produce goods to get credits to buy coal and raw materials etc. This means one thing: Not

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In brief, Italy, can at least see the future. Italy will have to produce enough goods to obtain foreign exchange credi to buy coal and raw materials to produce goods to get credits to buy coal and raw materials, etc. This means one thing: Not as many commodities will be available for the civilian population as they require or want. To pay her way, Italy will have to susta hers lf on a lower standard of living than before the war and trust to hard work, ingenuity and luck to bring her economy gradua and slowly to a higher level.

/ More Medals

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MORE MEDALS

In a ceremony at A.C. Headquarters attended by Regional Commissioners and all top executives of the Commission, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, the Chief Commissioner, presented decorations to six officers and three enlisted men 14 August. Given the Legion of Merit were Colonels Leonard D. Densmore and Nelson W. Monfort; Lieutenant Colonels James M. Denick, Joseph D. Scholtz and Rowland W. Rushmore, and Major Joel Rosenbaum. Given the Bronze Stars were First Sergt. Robert A. Reid, Staff Sergt. Nicholas D. Angelini and T/4 Lawrence W. Shenfield.

Further awards were announced in TOUSA General Orders, as follows:

"Legion of Merit" - Major Henry E. Hudson, Major Edmund L. Palmieri, First Lieut. Louis Lehr, Lieut. Col. Ernest T. DeWald, Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hershenson, Major Harry B. Bradbury, Col. John M. Weber, and Lieut. Col. Guy I. Warren.

"Bronze Star" - Lieut. Col. William A. Hartman, Lieut. Col. Wilson C. Williams, T/4 Donato A. Pescale, Sergt. Henry C.S. Piper, Staff Sergt. Louis J. Pabbie, T/3 Vincent Gambardella, Staff Sergt. Eugene J. Journalist, Staff Sergt. Eric Stein, First Lieut. Frederick Hartt, First Lieut. Howard E. Nevens, jr., First Lieut. Edmund P. Nash, Capt. Milton M. Hill, Pfc. Gaetano F. Avveduto, Pfc. Anzo A. Grassi, Pfc Richard Horkheimer, T/5 John V. Apicella, T/5 Emanuele Di Matteo, T/5 Augustus J. Pusateri, Cpl. Albert L. Lavorato, T/4 Adolph S. Grossi, T/4 Joseph Luizza, T/4 Anthony E. Visco, Sergt. Guy Terri, Technical Sergt. Maurice G. Picciotti, T/4 Marshall Ruscetti and Major William H. Savin.

TURNOVER HUDDLE

Regional Commissioners of the North were called in to Rome 3 and 4 August to give last-minute reports on conditions preparatory to hand-over of the territory to Italian Government jurisdiction next month. The RCs were in general agreement that the sooner the turnover took place the better, with the only alternative being to remain until after the elections (probably in April) a contingency dependent strictly upon the retention of Allied troops in the country. It was thought probable that the return of territory would include Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardy

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From an administrative and economic standpoint, the turnover, it was pointed out, was feasible any day, but from a public safety stand-point, there were a lot of reservations, the

/ Executive

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Executive Commissioner said in summary. Col. Norman E. Fiske, the Deputy Executive Commissioner, remarked that AMG without Allied troops was futile and that a position of AMG being supported by the Italian Army not satisfactory. The Italian Army, incidentally, is to be returned to the operational control of the Italian Government by September 30. It was proposed that, after the turnover, a group of liaison officers, probably 150, be kept in the North to help in residual problems in industry and public safety as well as displaced persons until UNRRA takes over from the latter.

Col. W.J. Legg, director of the Food Sub-Commission, in his last appearance before the top field officers, since he is being invalided home, was paid tribute by Brigadier Bush for his energy and devotion to duty in feeding Italy up to the Alps. The Colonel explained his proposal for instituting a uniform food scale throughout Italy, making the 300-gram ration universal and equalizing present discrepancies between the North and the rest of the nation.

The plan, which is now going through the final coordinating clearances, would go into effect just before the AMG withdrawal. It is a return to the Italian system of rationing, contrasted with that imposed by the Allies, and is expected materially to simplify the present complicated rationing system. The equalization will give increases and decreases to both the South and the North. The proposed ration scale for all Italy would then be 200 grams of bread a day for the normal consumers and 66 grams of pasta. Normal consumers in the 9 to 18 age group would get 225 grams a day. Heavy workers would get a supplement of 100 grams of bread and 20 of pasta, the same amount of pasta going to very heavy workers plus 200 grams of bread. The nation-wide supplement to heavy workers would substantially assist in the cause of general reconstruction, Col. Legg said.

The North, whose special ration setup was not disturbed upon Allied entry at request of the civilian leaders, would be affected as follows: Normal consumers' ration would gain 50 grams, rising from 150 grams a day to 200. Workers who have been getting 325 grams would drop 125 grams as normal consumers but be eligible for the workers' supplements. In the South, heavy workers who have not been getting supplementary rations except in isolated cases would get the new supplement while the normal consumers would have their pasta ration dropped by 14 grams - from 80 to 66.

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FOR THE RECORD

The photograph accompanying this item tells the story of Allied Commission archives problems better than most words. In a phrase, there are a hell of a lot of documents floating around and we had better tidy them, for history's sake, ere we depart this scene. As for Capt. A.J.Collins (S) A.C. Archives Officer (in the center in the picture), he conservatively expects to remain on the job until at least 1945. Sergt L.W.J. Atterby (S), his assist is not quite certain whether to engage for so long a term, f elins he has his nostrils full enough of dusty records already. The American soldier in the picture is strictly a ringer to round out

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the esthetic requirements of photographic art. The papers strewn around - the important part of the picture - are the record from one region alone, Marche-Umbria.

With AFHQ itself showing a keen interest in archives these days, requiring that all units appoint records officers, the Allied Commission itself, with records that will undoubtedly be gold mines for the historians of the future, will now have regional archives officers to organize the documentary residue of the regions, work on which will be given high priority on request of Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, Executive Commissioner.

Material received at Headquarters to date, from regions and sub-commissions, amounts to approximately 1,500 cubic feet or nearly 15 tons. No accurate estimate of the eventual volume of records that will be accumulated can be ventured, though Capt. Collins makes a guess of 6,000 cubic feet. From past experience, a region will have about 200 cubic feet. It goes without saying that the bump from headquarters will outweigh the field. (It always has, say the regions.) In any event, if the regional archives officers follow the administrative instructions and take to heart the pointers to be given by Capt. Collins in a tour of the North, the time necessary to prepare a region's record for proper interment should take only about one month.

At any rate, this is one instance that should come up to expectations.

ODDS AND ENDS

While there's life, there's hope, say the rest of us, as well as that, promoted to First Lieutenant have been Peter F. Natale of Venezia-Giulia AMG, Joseph T. Durber, jr. and James M. Arensberg, both of the Economic Section.... Col. Floyd E. Thomas (A), former law professor of the University of Arizona, gave a lecture the other day before the faculty of the University of Bologna on "Aspects of the American Legal System"... As a result of recent transfers of prisoners from Regina Coeli Prison in Rome, only about 1,000 inmates now inhabit the famous gaol... The Records Bureau of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is approaching 100,000 names, 95,429 of 72 nationalities being on the rolls 31 July.... During the past week, 37,688 Italians were received into Italy and 8,958 were moved from Rome to the South for dispersal.... Major Harold Bentley, A.C. Liaison Officer at Catania in Sicily, reports that the current eighteenth of that collected

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R26/WB19/PRB

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No.19
11 August, 1945

POLITICAL

The past week has been perhaps more remarkable for activities of the parties rather than for progress on purely governmental affairs. Following the victorious motion of Bertini (see last week's Bulletin) the directorates of the Socialist and Communist parties met and proposed to form a "board of management" to ensure the smooth functioning of the pact of unity. The urgency of convoking the Costituente was again stressed and the joint committees recommended that elections for the Costituente should precede administrative elections. Later in the week the Action party indicated its sympathy with this attitude, ITALIA LIBERA arguing that while administrative elections would have been very valuable at a time when Italy was half under occupation, it would now be more logical, since the whole country is free to express itself, to lay the foundations for the new democracy before giving attention to the personnel of the lower echelons, the whole structure of which may be affected by the new constitution, especially if, as is expected, greater regional autonomy is granted.

The Central Committee of the Republican Party also joined this school of thought, urging, in a statement published on 7 August, that all republican elements should unite for the Costituente, elections for which, the Committee said flatly, must precede those for local administration. The Committee further recommended proportional representation. As noted in last week's Bulletin, the sequence recommended by the Leftist parties and the Republicans is the reverse of that proposed by the Christian Democrats. IL POPOLO chided AVANTI on this point, recalling that a year ago Nenni was crying out for immediate administrative elections. AVANTI simply answered that times have changed. The inner cabinet considered the matter on the 9th and rejected Nenni's suggestion that a date be set immediately for the elections; it

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More deliberations.

The Council of Christian Democrats, concluding their deliberations on the second, resolved to issue a statement to the effect that a majority of their members were of Republican sympathy, thus clarifying in some degree the party's attitude,

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though presumably De Gasperi's pronouncement of party neutrality on the institutional question still stands. Under the heading of party activity should also be noted the communiqué of the Communist party, released on the 7th, calling on all political parties and other groups to give up any arms they might have and to cease fighting the remnants of Fascism with "illegal" weapons. The Communist appeal also recommended that all partisan associations other than the ANPI be disbanded and denied official recognition.

The Council met on the 7th and listened to reports from Treasury Minister Ricci, Industry and Commerce Minister Gronchi and Transport Minister La Malfa. Further measures in favor of partisans and repatriates were approved as were the budgets of the various ministries. Earlier in the week progress was reported on the preparation of the Consulta; it was given out that the parties have submitted their lists of representatives and the new body may be expected to meet early in September. The Republicans are firm in refusing to take part. Brosio described the Consulta's functions in a statement issued on the 4th; he was particularly anxious to make it clear that there was no "antithesis" between the role of the Consulta and of the Costituente.

Venezia Giulia came into the headlines again when Prime Minister Parri told a group of "Giuliani" that he intended to ask the Allies to consider reviewing the existing conditions under which the Italian Government is powerless to do anything for the inhabitants of the region since it is not allowed even to have an observer there. Jacchia, in the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, supported Parri's attitude; the situation, he wrote, has undoubtedly improved since the Allies moved in, "but we feel they must keep in mind that the region, until it is definitely decided otherwise, is still a part of Italy".

During the week Eugenio Reale, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, was named Ambassador to Poland, and Celeste Negarville, Communist, as is Reale, took over the undersecretaryship. Press comment on Russia's declaration of war has been rather scant so far; AVANTI rejoiced in the "reaffirmed solidarity" between the Big Three which is symbolized by the declaration. TEMPO mischievously sees in it a natural consequence of the first demonstration of the atomic bomb; other papers are speculating on how much the war may be shortened.

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MacNAIL RIDES AGAIN

The Allied Commission's Supergarage employs over 500 civilians including drivers, mechanics, etc. In these days, when anything connected with transport fetches astronomical prices on the black market, it is not surprising that all kinds of odds and ends like petrol, tires and even cars have occasionally a tendency to disappear from the Supergarage. So Capt. Arthur H. MacNail (A) has transformed his domain into a little fort guarded by a picked police force of about 30 Allied and Italian men, and far from just sitting down behind his prepared defence, he sallies forth at times, counterattacking vigorously.

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For several days recently Capt. McPhail's cloak and dagger boys had been hot on the tracks of some black marketeers, the A.C. men posing as prospective buyers of good Allied tires. The haggling went on for several days; our sleuths were very particular about the quality of the tires: so, better and more attractive ones were produced every night. One black marketeer tried to tempt our "buyers" with a jeep engine.

Last Monday, 6 August, the time for action came. A flying squad of ten Italian (Supergarage) coppers armed with everything but an atomic bomb, set forth at 9 a.m. The scene of the A.C. raid was the already notorious neighborhood of the "Quarticciolo", 10 miles out of Rome on the road to Tivoli and once the stronghold of the notorious and deceased "Hunchback, v.i.p. Similar forays took place in the other parts of the city. Net result of the A.C. operation: Two British jeeps (handed over to British Military Police), 12 tires and 4 tubes plus the smashing up of a little crime gang. Two of the criminals were captured but three managed to make a temporary get-away. In the city-wide total, property worth 10 million lire was recovered.

The jeeps were found nearly completely buried, at the end of a 150-yard-long cave just off the Via Prenestina. The tires had a more idyllic setting: Some were buried between rows of tomatoes; some were mixed up with the bed clothes of some peasants, several of whom were invited to police headquarters for further conversation.

CROP OUTLOOK

The wheat crop, according to the latest view of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, is now estimated at 41.8 million quintals. This is the lowest figure since 1920 when the wheat crop total was 38 million quintals. Last year the figure was 64.3 million quintals. In peacetime the yearly consumption of wheat in Italy was approximately 80 million quintals. The problem thus arising for the Food Sub-Commission and the Italian authorities cannot be measured by this old figure, which appears now almost a mirage to hungry Italians, but by the much more sober and realistic little statistic of 300 grams of bread a day.

The problem amounts to this: Can the bread ration be maintained?

The answer lies only to a very small extent in Allied Commission hands. Italian farmers will decide the question by complying or failing to comply with the numerous appeals made

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The answer lies only to a very small extent in Allied Commission hands. Italian farmers will decide the question by complying or failing to comply with the numerous appeals made by Italian leaders that they hand in the largest possible quantity of wheat to the Granai del Popolo. So far little progress has been made, wheat amassed, as of 7 August, being only 3,322,528 tons. In the last week, however, following two broadcasts by Enrico Mole, Italian Food Minister, the percentage of wheat handed in has increased slightly. The amassing situation has been particularly bad in Piedmont, and only slightly less so in Lombardy. The agriculturally opulent Region of Emilia has,

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by and large, "delivered the goods".

The change in the estimated "amassable total" from 15 million quintals (forecast June 15) to 13 million (current forecast), which means a reduction of 2 million quintals in the total amount of wheat expected to be available for distribution to the non-agricultural population of Italy, has given yet another headache to the harassed officers of the Food Sub-Commission. Besides the factor of the weather, the reduction is due, to a large extent, to the inclusion of refugees returning to Italian farms in the category of persons entitled to legal retentions. The A.C. food officers are now working out what additional quantity of wheat will have to be requisitioned from outside Italy to make good the anticipated deficit, taking into account that the large estimated corn crop will in part compensate for the poor wheat crop.

Requisitions for 10 million quintals of wheat have already been filed with the Combined Chiefs of Staff Supply board and there is a surplus of 2 million quintals from last year, but even if the 10 million quintals of wheat were granted, it is a toss-up whether the 300-gram bread ration can be maintained. Expected to arrive in Italy during the month of August are 50,000 tons of wheat and about 70,000 in September. In the meantime, to complicate matters, Austria has had to be supplied with wheat destined to Italy.

Other Crops.

Other crop estimates are good and bad. The corn (maize) crop is estimated at 23 million quintals, a normal crop. The acreage planted has been estimated at 120 per cent. of normal in Northern Italy. This was due to the inability of the farmers to complete the sowing of wheat in the autumn of 1944. Thus, more land was planted to corn in the spring of 1945. The greater acreage under corn is offset by the drought conditions which have reduced the yield per acre; so the crop finally balances up to about normal.

The olive crop is expected to be smaller than last year's. It is quite usual for a small crop to follow a large one, and last year's crop was a large one. It is too early yet to predict final results, as sirocco winds may still materially reduce the yield, but the final figure may well be 9.5 million quintals.

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The only important crop which has not materially suffered is that of fruits and fresh vegetables. Half a million quintals of early fruit will be available in the North and up to 800,000 quintals of apples and pears. The grape crop is in good condition due to dry weather, which has prevented the spreading of disease. There is also promise of a good yield in tomatoes, about 9 million quintals. Potatoes will be nearly normal.

But most of the other crops have suffered heavily. Barley (1.3 million quintals) and rye (8.6 million quintals)

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will be scarce. Rice (4 million quintals) had taken a beating from considerable reductions in acreage and yield. Lack of fertilizers, severe frost and drought have inflicted more damage on the legume (beans, broad beans, peas, etc.) crop than any other crop in Italy. Lack of processing facilities and combat operations have drastically curtailed the production of sugar beets. The acreage of hemp is estimated at 50 per cent. of normal: apart from this the crops has further been reduced by drought and lack of fertilizers. Damage to hay crops has been most severe in Sardinia and Apulia, the total crop is estimated at 60 per cent. of the normal one. Transportation for redistribution of livestock and local surpluses of forage is so limited that slaughtering has already been increased to bring the herds in line with the local availability of forage. Northern farmers, incidentally, are releasing, through AMG, 13,500 tons of forage to help maintain the dairy and breeding herds in the hard-hit areas of Southern Italy and Sardinia.

ODDS AND ENDS

Rear Admiral Ellery W.Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the War Department and the Order of the Grand Cross of the Order of St.Maurice and St.Lazarus by the Italian Government... The Soldier's Medal has been awarded to WCJD Daniel Colby (who has since left the A.C.) for saving an officer from drowning at Bregano last May... Capt. Richard L.T. Garzarfilli of Piemonte Region, Col.Clayton T.Kerr, deputy director of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, Maj.Andrew J.Malatesta and Staff Sergeant W.J. Davini have received the Bronze Star... Recipients of the Legion of Merit this week include Col. Charles Rotti, RC of Lombardia; Col.Leonard D. Densmore, chief staff officer, Economic Section; Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, SCAO, 5th Army AMG; Lieut.Col. Rowland W. Rushmore of the Public Health Sub-Commission; Col.Lester J.Densley, A.C. Liaison Officer with FBS, and Lieut.Col. Frank E. Toscani, 5th Army AMG... PWTOUSA has now ruled that it is permissible for U.S. officers to accept Italian decorations with approval of higher headquarters... A conference of Regional Commissioners will be held in Rome 13 and 14 August... Steps are under way to hand over to the Italian Government all Fascist Republicans now in Allied prisoner-of-war camps... Lieut.Col. Carleton W. Washburn, director of the Education Sub-Commission is in Switzerland [illegible] textbooks in German for the re-opening of

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placed by Col.Floyd D.Thomas, with Lieut.Col.William Turner-Coles as his Deputy; Col.W.R.Jordan, present Liguria Deputy RC, will go to Venezia to act in that capacity for Brigadier J.K. Dunlop, the RC, while the Venezia Deputy RC, Col. Thomas N.Page, will come to Rome to be director of the Public Health Sub-Commission; Col.W.J.Legg, director of the Food Sub-Commission, at present in the hospital, is going home... Olive oil ammassed, as of 7 August, amounted to 524,080 qts... Since 1 August Greece has received 1,570 tons of sulphur and Malta 244 tons of wine, from Italy... Subscriptions to the Italian loan in the North amount to more than 30 billion lire... Production had commenced of 4,000 tons of double-concentrated tomato paste... With the putting into operation of another 35,000 kw. unit at the Gallicto generating station, three out of the four machines that were operating before the war are now again back in use, giving a capacity of 105,000 kw.; the fourth is scheduled to resume this fall... The Shipping Sub-Commission has been abolished and its functions taken over by Transportation Sub-Commission...

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R26/WB18/PRB

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No.18
4 August, 1945

POLITICAL

"He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attention and favourable hearers."

Samuel Johnson.

On Sunday, 29 July, the first day of the National Council of the Socialist party, AVANTI appeared with a leading article by Nenni. "This congress", said Nenni, "is awaited with great interest, especially now, after the crushing victory of our British compagni; this victory shows that in Socialism lies the political directive of the new Europe which is looking for its way through the destruction caused by the infamous war imposed by Nazi-Fascist bandits". Two years ago, when the Socialist party took up its activities again, he continued, the fight for national liberation was the necessity of the moment, now the Socialists must carry to its end the democratic revolution, create a new State and reorganize the economy. "Who, if not the working masses, can undertake such a task?" the Socialist chief asked. Nenni charged that reactionaries and moderates have not yet abandoned hope of putting off convocation of the Costituente indefinitely. He pressed for holding elections as soon as possible.

The congress lasted three days, with Togliatti invited to attend all discussions. The three days were almost entirely taken up by the tactical problem of the fusion between the Communist and the Socialist parties. There was no talk whatsoever of crucial Italian domestic or international issues nor of reconstruction, nor of relations with other parties. Indeed, as many observers put it, the meeting was characterised by continuous and monotonous reference to the Marxist tradition, to prole-

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However, when members were asked to choose between two motions (signatures on the first of which were headed by that of Sandro Pertini, ex-secretary of the Socialist Party of Nor-

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thern Italy and the second headed by Ignazio Silone and Giuseppe Saragat, Italian diplomatic representative to France), the former won 76 per cent. of the votes. The two groups, having stated their confidence in the political line followed so far by the Socialist party and agreeing that the Costituente must be convened without further delay, diverged in that the Silone-Saragat one, representing the more moderate trend of the party, said that unity of action between Communism and Socialism must be strengthened, but without hindering the political independence and autonomous administration of each party. They deemed it necessary, in the interest of the whole proletariat, that the Socialist and the Communist parties maintain their different ideas, in any event until internal and international circumstances are such to allow a union of all the working classes. The Pertini motion asked for all the working masses of the country to form a single bloc as soon as possible. It was requested that all the organisms of collaboration between the two parties be strengthened and new offices of liaison created. This latter motion represented the views of the present Secretary of the Socialist party, Pietro Nenni.

Lament.

Tito Zaniboni, the man who in 1925 tried to kill Mussolini, sent a letter to the meeting expressing his disillusionment at the petty fights going on among parties which had been united as long as the clandestine struggle against Fascism lasted. He asked the Socialists if they really believe that after twenty years of Fascist dictatorship the nation now wants a proletarian one. He questioned if reconstruction would benefit by completely [illegible] the economic structure of the State. He lamented that the "glorious" Italian Socialist party was losing its characters. The British elections show Italy the way, if one keeps in mind that the British Labour party is a declared enemy of Communism, Zaniboni concluded.

The Council summarized the current duties of the party as follows: "Costituente immediately; through the Costituente, the Republic; at the head of the Republic, a government of workers".

The event elicited full comment from the Rome press. Speaking on the proposed fusion between the two leftist parties, Pacciardi said, in VOCE REPUBBLICANA, that no one wanted to see any misunderstanding arising between the two workers' parties, but the same an alliance rather than a fusion would have been better. "For the fight against monarchy the help of all democra-

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cussions but that no time to speak of had been dedicated to the problems of the working classes or of the nation. The Silone-Saragat motion was defeated, Scrutator went on, by an act which has become customary in this "Nennistically" democrat country; that is, by having accused one of the signers of the motion of his Fascist past, as if everybody did not all know, that all those present were ex-fascist hierarchs who have self-appointed themselves members of the Socialist party. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE gave the Socialists credit for being the only party to date, to expound its internal difference of methods and doctrine in public meeting.

Christian Democrats, too.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democrats were also in a general session, which opened 31 July. Aldo Airoldi, in TEMPO, pointed out that while Socialists agreed on practical matters (Costituente, pact of unity, etc.) and disagreed on ideological matters (fusion with the Communists), the Christian-Democrats agreed on all ideological problems, but not on the practical ones such as the institutional question. On this question, De Gasperi said in his speech that Christian Democrats are free to declare themselves in favour either of the Republic or of the Monarchy but that this division has not been encouraged so far, in order to avoid making definitive commitments without having begun consultations from the bottom of the party's rank and file. De Gasperi expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the Consulta being held before the Costituente, for fear it might overthrow democratic methods and ideals. He also said that he favored holding administrative (local) elections before the national elections for the Costituente.

The Republicans, too, had a meeting, in Milan, of the federations of the North. The Republican Central Committee meets in Rome on 4 August. The Action Party passed a motion outlining its aim to lead the masses towards the real participation in political power, and with a program similar to that of western Socialism, more particularly of the British Labour party, but not at all hostile to revolutionary projects realized by Russia.

Council of Ministers, etc.

The Council of Ministers met on 27, discussing claims of the C.G.I.L. and of the State employees and laying down the functions of the Ministry of Food (distribution and control, rationed food, transport and food-relief). At the second session

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Christian Democrats, too.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democrats were also in a general session, which opened 31 July. Aldo Airoldi, in TEMPO, pointed out that while Socialists agreed on practical matters (Costituente, pact of unity, etc.) and disagreed on ideological matters (fusion with the Communists), the Christian-Democrats agreed on all ideological problems, but not on the practical ones such as the institutional question. On this question, De Gasperi said in his speech that Christian Democrats are free to declare themselves in favour either of the Republic or of the Monarchy but that this division has not been encouraged so far, in order to avoid making definitive commitments without having begun consultations from the bottom of the party's rank and file. De Gasperi expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the Consulta being held before the Costituente, for fear it might overthrow democratic methods and ideals. He also said that he favored holding administrative (local) elections before the national elections for the Costituente.

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Council of Ministers, etc.

The Council of Ministers met on 27, discussing claims of the C.G.I.L. and of the State employees and laying down the functions of the Ministry of Food (distribution and control, rationed food, transport and food-relief). At the second session of the meeting the following day, a formal request was passed to the Allied Governments to give back to Italy her prisoners-of-war and to consider them as free workers until this return was possible. Disposition of textile inventories was examined and a decree on the functions of the Ministry of Labor and Welfare approved. In other governmental news the Ministry of Post-War Relief announced that it would select its personnel from repatriates, war orphans and widows.

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On 28 July Prime Minister Parri held his weekly foreign press conference. He hailed the victory of the British Labour party on the ground of the economic international collaboration in its program. Questioned as usual about the elections, Parri replied that they cannot be held until Italy's international status is changed, evoking the speculation amongst some journalists that Parri may be using the date of the elections as a strong card in his bargaining with the Allies concerning Italy's needs.

Parri spoke on Radio Milan on 19 July, reminding Italians that though Italy's international situation had greatly improved of late, they should not forget that they still had to pay a high price for Fascism. He warned against impatience with the Allied and stressed that elections must be held without any coercion whatsoever so as to express the absolute free will of the people.

In Florence, Jacini, Minister of War, said that he intended reorganizing the Italian Army as a small, compact well trained body, organized according to democratic principles, though retaining the respect for noble traditions that it has always had. Food Minister Gole further appealed to farmers for the ammassi. In Sicily the Separatists' "army" is reported as disbanded and the whole Separatist movement apparently dying out as an organized entity. Senator Federico Ricci was appointed Minister of the Treasury; he is well known for his opposition to Fascist financial policy and is reported good administrator.

As we go to press, the Potsdam communiqué has been issued, in which Italian support of the Allied war effort was praised and announcement made of an Italian peace treaty to be negotiated, after which Italy was promised a seat among the United Nations. The entire press, of course, carried the news on banner headlines, Parri was quoted as expressing his pleasure at the recognition accorded Italy for her efforts to acquire a democratic order and voiced gratitude to the Allies for recognizing Italy's needs. He said he hoped that the nation's "just aspirations will be satisfied in the peace treaty".

ECONOMIC FRONT

Heading the economic news of the week was the virtual complete freedom of foreign trade restored to the Italian Government, effective 1 August. 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

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vernment 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 USCC will thus be the agent of the Istituto Commercio Estero in the United States as of August 1.

The sole conditions laid upon the new trade policy refer to Allied operational necessities, as follows: (1) In order not to upset the Allied civilian supply program already formulated for Italy by conflicting export activities, all Italian declarations of exportable surpluses will be examined by the Allied Commission. (2) 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 Allied military necessities have prior claim. (3) Exports from A.G-controlled areas will be handled by the general agency established by the Italian Government as part of one economic unit, but such A.G-area exports will be subject to A.G approval, under the powers of military government, as long as A.G authority prevails in the territory. (4) 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 Allied Commission guidance, the first step having been to authorize government-to-government trade dealings with practically all Allied and neutral countries under arrangements somewhat 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, $ 8,000,000 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.

The question of disposition of captured enemy material is occupying the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission these days. Currently, a considerable amount of equipment is being used by the Italians out on a loan basis,

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The question of disposition of captured enemy material is occupying the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission these days. Currently, a considerable amount of equipment is being used by the Italians but on a loan basis, no actual turnover having yet taken place. For instance, 715 German vehicles are being utilized in Lombardy civilian truck pools and another 68 in a pool in Udine. Col.J.A. Campbell (S), the Sub-Commission's director, is now setting up a transfer procedure in Milan.

Despite the mines, the port of Genoa will be used in part by 15 August, according to the Economic Section, which reports one channel satisfactorily swept and fuel docks ready to

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handle up to 8,000 tons a day. Control of cement production has been handed over to the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Sir Eric Speed, Permanent Undersecretary for War (Finance) has been visiting the A.C. The Agriculture Sub-Commission reports several items: The slaughter up to 15 per cent. of live weight of cattle a year for meat has been authorized for Northern Italy. A survey has shown a critical lack of forage for livestock in Southern Italy and Sardinia, owing to the drought. Wheat amassed, as of 31 July, amounted to 2,218,190 quintals and olive oil to 524,080 quintals.

The first meeting of the Northern Italy Industrial Council was held 31 July in Milan. Brigadier General Edward D. McKinley, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section, is going to London to join Mr.Marlan Cleveland (A) and Brigadier D.L. Anderson, Deputy Vice President, in vital supply discussions. Mr.Franck Upman,jr. is to replace Mr.Merrit Taylor as director of the Transportation Sub-Commission. Both are Americans.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public Relations Branch is proud (and awfully relieved) to be able to announce that the long-awaited history of the AC/AFG is finally written and actually in the production stage. The opus, which will run to 128 (maximum) of text,maps, chart and photographs, had to be cleared with the director of every Sub-Commission, the Vice Presidents of Sections, the Executive Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner, the British and American Embassies and AFHQ. It came through with only minor scratches. Now being produced are 100,000 copies in English and 100,000 copies in Italian. The work is entitled "A Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy", from D-Day, 10 July 1943, to the German surrender in Italy, 2 May 1945. The Information and Education Section of LTOUSA has asked for 50,000 to 75,000 copies for American troops while the British Education Office at AFHQ will take 15,000 copies. The Italian edition, which is being printed by U.S.I.S., will be distributed to at least 30,000 persons in Italian schools and universities while another 40,000 will go direct to a special mailing list of key Italians in the professions, industry and public office. Every officer and a man in A.C. will receive his copy in due course. The copies ought to be ready for delivery in about one month.

VENEZIA GIULIA SCHOOLS

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VENEZIA GIULIA SCHOOLS

Of all the problems faced by AMG in Venezia Giulia,the question of gratifying the demands of the numerous national entities for the development of educational institutions is by no means the lightest. In this sphere are crystallised all the national political contradictions and difficulties which today beset AMG officers in the less crudite and more mundane fields of supplies, finance, labour and so on. Education in the disputed zone produces a problem which digs deep down to the source of

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the question of national dignity and culture, perhaps the very source of the whole problem itself.

Here has to be faced the stern fact that there are a number of quite distinct national entities involved and old cultural, racial and historical desires of peoples. Before any aspect of education, development or rehabilitation can be considered and before any attempt can be made to set up even schools of the most elementary type, it must be decided what text books are to be used and in what languages they are to be written. They must be free of Fascist doctrine and they must show bias neither in favor of the Italians nor of the Slovenes. This applies to all subjects - from a geography to pure mathematic.

The question of language is not simple. It is not always a question of Italian or Slovene alone. In Pola, for example, citizens complain that they cannot understand AMG proclamations because they are printed only in English, Italian and Slovene. The people of Pola insist that they only understand Croat. To all these problems must be added that created by the recent past. The people, culturally, have suffered severely under Fascism.

The question of education therefore is a serious one. During the partisan campaign, Slav troops established and created Slav schools in partisan-controlled areas and even organised clandestine classes in German and Fascist Republican-dominated Trieste prior to the liberation of the town. The main problem appears to be caused by shortage of trained teachers but already application has been made and permission granted for the opening of a Slovene teachers training school.

The problems are immense and AMG's intention is that they should be treated with impartiality. Preparation for the setting up of a fair and equitable educational system based on fair treatment to all racial, national and cultural groups in the zone is thus going ahead and should soon bear fruit, it is hoped.

BRIGADIER DUNLOP'S BAILIWICK

Major Thomas Goddard Bergin, Deputy Director of the Public Relations Branch, professor-on-leave of Romance Languages at Cornell University (no pupils accepted at the moment, however) and the shark who usually writes the wise and graceful Political column of the Weekly Bulletin, has been touring the North these last few weeks, seeing for himself how the people

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The Exhibition of Five Centuries of Venetian Art at Venice is going strong and highly worthwhile to make a special trip to see. The Legal Officer told the group that the Courts of Special Assizes are now functioning. The most urgent problem was getting Black Brigade Fascists out of prisons into re-

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gular prisoner-of-war camps. Public Health reported that the Red Cross was about to begin distribution of 200,000 articles of clothing.

Good progress was reported on the electoral lists. It was suggested that P.W. refugees be placed in a summer camp. School textbooks may be late to arrive, maybe as late as the end of September. Some Provincial Commissioners complained about foraging trucks carting away grain and sugar and bringing no supplies in at all. The Ammassi were quite unsuccessful. The best province - Rovigo - had only 20 per cent. of its goal. All the farmers feel grain prices will skyrocket later in view of the poor crops in the South. The Deputy Regional Commissioner reported he had been unable to learn anything about U.S. redeployment. Verona Province reported a large supply of tear gas available. The neighboring contadini are somewhat upset.

The Region's officers were encouraged to take a rest at San Vito, a small Alpine village about ten miles from Cortina. It is also used as forward regional headquarters. A modest hotel serves as the regional rest center. The hotel used to be a convalescent home for German wounded. The place is cool and sometimes it rains. It is near enough to Cortina to run in and buy wood carvings and admire the scenery It is also near enough Padua for officers to spend Sunday there and still be able to get back to the office on time Monday morning. The rustic retreat is full of appealing brown mice while the village itself contains an old gaffer who will talk for hours on end about Pittsburgh,Pa., U.S.A., which he left 35 years ago. This is an attraction of the resort of which Brigadier Dunlop probably is as yet unaware.

TAXI! TAXI!

Among the claimants for the hardest-working single office in the Allied Commission, one of the strongest contenders will not fail to be the Dispatch Office which comes under the Headquarters Commandant, Col. R.H. Robertson (E). The Dispatch Office is where we all go when we want to get somewhere other than on foot. Run by Major H.J.Birch for about a year a half, the Office dispatches about 40,000 persons every month by land, sea and air. Maj. Birch is an old hand at the game, having been in the same business for 20 years before the war.

The biggest part of the job, of course, is land transport, which is handled by Sergeants Patrick J.Sullivan and Harold V. Hill (both British), Pte. John R.Davis (E) and an over-

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The biggest part of the job, of course, is land transport, which is handled by Sergeants Patrick J.Sullivan and Harold W. Hill (both British), Pte. John R.Davis (B) and an energetic young Italian civilian by the name of Albert J. Scoggin. Sergts.Hill and Sullivan have been with Maj. Birch for 17 months, Scoggin for 14 and Davis for ten months. The office is responsible for the proper allocation of 430 assigned vehicles. Of these, 152 are 3/4 vehicles, which are used for long-distance trips, in July, for instance, 168 such trips having been made. The next class of cars number 69 and are used for one-day trips and trips of more than one hour.

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Best-known and most ever-worked are the 106 ancient, green taxis. These are used in three shifts: 56 are on duty from 0730 to 1730 (dispatched from AC Hq.); 45 are used from 1730 to 0130, and five are on call from 2300 to 0800. The last two groups are dispatched from the Super-Garage. Taxi drivers are paid 300 lire a day, the garage furnishing gasoline and repairs. The taxis make an average of 350 trips a month. One can usually get a taxi easily enough by simply asking for one save at lunch-time, the end of the day or when it rains. Then, there is a subway train sa ble.

It is of interest to us lesser fry to learn that 40 civilian and War Department vehicles are assigned to the chief officers and directors of the A.C. for their exclusive use. This pool of 40 is also used to transport visiting VIPs. In addition, there are 61 cars regularly assigned to Hq. personnel requiring daily transport in performance of their duties. These cars have to be returned each night. Lastly, the Dispatch Office also controls the two A.C. ambulances, and of course, dispatches the road couriers to the Army AHGs (twice weekly) and to Naples (daily).

The air transport section is now a considerably expanded activity since the A.C. has been flying its own line, or more precisely, using converted Italian bombers with Italian pilots. Sergt.Louis Galanga (U.S.), Lance Corporal Leonard V.Smith (B) and Pfc.Vincent Arnone (U.S.) work this end of the business. Sgt.Galanga has been at it in the same office 17 months and Cpl.Smith 10 months while Private Arnone is a newcomer of a few months. (May we at this point say we are sorry we could not run Sgt.Galanga's picture: it was not reproducible for technical reasons.) Helping with both air and road transport, as well as interpreting and being a general factotum, is another civilian, a Russian, Miss Tatiana Volodimeroff.

The air section last month took care of 1,500 passengers and 20 tons of freight while also booking passages on the ATC planes for Cairo, London, Paris and Zurich. The A.C. courier planes fly to Milan, Turin, Bologna and Treviso and, aside from passengers, carry mail; baggage, official red bags, Italian Government documents, and when requested, even telegrams from the hardpressed Italian communications system.

ODDS AND ENDS

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ODDS AND ENDS

The British in A.C. will have Bank Holiday off on 6 August... The Commune of Ancona, as well as Emilia, Lucca and Apuania, is being returned to the Italian Government 4 August... Enlisted men in 2675 Regiment are eligible for promotion again, but promotions for U.S. officers are still in doubt until the new T/O is clarified... Col.Hamilton T.Walker, SCAO, IV Corps, has been awarded the Legion of Merit... PFC.Frederick W.Campo has received an official commendation from Headquarters Command, AFHQ, for his "meritorious" work in taking care of Naples billets the last two years... The Education Sub-Commission reports progress in working out a scheme where-

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by Italian students will receive U.S. scholarships (plus board, room and tuition) and similar arrangements will be made for members of the U.S. Armed Forces who remain in Italy to study... Supplies from Italian educational institutions in the shape of 150 cases of physics laboratory equipment has been found at Linz, Austria; steps are being taken to determine if the equipment was looted... On the recommendation of the Legal Sub-Commission, the summer holidays of Italian judicial personnel are being reduced, which should have a beneficial effect on the dockets... The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission announces that approximately 35,000 Italians came back to Italy in the last week, that 15,000 Italian refugees were evacuated from the North to Rome, that another 21,000 were sent to their homes in the North, that 10,000 were sent to their homes in the South from Rome, that 30 T.B. refugee patients have arrived at Verona, where another refugee died of typhus, and that all 400,000 Italian abroad in the former SHAEF area should be repatriated by 1 October... Col.Nelson W. Monfort (A) has been awarded the Bronze Star for "heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy"... Col.Dickens S. Adams (A), who has left the A.C., has received the Legion of Merit, as has Capt. Deane Keller (A), Fine Arts officer of 5th Army AMG... Colonel W.G. Tidsley (B) of Land Forces Sub-Commission, has received the O.B.E.... Lieut.Colonel J.Imrie, Food Sub-Commission, and Major C.E. Keysell (B), Legal Officer, Venezia Region, have received the M.B.E...

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AMG 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R26/PR17/PRB

AC
WEEKLY BULLETIN

Vol.II, No.17
28 July 1945

POLITICAL

"Si vous songiez au nombre
de sottises qui doivent vous
échapper, vous seriez moins
prodigue de vos paroles."

Michelet

Whether because of the heat, which had been terrific throughout the entire week, or for some other reason, there seem to have been a lot of speeches by numberless Ministers. The Romans have spent these torrid nights tossing on their beds through the sleepless hours. One can not, of course, read all the time, so one starts thinking. And, in a Minister, these thoughts apparently take the form of speeches to deliver on the first occasion.

Prime Minister Parri held his weekly press conference on 20 July, and explained at length to the journalists that war against Japan must be considered merely as the last act of the war of the Italian people against dictatorship, and that Italians must realize that their contribution to it will naturally be limited by the shortage of means at their disposal. He then spoke about the wheat situation, which he described as very serious but not tragic. He said that the Allies will help Italy in spite of all the difficulties they have to face and stressed the importance of having all peasants and producers accomplish their duty and hand over all wheat to the ammassi. On the subject of the change of currency, Parri said that it will be only a physical change which will have no effect whatsoever on anybody. Concerning the Costituente, he said that the elections would be held as soon as possible in spite of the great material difficulties. Elections must, he said, be preceded by the establishment of the

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prodigue de vos paroles."

Michelet

Whether because of the heat, which had been terrific throughout the entire week, or for some other reason, there seem to have been a lot of speeches by numberless Ministers. The Romans have spent these torrid nights tossing on their beds through the sleepless hours. One can not, of course, read all the time, so one starts thinking. And, in a Minister, these thoughts apparently take the form of speeches to deliver on the first occasion.

Prime Minister Parri held his weekly press conference on 20 July, and explained at length to the journalists that war against Japan must be considered merely as the last act of the war of the Italian people against dictatorship, and that Italians must realize that their contribution to it will naturally be limited by the shortage of means at their disposal. He then spoke about the wheat situation, which he described as very serious but not tragic. He said that the Allies will help Italy in spite of all the difficulties they have to face and stressed the importance of having all peasants and producers accomplish their duty and hand over all wheat to the ammassi. On the subject of the change of currency, Parri said that it will be only a physical change which will have no effect whatsoever on anybody. Concerning the Constituents, he said that the elections would be held as soon as possible in spite of the great material difficulties. Elections must, he said, be preceded by the establishment of the Consulta. Parri also announced that the Soviet Government had been informed once more of the desire of all Italians to receive some kind of news about Italian war prisoners in Russia. 4481

Two days later, on the 22d, Parri paid his long-promised visit to Sicily. In spite of it being a Sunday, he was kept pretty busy all day long, meeting people, listening to grievances and making speeches. Sicilian High Commissioner Aldisio and Orlando met Parri on his arrival and carried him to meet assembled economic and political representatives of the island. He told them that his administration makes no promises which it cannot keep, but that all the same it will do all that is in its power

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to solve the Sicilian problems which, he said, are, more or less, the same as those of all the other regions, but which deserve priority because of the bad treatment received by the island in the past. Sicily's Consulta, Parri said, represents the first step towards regional autonomy; the rest will follow in due course. He added that the necessities of the island would be kept in mind when distributing public works.

Nenni.

While Parri was busy in Palermo, Nenni was equally so in Milan, where he told the press on 21 July that the organization of the Ministry of the Constituente had only just started. He said that it would be a center of propaganda to call the attention of the country to the importance of the problems which will be solved through the Constituente. He said that, contrary to general belief, the problem of "monarchy or republic" is not the only one, but merely the first of a long series of equally important questions. Nenni added that, as soon as the AMG administration in the North came to an end, the "pre-Constituente" period would start. The next day in the Castello Sforzesco, Nenni spoke to several thousands of workers. He pleaded the importance of the public loan, warmly urged all peasants and farmers to hand in all the wheat to the Ammassi and then passed on to his chief love, the Constituente, and stated that the Socialists would ask the Constituente to give Italy a republic. Winning the fight for the Constituente, he said, will mean winning the fight for democracy, and therefore setting the basis of fraternity between workers and peasants. Speaking about epuration, Nenni stated that he does not aim at punishing the young, on whom the black shirt was forced when they were children, not even those few rural Fascists, who, convinced of the virtues of Fascism, served the Blackshirt regime without making any profits by it, nor workers or employees for whom the tessera del partito represented a necessity to which they had to submit if they wanted to live. But on the other hand all leaders and all those who profited by Fascism or collaborated with Nazism, must pay, the Socialist leader said.

In the mesh of comment that followed, Enzo Selvaggi, in Italia Nuova, warned that a Costituente formed without taking into account grave problems such as the absolute sovereignity of the Italian people, the independence of disputed territories, the repatriation of all Italian prisoners, the return to order and freedom and the alleviation of economic distress, would seem looking

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More Speeches.

Food Minister Enrico Molè also made a speech, addressed to all agricultural producers. Outlining the very serious food situation in Italy, Molè said that the life of the country was at stake, and that very severe measures would be taken against those who are discovered cheating the ammassi. Almost all papers have had long articles on the ammassi failure, blaming mostly the big landowners. Jabbing the needle into the Government as ever, Italia Nuova said that it was surprising that peasants should refuse to obey orders issued by a Government "presided over by one of the leaders of the insurrections of the North, and seconded by none other than the leader of the Socialist party himself". The newspaper went on to argue that those guilty of not doing their duty cannot possibly be the big landowners - whom all leftist papers seem to accuse - because the landowners were controlled by Communist and Socialist Unions and syndicates and thus would never dare to do anything but the right thing. But what about small farmers whose activities are little controlled and who, the paper asserted, "are very fond of red, whether in the form of flags or of handkerchiefs to tie round their necks".

Minister Meuccio Ruini, in Florence, spoke on the destruction and reconstruction of Italy and stated that war damage amounts to 2,000 billion lire. Treasury Minister Marcello Soleri, while on a bond-selling speaking tour, died suddenly in Turin on 23 July. It has not been decided yet who will take his place. Togliatti also made a kind of speech, though under special circumstances. A serious riot broke out among the prisoners of Regina Coeli, and on the second day, Togliatti, his name having been insistently shouted by 2,000 inmates, went to listen to their claims and to ask for order.

British Elections.

As we go to press, the first comments of the Rome press on the result of the British elections are appearing. Headlines announce the "crushing victory of the Labour party". Nenni, in AVANTI, called it a "peaceful revolution" and "the greatest political event in Europe after the victory against Germany". He praised the Labour party for its past achievements and particularly for its opposition to Munich and to the non-intervention policy and said that Churchill was great in war, but that "our friends," Attlee and Bevin, will surely understand Italy's prob-

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UNITA, under the headline "The British people have voted for a democratic and progressive policy" said that the British desire for a fresh start was clearly evidenced. According to Ivaldi, in ITALIA LIBERA, Churchill did not sufficiently realise the social significance of the war. Even ITALIA NUOVA feels sure that the British Left will continue Churchill's interna-

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tional policy because, says Scrutator, the defeat of the Conservatives does not mean the defeat of Churchill himself. Naturally, Bevin's recent words that "Italy should not be treated as if Mussolini were still in power", are reported by a number of papers as a promise of better understanding between Great Britain and Italy. Parri, interviewed by Reuter, said that the Labour victory "will contribute to free the world from the atmosphere of misunderstanding that was menacing the world peace". Collaboration among the Three Big Powers, he said, will now be increased, as well as international safety and economic solidarity. The Italians, he ended, have now even greater faith in British democracy. The hopes of the Italians for prompt admittance to the United Nations and full Allied status almost visibly soared.

ECONOMIC FRONT

In general, the economic news is not of a startling nature, affairs more or less having fallen into a pattern and the major problem remaining the over-all one of national import supply, a matter the Economic Section is assiduously and continually studying with the Italian Government. There are many incidental items of interest, however.

The Commerce Sub-Commission reports the arrival from the Middle East of 850,000 salvage garments, which will have to be dyed. The U.S. Foreign Economic Administration has been promised more personnel, what with several civilians returning home soon. Wheat amassed, as of 23 July, totalled 801,270 quintals, the Agriculture Sub-Commission says. Industry Sub-Commission tells of a production increase in Sardinian coal to 1,901 tons a day, with 400 more workers recruited on the mainland and awaiting passage to the island. The Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce has also made a preliminary allocation of 1,000 tons of sulphur for AMG territory. The C.I.S.A. Viscose synthetic staple fiber plant in Rome has commenced a 3,000-kilogram a day production. The Central Italy electric system operated at a frequency of 50 cycles for the first time 22 July.

VENEZIA GIULIA

Outwardly Trieste does not strike one as being the hot spot or the powder-keg of Europe, as it has been variously described. Except when there is a general strike, a superficial

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Outwardly Trieste does not strike one as being the hot spot or the powder-keg of Europe, as it has been variously described. Except when there is a general strike, a superficial air of normality abounds. The bulk of the population seems to be either in the sea, bathing alongside the Allied troops, or in the trams which take them to and from the beaches. Food does not appear to be very short and flour was being sold on the quaysides from little ships coming in from the coastal towns at 40 to 50 lire per kilo. Maize was cheaper and potatoes were going at 22 lire and there did not seem to be a vast crowd of purchasers.

But that is only on the surface. Underneath there is a complex problem of nationalism and politics, of economic distress and, at any rate in Pola and Monfalcone, the pressing problem of war damage, all of which are producing for the AMG

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authorities under 13 Corps one of the most difficult tasks that has faced the Allies in Italy.

But one and all are tackling it quietly and efficiently and in the true spirit of AMG's position as trustee in a disputed territory. AMG is dealing with the territory as an administrative case with the one object of establishing good government without fear or favour. There is no doubt that stability is being established: it may probably be upset from time to time by forces beyond control but the effect of impartiality and firm administration is being felt; it can be seen.

The general strike on 10 July was well and rapidly organized which shows the powers of the forces with which AMG has to contend, but it passed off without incident, without casualties and with only one or two arrests, a tribute to the stabilizing influence of Allied troops and the military government, a tribute which is even more creditable when it is realised that there are practically no indigenous police and that law and order is maintained by the machinery of the military police and special troops allotted to them. The organisation however of a composite police force is going ahead, including the training of some 3,500 indigenous police who will eventually form the civil police force for the territory.

Progress - Slow but Sure.

The Area Commissioners are slowly but surely producing structure of local government following the policy laid down. It needs infinite patience. The SCAO had a four-hour meeting with the "Regional Committee" left behind by the late regime and he got across to them one of the basic principles that AMG means military government.

One reads in a late Venezia Giulia report that talks with representatives of the two Yugoslav Committees in Trieste regarding representation for the area have so far met with no response from the City Committee, although the District Committee gave a favourable reply. In Gorizia, the President of the Provincial Committee and all the District Presidents met the Area Commissioner and listened to the definition of AMG as the governing power through the local committees. In Pola the institution of Soprol should result in a more efficient handling of food supplies.

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Allied military courts are functioning throughout the territory and orders have been given for the native civil courts to resume their functions. Long discussions have taken place with regard to wages and it is probable that they will be brought into line with wages in Northern Italy, and that the economic price of bread will be applied at the same time. The recent general strike delayed the application of the wage increases.

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The country does not look so dry as other parts of Italy, and although the crop will not be large, it will not suffer from the climatic damage prevalent in Central and Southern Italy. There is already a grave shortage of timber and fuel and unfortunately most of the wood is located East of the Morgan Line.

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It is hoped that the Economic Committees, which appear to be working well, will be able to provide some remedial arrangement. A great deal of work has been done in collating lists of Italian civilians deported into Yugoslavia before occupation by Allied troops. A few have been returned.

The port of Trieste looked moribund as regards shipping and the great naval harbor of Pola, which has suffered tremendous damage from Allied bombing and is still full of mines (at any rate in the commercial harbor), was empty.

Altogether the AMG team there, which will be progressively built up until its has a strength of some 50 US and 50 British officers under its SCAO, Colonel Alfred C.Bowman (A), is doing, with tremendous help from 13 Corps and in spite of many difficulties (of which the torrid climate is not the least), a quiet and efficient job.

HONORS

Awards are coming thick and fast for AC personnel in recognition of jobs well done, though it could probably be said there are not enough decorations to equal the amont of tireless devotion to duty and extraordinary ingenuity exercised by many of the officers and men. In any event, here are some of the lastest honors, from both British and American sources, but the recipients this time are all U.S. personnel:

LEGION OF MERIT. - Col. Robert Kirkwood, former RC of Lascony; Col.Nelson M.Monfort, former SCAO of Venezia Giulia AMG and former assistant chief of staff, G-5, 15th Army Group.

OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. - Col. Alfred C. Bowman, SCAO, Venezia-Giulia AMG; Col.Leonard Dunsmore, Economic Section; Col.Norman E.Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner; Col.Charles J. Tarinacci, formerly of the 5th Army AMG who has now gone to Austria; Col.Monfort, again; Lieut. Col. Frank E. Tosconi, 5th Army AMG.

MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. - Lieut.Col. Ernest T. De Wald, former director of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission, who has also left for Austria; Major Thaston D. Crippen; likewise Austria-bound; Capt. Louis T. Montant, jr; of Col.Fiske's office; Lieut. Michael J. Desiderio of Lombardy Region.

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LEGION OF MERIT. - Col. Robert Kirkwood, former RC of Tuscany; Col.Nelson T.Monfort, former SCAC of Venezia Giulia A'G and former assistant chief of staff, G-5, 15th Army Group.

OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. - Col. Alfred C. Bowman, SCAC, Venezia-Giulia A'G; Col.Leonard Densmore, Economic Section; Col.Norman E.Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner; Col.Charles J. Tarinacci, formerly of the 5th Army A'G who has now gone to Austria; Col.Monfort, again; Lieut. Col. Frank E. Toscani, 5th Army A'G.

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BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL. - Technical Sergeant Dennis Giardino, chief clerk of Industry Sub-Commission.

MENTION IN DISPATCHES. - Col.Charles Poletti, RC of Lombardy; Corp. George D. Sheehan of Liguria Region.

Likewise mentioned in General Orders of Headquarters Command, AFHQ, on the American side, were the following men and officers: Pfc Daniel S. Hacker of Emilia Region; Pfc. Oscar A. Crespi of the Agriculture Sub-Commission; Corp. Angelo A.Grocco of Naples Command; T/4 Robert L. Principiano of the Legal Sub-Commission; Sergt. Joseph A. Marcuzzo and Staff Sergt.Charles

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D. Moses, both of the former Southern Region; First Lieut. John P. Simoni of Venezia-Giulia MG, and Lieut. Col. John T. Clarke, former finance officer of Tuscany Region.

Congratulations to all.

THE RETURNING TIDE AND OTHERS

The repatriation of Italian and other nationals is rising to a peak, the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission indicates according to its latest sitrep, which mentions that home-comings of Italians from SHAEF via the Brenner Pass has increased to 4,500 a day and from Switzerland to 2,500 a day. About one third of the SHAEF Italians (mostly from Germany) are from South Italy. Re-settlement within Italy is also proceeding apace. In the last week 9,310 refugees with homes in the South went back to their native towns while another 10,155 refugees arrived in Rome from the North to await the dispersing process. Allied and other nationals are also going home - 927 of various nationalities leaving for France and 710 Greeks returning to Greece by sea.

In brief, the results of the Bolzano conference of 14 June are working out exceedingly well, according to Lieut.Col. G.F. Fothergill (B), deputy director of the hard-working Sub-Commission. Close liaison is maintained with the Transportation Sub-Commission. All major movements are made by rail. The some 60 camps, which, besides Italians, hold some 15,000 United Nations nationals, are all active on a virtual assembly-line production basis. Sanitary conditions in the camps have received the o.k. of medical experts, who are especially keeping close tabs on stray cases of typhus. A case of smallpox was found in one refugee and proper steps taken to prevent spread of the disease. The Como-Domo terminals on the Switzerland route (which opened 20 June) and the Munich-Verona points on the Germany route are functioning smartly, with SHAEF liaison officers stationed in Italy to straighten out tangles with AC officers at this end. Switzerland is reported to have had 32,000 Italian refugees and the SHAEF area 350,000.

Since the complete liberation, more than 250,000 refugees are said to have entered Italy. There were 80,000 in May, 81,000 in June, and 103,000 in July up to the 22d. Statistics are not as accurate as could be wished, since many refugees streamed over the Austro-Italian border in the first days before adequate coit-

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ber, 1944, wound up in June with a total cost of more than 75 million lire. Some up to 4,000 lire a person a month or 12,000 lire for a single household were made and helped prevent malnutrition and privation for many. UNRRA now has taken over this program and also expects to take over United Nations national Northern camps (they are already operating in most of the South) this fall. When the money aid program was started, heads of 273 families were receiving help. The number rose to 5,000 persons last winter.

The job pioneered and organized by the Sub-Commission is no doubt in its last stage, (since January, 1945 to date, the Sub-Commission has handled 430,000 Italian and 70,000 United Nations refugees). In its latest report, for example, the Sub-Commission states that 58,873 refugees were repatriated by land, sea and air through other organized movements. UNRRA is now taking an increasingly larger share of the burden. The report also refers to the ubiquitous but little-known IGCR or Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees, which is not primarily an operating agency but a general adviser on the problem and lastly, the final catch basin for the refugees of other than Italian and United origin who do not fall under any convenient category. Germans outside of Germany, these days, of course, are usually prisoners-of-war and they are being returned through military channels. The refugee problem which now passes from the military in the form of the AC Sub-Commission and its field units to UNRRA will eventually finish up with the IGCR for the simple reason there will be refugees with no place to go to.

The IGCR was formed in 1938, on the initiative of the late President Roosevelt, and with the prime purpose at the time of succoring victims of Nazi persecution, for instance, Jews, deprived of German citizenship by Nazi laws, who fled on account of their race, religion or political beliefs. As an official humanitarian organization representing 36 member governments, IGCR, which one day might well be converted into one of the auxiliary agencies centered around the present United Nations Organization, has had as its particular duty the problem of what has been commonly but rather erroneously called "the stateless". More accurately, it is a complex and far-reaching problem concerned with individual conditions of "non-repatriability". Of those who might be loosely termed "stateless" now in Italy there are relatively few.

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However, the number of Poles, Yugoslavs, Russians, Greeks, Spaniards, Baltz and others now in Italy who for one reason or another do not wish to return home runs into many tens of thousands. They present another and analogous problem which may clarify as general post-war conditions in Europe improve.

Italian citizenship.

Sir Clifford T. Heathcote-Smith was IGCR representative in Italy until a short time ago when Lieut.Col. Julian E.Tomlin (R) took over. Sir Clifford arrived on the scene in the spring of 1944. A letter of his is on record to Mr.Harold Macmillan, former British Resident Minister at AFHQ and former Acting Pre-

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sident of the AC, in which Mr.Macmillan is given the credit for suggesting in April, 1944 in Algiers that Italy herself help take care of part of the problem of the stateless. As a result of IGCR efforts and Italian cooperation, a decree of the Italian Government was published which offered Italian citizenship to IGCR-certified stateless refugees and cut red tape and costs to allow such refugees to accept Italy as an official haven. The first eight stateless refugees received their citizenship applications in October, 1944 and by March of this year had finally become Italian citizens. The usual residence requirement of five years was eliminated for their sake. Approximately 30 such non-repatriables have accepted the Italian offer to date. Many others would like to stay in Italy, but are waiting to see if here will be let down in the future as other countries.

A recent survey of post-war refugee aspirations among about 1,000 families showed that 140 would like to go to the States, 49 to England, 57 to France, 93 to Austria, 13 to Germany and 91 to Holland. Italy was the preference of 154 while about another 100 wanted to emigrate to South America, various colonies and miscellaneous other places. Unable to make up their minds were 152, and 72 others apparently thought the question too academic to bother with. Only about one third were willing to take their chances in their native lands again. Most of the non-repatriables are over 40. Of some 600 sample backgrounds, 108 were professional men - doctors, lawyers, authors; 100 had led an academic life or as journalists, artists; 94 were skilled craftsmen and 210 were in commercial lines.

Approximately 1,500 Jews among the non-repatriables have been sent to Palestine, under authorized quotas, in three convoys since May, 1945. The last one sailed last month. In addition, 1,000 of the "stateless" were sent to the United States last fall. In Italy, the IGCR tries to look after cases which fail to meet the legal requirements of UNRRA, paying out about 260,000 lire a month for financial relief. In addition, a convalescent home for about 50 patients was started in a villa about five miles from Rome last May and sick refugees who could afford to pay $ 10 a month have been taken in and nursed back to health.

Of course, no account of these relief and welfare activities would be complete without paying tribute, however brief, to the invaluable assistance always forthcoming from the many voluntary organizations working in the refugee field.

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NEW ARMY VAIL

On the departure of Brigadier G.F.Perkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, who is going home on release to England next week, we are losing not only an eminent director of medical administration and a real friend of the Italians, but an outstanding figure of the Commission itself. One has only to think of the difficulties which have faced the officers, EW/OR and civilian experts of Public Health Sub-Commission and the work that has been done. They have had to face epidemics of the most serious type, conditions of hygiene which are sometimes appalling, lack of

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hospitals, lack of drugs, lack of means to distribute imported medical stores, all the aftermath of battle which is reflected so poignantly in the medical field. They have overcome them all and what is more, they have given the sympathy and the stimulus to the Italian medical authorities to make them, in their turn, achieve results. Allied military responsibility has been and is to prevent disease and unrest in Italy. Brig.Parkinson and his staff, in the field and at headquarters, have certainly fulfilled the first of these duties.

ODDS AND ENDS

AFHQ has agreed that Emilia Region and the Provinces of Lucca and Apuania can go back to the Italians 4 August; a Liaison Officer and specialists will be kept at Bologna... Lieut.General Sir Wyndh Wood Hason MacFarlane, former Chief Commissioner of the AC, has been elected to Parliament on the Labour ticket while Mr. Harold Macmillan, former Acting President of the AC, lost his seat on the Conservative side... After the September 1 turnover of territory, the Establishment Section will make every effort to prevent officers from long stays in replacement depots before they are shipped home (not necessarily for discharge) or to other theatres... AFHQ is getting interested in the archives question, which may mean an increase in the staff of one captain and one sergeant now in charge of old AC documents... Plans are being made to evacuate practically the entire prisoner population of Regina Coeli in Rome while repairs are made; this was decided after the latest outbreak in the woefully overcrowded prison... The CC.RR. may get a change from their traditional costume; green-dyed British battle dresses are being made available for them... AFHQ is to be asked to return a number of army-requisitioned hotels to the Italian Government... The royal jewels of Abyssinia are finally to be taken from the Italian Ministry of Italian Africa and returned to the Emperor of Ethiopia... Ten million multi-vitamin tablets have been released to the Italian Government by the U.S. Quartermaster at AFHQ, the Public Health Sub-Commission reports... The end of July should see all Patriot centers closed down in Italy... Italo-American labor unions of New York have sent 4,000 new dresses to Italy, which will be distributed among school teachers, the Education Sub-Commission announces, adding the news that the British Boy Scouts have offered to pay the expenses of 12 Italian youth leaders to visit the U.K.. AFHQ PRO advises that announcement will be made shortly of the

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Vol. II, No. 26
July 21, 1945

POLITICAL

"Quelle guerre è giusta che è necessaria" [illegible]chiavelli.

The main fact ure of the week and the one to which naturally the press gave most prominence was Italy's declaration of war on Japan. The communiqué appeared in the papers of 19 July, accompanied by scare head-lines. All the leading articles in the morning papers praised the steps taken by the Italian Government. Sforza, in "Il Giornale del Mattino" defined it "an act of faith" and added that Italians should be proud to be allowed to contribute to the liberation of the Japanese people from "the cruel domination of the militaristic and feudal classes". Omodi, in "Avanti", praised the moral value of the gesture. Even reactionary and monarchist "Italia Nuova" expressed its approval and seized the occasion to utter a long panegyric on the Italian Navy. Only Baccelardi, in "Voce Repubblicana", commented bitterly that the Government should not have unconditionally thrown Italy - in this sad condition in which the country finds itself at present - into this new war. Evidently, said Baccelardi, no one can any longer have any doubts about de Gasperi's Christian and heroic readiness in having a whole nation "voluntarily" crucified in order to redeem the world from the crime of Fascism. De Gasperi must have asked the Allies' permission for the Italians to fight and die for them, Baccelardi added, which permission must undoubtedly represent a great success of Italian diplomacy.

But apart from this acid comment, the press was unanimous in pointing out that the new declaration of war proves that now Italy is linked to the United Nations and that it is a democratic country which joins in this fight, in which she has no direct interest, in order to express her anti-dictatorial feelings and to give all the contribution she can to the building of a new democratic world. The

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Machiavelli.

The main fact of the week and the one to which naturally the press gave most prominence was Italy's declaration of war on Japan. The communiqué appeared in the papers of 25 July, accompanied by scare head-lines. All the leading articles in the morning papers praised the steps taken by the Italian Government. Sforza, in "Il Giornale del Mattino" defined it "an act of faith" and added that Italians should be proud to be allowed to contribute to the liberation of the Japanese people from "the cruel domination of the militaristic and feudal classes". Nenni, in "Avanti", praised the moral value of the gesture. Even reactionary and monarchist "Italia Nuova" expressed its approval and seized the occasion to utter a long panegyric on the Italian Navy. Only Saccierdi, in "Voce Repubblicana", commented bitterly that the Government should not have unconditionally thrown Italy - in the sad condition in which the country finds itself at present - into the new war. Evidently, said Saccierdi, no one can any longer have any doubts about De Gasperi's Christian and heroic feelings in having a whole nation "voluntarily" crucified in order to redeem the world from the crime of Fascism. De Gasperi must have asked the Allies' permission for the Italians to fight and die for them, Saccierdi added, which permission must undoubtedly represent a great success of Italian diplomacy.

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Council Business.

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Last week's second session of the Council of Ministers, a long and lively one - was going held while we were sending our "Bulletin" to the printers. The meeting approved a decree concerning the establishment of the Ministry of the "Costituente" and which outlined

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its functions. The new Ministry is charged with preparing for the convocation of the "Costituente" and drawing up a program for the new political order of the State and the lines of its economic and social future. A Commission for the study of the election laws will also be formed within this Ministry. Reaching an agreement on this basic instrument was a process both protracted and laborious because both Liberals and Christian-Democrats tried very hard to limit the Socialists' and Communists' apparent tendency to give too much executive power to the new Ministry.

The Council met again 1st July and produced organizational decrees for two more Ministries, despite the press campaign - Socialist and Communist papers excepted - against overloading the already top-heavy bureaucratic machine. "Il Popolo" made the crack that "we must be grateful that the C.L.N. consists of only six parties, otherwise God knows how many new Ministries we would have". These latest additions were the Ministries of the Consulta and of Post-War-Relief. The decision on this latter-named, particularly, gave rise to some hearty give-and-take. Though the creation of the Post-War-Relief Ministry replaces various High Commissariats (partisans, veterans, prisoners, internees, civilian victims of war, war pensions etc.), all the same it was felt that a further increase of expenditure might perhaps have been avoided, not to mention the disquieting fact (for the parties) that this Ministry will be free to choose its own personnel.

The gestation of these two new departments over, the Council passed on to less high-sounding matters, such as trying to obtain coal from Upper Silesia; once again re-assuring the High Commissioner for Sardinia that new funds will be taken to help the island; examining the functions of the new Commissariat for Hygiene and Public Health; discussing the always thorny problem of the "amnesty" and the problem of new books for schools.

Foggia.

The situation in Foggia is now more or less calm, but the deadline for handing in arms has been postponed till 31 July. In the North, the situation has been less than tranquil: On 3 July an armed, masked band broke into the prison of Schio - near Padova - and machine gunned 76 political prisoners, of whom nearly 50 died. Brigadier A.W. Dunlop, A.F.H. Regional Commissioner of Venezia, hurried to Schio

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made yet concerning sequestrated Italian property in Allied countries.

Speaking of foreign exchange, the black market in such currenc has been active of late, presumably because of rumors of an impending conversion of the present lire for the new currency now being printed by the Italian Government. In the last month, the gold sovereign has jumped from 1,090 lire to 1,250; the pound sterling from 780 to 950; the blue seal U.S. dollar from 237 to 307, and the Swiss franc from 145 to 175 lire.

The free and easy use of gasoline by Italian civilians is being checked somewhat by stricter control of circulation permits by the Italian authorities. In Naples, for example, cancellation of 1,500 permits helped reduce thefts of Allied gasoline, not to mention another reason: the use of the Allied pipeline to the North, from which artery Italians have at times removed as much as 1,000 gallons at one time. The Land Forces Sub-Commission is also trying to stop another leak: Italian taxi vehicles, which are of British make, may stop at any British petrol point and fill up. Some charge that the Italian Army drivers then sell the gas to a civilian and then go to another petrol point for a re-fill and repeat on the whole process.

Cost of Living.

The wage level in Rome is reported by the Labor Sub-Commission 500 per cent. above that of 1942, when an unskilled worker made 22 lire a day compared with 370 lire a day the same man makes now. Prices are down, the Sub-Commission further reports. A family of five in Rome needed 9,385 lire in June for its food budget, compared with 11,507 lire in May and 12,456 in March. In June, the equivalent food budget in Bologna was 7,972; in Turin, 10,410, and in Venice, 9,867... Employed by the Allied Forces in Italy last month were 445,000 persons. Italian industrialists are showing interest in U.S. work simplification methods and are asking for courses to be started here.

In response to U.S. pressure to limit orders to essential travel to come to Italy, the AC is advising the ZIA that such travelers had better be forewarned that responsibility for food, lodging and transport will be their own and that return to the U.S. will have to await the furnace of employment and available space.... The Montecatini nylon plant at Turbigo has been found in A-1 condition and is now making 500 kilograms of nylon fiber a day for yarn and tooth- and hairbrush bristles. The plant will get a high priority on available coal.

Plans are being worked out to have the Italian economy support an Italian Army of 140,000 and a C.M.P. of 35,000. Seven Italian

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the Italian authorities. In Naples, for example, cancellation of 1,000 permits helped reduce thefts of Allied gasoline, not to mention another persons removal of the oil fed pipeline to the docks, from which enterprising Italians have at times removed as much as 1,000 gallons at one time. The Land Forces Sub-Commission is also trying to stop another leak: Italian lorry vehicles, which are of British make, may stop at any British petrol point and fill up. Some charge that the Italian Army diverts them sell the gas to civilians and then go to another petrol point for a re-fill and repeat on the whole process.

Cost of Living.

The wage level in Rome is reported by the Labor Sub-Commission as 900 per cent above that of 1942, when an unskilled worker made 38 lire a day compared with 270 lire a day the same man makes now. Rations are down, the Sub-Commission reports. A family of five in Rome needed 9,395 lire in June for the food budget, compared with 11,307 lire in May and 12,656 in March. In June, the equivalent food budget in Bologna was 7,902; in Turin, 10,413, and in Venice, 9,807... Employed by the Allied Forces in Italy last month were 345,000 persons. Italian industrialists are showing interest in U.S. work simplification methods and are asking for courses to be started here.

In response to U.S. proposals to permit orderly commercial travel to come to Italy, the AC is advising the PCA that such travelers had better be forewarned that responsibility for food, lodging and transport will be their own and that return to the U.S. will have to await the fortunes of redeployment and available space.... The Montecatini nylon plant at Varedo has been found in A-1 condition and is now making 500 kilograms of nylon fiber a day for yarn and tooth- and hairbrush bristles. The plant will get a high priority on available coal.

Plans are being worked out to have the Italian economy support an Italian army of 140,000 and a CC.RR. of 35,000. Seven Italian labor leaders are going to Moscow to return the visit of the Russian trade union delegation last year... Major U.A. Pant (C) is the new director of the Commerce Sub-Commission.... The new processing season has started, 23,500 quintals having been collected as of 17 July.... The first shipment of Chilean nitrate - 8,000 tons - is being unloaded at Naples.

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like a wasp, left a sting in the body of Fascism by which he hoped would foster to the embarrassment of the nation. That sting was the fascist Republican attempt at socialisation of industry in the North. Opinion was it on and hence that he was attempting to woo the workers with socialistic projects. Somewhat overlooked was the fact that the fascist wanting Duce also wanted to use the threat of socialising plants as a club to force employers to meet German demands for an 30 per cent. increase in war production. Mr. William H. Dreier, director of the Labor Sub-Commission, who has been investigating the situation, has some interesting remarks on the subject.

The fascist Republican Government, we are told, started its attempt at socialising industry by the issue of legislative decree No. 375 on 12 February 1944. This decree provided that joint stock or limited liability companies having a capital of more than 1,000,000 lire should be liable to nationalisation under a management composed of a head, appointed by an assembly of equal workers and employer representation, and a council, appointed by the assembly and also having equal representation of workers and stockholders. Private undertakings, whether partnerships or under personal ownership, and having more than 1,000,000 lire capital and over 100 employees were also liable to be similarly organised.

The head of any socialised undertaking would be liable to dismissal or replacement if his conduct did not conform to the production plans or social policy of the State, and such replacement could be proposed by the management council. The management council was empowered to take decisions on all questions of scope, expansion and general production; it could deal with the protection and disciplining of all labor and it would be responsible for preparing a balance sheet of the undertaking and for proposing the allocation of all profits. Profits allocated to the employer interests of any undertaking would be limited by annual regulation and workers would take a share in profits according to the amount of pay received during the year. The share of any worker was not in any case to exceed 30 per cent. of his total annual pay. Surplus profit, after calculation of employer and worker entitlement, would be appropriated by the State.

Slow Start.

For some time after the publication of this decree, little effort was made to put it into effect extensively, although the fascist "ministers dell'Economia Corporativa", at intervals, applied the new policy in selected concerns, by way of trial. However, following

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a Supplementary Decree No. 261 of 12 October 1944, socialization was extended to a number of specified firms in the North of Italy and finally by Fascist Republican Decree of 1 April, 1945, all undertakings were ordered to implement the policy of socialization. Three dates were fixed for the completion of socialization of industrial establishments, the time limits ranging from 30 April 1945 to 10 May. The liberation of the North, of course, put "finito" on Fascist plans.

During the immediate pre-liberation period, the clandestine Italian resistance movement, conducted by the Central C.L.N. for Northern Italy, made use of workshop C.L.N.s. in industrial establishments. The C.L.N.s. received expert advice on various questions affecting industry (as, for example, the promise of payment of a liberation bonus to industrial workers in the North). With regard to socialization of industry, the C.L.N.A.I. issued a "Decree" on 17 April, 1945, just before the general uprising against the Fascists. The C.L.N.A.I. edict purported to annul the Fascist Republican socialization decree and to suppress the management councils established by the Fascists, substituting for them temporary management boards (Consigli di Gestione Provvisori), comprising equal representation of owners and workers. Within three months of the date of liberation, workers' representatives would be freely elected by employees of the establishments concerned, to take the place of those appointed by the factory C.L.N.'s. The C.L.N.A.I. ruling also provided for the continuance of the system of allocation of profits, limited the share to be given to the owners and required the workers' share to be paid into a national fund which would be used to meet the needs of the working classes arising from current circumstances, such as popular houses, assistance to children and to war orphans.

C.L.N. Activity.

In the interval before occupation of full administration by Allied Military Government, there was activity on the part of certain local C.L.N.s. and factory C.L.N.s. in the nature of interference with management by removal of managers, supervisors and foremen and widespread establishment of the workshop management committees. In some cases removal of managerial and technical staff was based, unfortunately, upon personal grounds rather than on reasons of collaboration with the Fascists. The effect threatened for a time to impair the technical and administrative efficiency of industrial concerns. The situation was rectified early in June by A.C.C. which reviewed all C.L.N. appointments of Commissioners and Receivers to act as heads of industrial concerns, made appropriate removals and appointed its own Receivers and Commissioners where necessary.

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The C.L.N. arrived at agreement among themselves on various questions affecting industry (as, for example, the promise of payment of a liberation bonus to the metrial workers in the North). With regard to socialization of industry, the C.L.N.A.I. issued a "decree" on 17 April, 1945, just before the general uprising against the Fascists. The C.L.N.A.I. edict purported to annul the Fascist Republican socialization decree and to suppress the management councils established by the Fascists, substituting for them temporary management boards (Consigli di Gestione, hereafter), containing equal representation of owners and workers. Within three months of the date of liberation, workers' representatives would be freely elected by employees of the establishments concerned, to take the place of those appointed by the factory C.L.N.s. The C.L.N.A.I. ruling also provided for the continuance of the system of distribution of profits, limited the share to be given to the owners and required the workers' share to be paid into a national fund which would be used to meet the needs of the working classes arising from current circumstances, such as popular masses, assistance to children and to war orphans.

C.L.N. Activity.

In the interval before resumption of full administration by Allied Military Government, there was revival, on the part of certain local C.L.N.s. and factory C.L.N.s. in the nature of interference with management by removal of managers, supervisors and foremen and widespread establishment of the workshop management committees. In some cases removal of managerial and technical staff was based, unfortunately, upon personal grounds rather than on persons of collaboration with the Fascists. The effect threatened for a time to impair the technical and administrative efficiency of industrial concerns. The situation was rectified early in June by AFHQ which reviewed all C.L.N. appointments of Commissioners and Receivers to act as heads of industrial concerns, made appropriate removals and appointed its own Receivers and Commissioners where necessary.

As indicated, this did not permit general socialization under Fascist administration as intended by the Fascists. The C.L.N.A.I. regulations, however, were interpreted by various elements in Lombardia as giving authority for the introduction of socialization into establishments which would have been liable to this process under the Fascist decree, even though they had not in fact been socialized at the time of liberation. A state of uncertainty thus existed in numerous plants.

Information is being collected on the subject but it is not yet complete. Reports received to date show that in a few (our printin

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and publishing firms were socialized. In Piemonte Fascist firms which are mentioned include Fiat, Itala, Ansaldo Viscosa, Vecchi Unico, Vetrocoke, Turbovis Torino-Nord, Soc. Elettrica Torinese, S.I.P., Cartiere Burgo, Stipel, Ing. Olivetti, Officine Meccaniche Genesi and I.N.C.R.I. Lombardian statistics have not yet come in.

Nationalization.

The nationalization of key industries, the socialization of general industry, participation of workers in management and sharing of profits for workers, are basic questions of the political future, of course. The statements on the socialization of industry which have been issued by responsible Italian authorities are therefore important. On 3 June 1945 the representatives of the six parties belonging to the central C.L.N. arrived at an agreement which "inter alia" laid down that C.L.N.s. should act in a consultative capacity and that workshop C.L.N.s. should be transformed into technical and syndical agencies which should prove themselves adequate to meet the requirements of production and social justice.

The next day Prime Minister Bonomi informed the Allied Commission that the Italian Government would immediately study this question of workshop management committees which embraced a complex having wide social, political and economical implication. He suggested that it would be preferable that any action which AMG might take in this connection should be such as not to prejudice any more stable and definite solution which the Italian Government would propose in the nearest possible time.

Although some workers' representatives in the North may have expected the post-liberation Italian Government to support a socialization program, the new Parri Government has not committed itself. A communiqué of 26 June, 1945, however, included the following reference to socialization:

"The Government intends to develop and organize the control of industrial establishments by the various categories of employees, in such a manner as not to disturb the productive capacity of the country and not to obstruct the revival of economic activity for which it mainly relied on private initiative."

The Communist newspaper, "Italia Nuova", on 27 June commented "These are, to say the least, beautiful and nebulous words capable of any interpretation from the most extreme socialism to the most reactionary liberalism."

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of profits can be here, or I see no evidence of the political future, of course. The statements on the socialization of industry which have been issued by responsible Italian authorities are therefore important. On 3 June 1945 the representatives of the six parties belonging to the central C.L.N. arrived at an agreement which "inter alia" laid down that C.L.Ns. should act in a consultative capacity and that workshop C.L.Ns. should be transformed into technical and syndical agencies which should prove themselves adequate to meet the requirements of production and social justice.

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The Democratic newspaper, "Italia Nuova", on 27 June commented "These are, as you see, beautiful and nebulous words capable of any interpretation from the most extreme socialism to the most reactionary liberalism."

Requisition.

On 1 June, 1945, AFHQ issued General Order No. 46 dealing with "Requisition in Private Industry". The order makes it an offence for any person other than properly appointed managers or receivers of an industrial establishment to dismiss or suspend any person from employment, or to prevent or endeavor to prevent a person from continuing in his employment. Dismissal or suspension on account of fascist activities or collaboration must first be considered by an Epuration Commission for the firm concerned, duly appointed by a provincial Commission and subject to the approval of Allied Military Government.

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Besides this duty for proper consideration of complaints against employees, the Order provides that the employees dismissed for alleged collaboration with Fascists since the date of liberation and prior to the date of the Order, may appeal to the duly appointed Epuration Commission of the firm in question for reinstatement. There is also provision for appeal to a higher board against a decision of the Epuration Commission. The Order applies not only to employees and workers, but also to managers and persons of similar standing. The operation of the Order already has had a good effect and will help to rectify arbitrary acts of the first hectic days of liberation.

In brief, AMG has not committed itself on the socialization question, which is as it should be. The attitude has been that the issue is one for decision by the Italian Government and that AMG should not take any action to prejudice that Government's deliberation. This attitude on the part of AMG has not been easy to maintain amid C.L.N. pressures, to say the least.

ODDS AND ENDS

The Deputy Executive Commissioner is busy these days re-assigning personnel of 5th Army and IV Corps AMGs since their authority was turned over 15 July in the North.... Although arrangements were made to enlist as many as 4,000 Patriots into the Italian Army (a figure set despite cries for a higher quota in some quarters), only 400 Patriots joined the Italian forces in June, the Bond Police Sub-Commission reports... Col. S.". Miller (D), AC Liaison Officer at Bari, reports two items of particular interest: In the Brindisi area, there are already some 4,000 unemployed, another 7,000 persons will be laid off soon, and the district is expecting the return of another 8,000 Italian "C"s who will want work; despite the present regulations of Italian Ministers for handing in of arms in the Andria-Barletta area, where disturbances occurred recently, only 100 weapons have been collected, the majority of which were from persons not concerned and who had previously declared their ownership, while 50 of the same were Bellila pistols.... The first war crimes trial in the MTO will be held 23 July, when Italian Maj. Gen. Nicola Bellomo goes before a British military court charged with killing a British officer-prisoner; AC PWB is arranging to send Italian and political correspondents to cover the story.... The Italian Government is preparing a decree giving the vote to persons who will be 21 on 31 December 1945, the Local Government Sub-Commission reports.... The Education Sub-Commission announces completion of its exhaustive study of the Italian educational system started more than a year ago... The AC adjutants also tell of a pretty gesture by the Italians who, hearing that the House of Commons wanted a 35-volume set of the "Enciclopedia Italiana", have presented one as

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incidentally, there has been no official request from the Government for permission to use the Italian armed forces against Japan...

Mr. Ivor Thomas, British Labor MP, and chairman of the Anglo-Italian Committee of the House of Commons, is visiting Italy; in an interview with "Avanti", he told of meeting the Chief Commissioner whom he described as a "great friend of Italy's"... Mr. A.S. Halford of the British Embassy who also fills in as British Political Advisor to AC, is producing, directing and even acting in "Berkeley Square" at the Argentina in Rome....

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CO[illegible]ISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATION BRANCH

R26/WB15/PRB

AC HISTORY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No.15
14 July 1945

POLITICAL

"Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind

Carlyle.

During the past week, a large part of the energy of the still new Italian Government has been directed to the economic battle. Last week's strikes in the Northern cities focussed national attention on this front, but the battle was not confined to this area even though it was here that the biggest battalions were thrown into the fray. There was a flanking movement from Sicily which Gullo was dispatched to attend to, and from the Puglie came echoes of rear guard skirmishing, perhaps more strictly political in nature. In the North the action began at the end of last week with the arrival of the Government ministers in Milan to investigate the workers' claims. On 9 July the CLNAI gave out the news that following a conference on 8 July between members of the CGIL, the Camere del Lavoro and the Unioni industriali of Milan, Turin and Genoa "in the presence of the Ministers Rubini, Gronchi, Romita and Barberaschi," it had been agreed to give the workers of the North an emergency subsidy. According to this agreement, later ratified by the Council of Ministers in its session of 11 July Northern workers who are unemployed or on part time will receive 75 per cent of the emergency subsidy (indennità di contingenza) and 75 per cent of the total compensation for the hours of enforced idleness. According to the calculations of IL GLOBO, this arrangement will cost about six billion lire, one third to be paid by the industrialists and two thirds by the state.

The sporadic agitations in Sicily to which we referred last week were of sufficient magnitude to cause the Government to send Gullo down. On his return after a few days negotiation, it was announced that a new distribution of the produce had been arranged on a kind of sliding scale in which the share of the mezzadro varies between 40 and 50 per cent., according to the quantity

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ries that ever beset mankind

Carlyle.

During the past week, a large part of the energy of the still new Italian Government has been directed to the economic battle. Last week's strikes in the Northern cities focussed national attention on this front, but the battle was not confined to this area even though it was here that the biggest battalions were thrown into the fray. There was a flanking movement from Sicily which Gullo was dispatched to attend to, and from the Puglie came echoes of rear guard skirmishing, perhaps more strictly political in nature. In the North the action began at the end of last week with the arrival of the Government ministers in Milan to investigate the workers' claims. On 9 July the CLNAI gave out the news that following a conference on 8 July between members of the CGIL, the Camere del Lavoro and the Unioni industriali of Milan, Turin and Genoa "in the presence of the Ministers Pumi, Gronchi, Romita and Barberaschi," it had been agreed to give the workers of the North an emergency subsidy. According to this agreement, later ratified by the Council of Ministers in its session of 11 July Northern workers who are unemployed or on part time will receive 75 per cent of the emergency subsidy (indennità di contingenza) and 75 per cent of the total compensation for the hours of enforced idleness. According to the calculations of IL GLOBO, this arrangement will cost about six billion lire, one third to be paid by the industrialists and two thirds by the state.

The sporadic agitations in Sicily to which we referred last week were of sufficient magnitude to cause the Government to send Gullo down. On his return after a few days negotiation, it was announced that a new distribution of the produce had been arranged on a kind of sliding scale in which the share of the mezzadro varies between 40 and 50 per cent., according to the quantity produced. There has been, as might be expected, a re-awakening of interest in the whole question of the mezzadria with some spirited debating between the various parties. L'ITALIA NUOVA sees the whole matter as "purely political" and suspects it is merely a tactical move by the Communists toward eventual expropriation, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE defended the institution as traditional and, on the whole, beneficial in Southern Italy. Lizzadri, writing in AVANTI, replied that until a few years ago the ten-hour working day, and for that

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matter even malaria, might have been called "traditional", indignantly rejecting at the same time the idea that the CGIL attitude on the matter was a result of Communist pressure. We shall probably hear more from both sides.

No further outbreaks have occured in Apulia but there has been considerable criticism from a large section of the press that the disarming of civilians is not proceeding as rapidly as could be desired. The CLN of Bari met on 11 July and confirmed its intention of setting all questions which may arise "in a spirit of reciprocal comprehension". The Committee's report also called the attention of the Government to the unemployment situation in Apulia and recommended a program of public works, while, in stressing the urgency of turning in arms, it tacitly confirmed the suspicion that the citizens have been a little lax in complying with this particular civic duty.

New international status?

In the field of international affairs, the imminent meeting of the Big Three has again aroused the hopes of a new international status for Italy. On 6 July the Government announced its decision to petition for just that and the next day Parri said that he had "good hopes" that the petition would be well received. After the Council meeting on the 11th, De Gasperi reported that such an appeal had been sent. Italian expectations are particularly high as a result of the vote of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee suggesting that Italy be asked to join the United Nations and Parri no doubt spoke for the nation when he said he had heard the news with "great satisfaction".

Closely related to foreign affairs is the problem of Italy's non-Italian minorities and the Council registered the attitude of the new Italy on this matter in a statement, also issued on the 11th, guaranteeing the free use of local languages and even the teaching of them in schools where the majority of the population demands it. Furthermore, according to the statement, all special necessities of such zones will be safeguarded by "free local autonomy". Specifically, a committee of ministers is to draw up a program for local autonomy of the Val d'Aosta, based on a memorandum drafted by the Valdostan CLN, and submit it for the consideration of the cabinet on 25 July. By a happy coincidence, the papers of the 12th carried the news that in Ventimiglia French troops has been replaced by Americans, thus removing at least one source of pre-occupation to the government.

Some attention has recently been given to the Bolzano situation by the Rome press. Some time ago a "Reuter's" dispatch

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Some attention has recently been given to the Bolzano situation by the Rome press. Some time ago a "Reuter's" dispatch from London reported that emissaries from Bolzano had been allowed to make direct contact with Paris, London and Washington. This was called "disquieting" news by Zingarelli, writing in [illegible]; he made the point that presumably these emissaries were going to advance the cause of annexation of the Alto Adige to Austria, yet they were going without consulting the Italian Government, recognised by Britain and America who have not as yet given their blessing to the new government in Austria. Flaminio (in [illegible]) com-

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mented in the same vein. The party press has so far allowed the news to pass without comment.

Nenni's plans.

Nenni's plans for the Commission on Sanctions against Fascism have been approved. All that has emerged so far is a streamlining of the Commission by doing away with the Comissariato on confiscation of Fascist patrimony and the nomination of three new "aelti commissari aggiunti" viz., Domenico Criva of the Appellate Court of Turin, for Epuration, Giovanni Pacaluso of the Court of Cassation in Rome, for Punishment of Fascist Crimes and Ferdinando Carbone, once Councilor of State for Confiscation of Fascist Profits.

In the field of party politics the Communist statement of program issued on the 9th should be noted. This calls for reconquest of national independence, epuration, creation of a really democratic regime in Italy and reconstruction. The party expresses the hope that these goals can be achieved by harmonious collaboration of the six parties. The statement adds that the Communists frankly look to the Constituente to get rid of the monarchy and clear the way for "a democratic workers' republic".

Other business in a busy week: Formal appointment of Bergami (Liberal) as High Commissioner for Health, with Terretti (Socialist) as his Associate Commissioner; designation of Carlo Bassano as Prefect of Rome, and recognition of the new Polish government... And in the middle of it all Parri found time to pay a visit to Naples where he again made a speech on the unity of Italy and said that he regarded Naples as "the Milan of the South".

ECONOMIC FRONT

A special economic conference was held at AC Hq. 12 July on general economic problems, particularly wages and prices. The occasion was notable by the attendance for the first time of practically the whole of the Italian cabinet headed by the Italian Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri. On the Allied side, the Chief Commissioner, flanked by Brigadier General Edward E. McKinley, Acting Vice-President of the Economic Section, and the Executive Commissioner, plus the AMG HQs of the North (with the exception of Col.R.P. Marshall who could not attend for urgent reasons), had an opportunity to hear Italian views on a variety of subjects in one place and at one time. In general, agreement of opinion was reached by both sides, though what the specifics might be ex-

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The central theme of all the talks was how to integrate the economies of North and South Italy and achieve one uniform policy for the nation. AMG procedures in the North anent the granting of wage increases were approved and the stipulation requested by the Italians that wage demands over and above the scale

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AMG

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set by the Milan agreement of 8 July be referred to the Italian Government. Plans were made to apply the Milan increases, which refer only to industry, to commerce and agriculture. The increases are expected to cost the Italian Treasury, through advances to industrial firms, six or seven billion lire in the next several months, but, as Minister of the Treasury Marcello Soleri pointed out, the amount would be about the same if straight unemployment compensation were paid. In fact, if coal is not forthcoming, it is expected that there might be as many as three or four million unemployed in the North this winter.

Public Works.

This prospect gave rise to review of public works projects, where the main difficulty, besides the great cost of financing them - as much as 500 billion lire was indicated - was reported to be lack of transport for the workers. In any event, work will start on simple projects within a few weeks. One complication was mentioned in the fact that many companies are keeping hold of their workers rather than dismiss them, at which time the workers would be available for public works. It was suggested that labor battalions be formed to work on projects in the vicinity of the plants where the men are regularly employed instead of dispersing the industrial labor force.

Speaking of the need for coal, the Executive Commissioner told the meeting of his conversations on the subject in London. He reported that, until Italy obtained the maximum production from her own coal resources, viz., the Sardinian coal mines (where production is about half what it was under the Fascists in 1938), Italy's demands for coal would not be looked on too favorably in the light of the desperate cry for coal in Europe this year. Minister of Industry and Commerce Giovanni Gronchi said Italy was doing her best to produce more coal but was limited by factors beyond her control, such as lack of transport. He added that a share of military timber production would help to remedy the lack of lumber supports in the mines.

Bread.

The price of wheat and bread came in for some hot and heavy - not to mention long drawnout - debate. A new economic price of bread, based on a uniform flour price throughout the North, but with the bread price varying provincially, is in the making. The anticipated range is from 13 to 15 lire, about two [illegible] bread prices in the South. Signor Soleri wished

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Bread led to the subject of increasing the bread ration - a point brought up by several Italian speakers. Col. [illegible]. Legg (E), director of the Food Sub-Commission, said that 50,000 tons of wheat where needed for the present bread ration in the North and 1,000,000 tons to cover the deficiency in the South. Col. Legg, as well as the Executive Commissioner in an earlier statement, strongly deprecated the possibility of increasing the Northern ra-

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tion. The grain harvest is already forecast as being two million tons below last year's and if the drought continues, the colonel added, the deficiency may increase. Col.Legg asserted that bread consumption on a per capita basis in the North exceeded that of the South and that the North had a better all-round standard of living. He warned that neither the Italian economy nor the import program could stand further increases in the ration. Food Minister Enrico Vele had a different version of the amount that might have to be imported. Col.Legg had mentioned that, according to earlier estimates 560,000 tons would have been needed, but that added deficiencies of 664,000 tons were envisaged, making a total possible import need of 1,224,000 tons. Signor Vele stated that Italy needed 35 million quintals annually. Predicting a production of approximately 15 million quintals in all - nine in the North and five in the South, roughly, - he said that 20 million quintals more or two million tons would be needed.

The meeting went on to discuss price policies generally, Minister of Reconstruction Vaccio Fuini making the point that the way to control wages would be to keep a lid on prices. Examined was the proposition whether to control all goods or only a restricted number of items, and if so, which ones. Trade between the North and South was also touched on - exchanges of finished products where available (like shoes and textiles) and of raw materials (such as pyrites and rock salt).

The Chief Commissioner told the assemblage that further meetings might be held later.

Other news.

There was other economic news of the week outside of the conference. Already permitted to become a member of the European inland transport organization, Italy, with AG help, is now aspiring to join the European coal organization.

In Milan, the Industry Office set up recently is going full steam, helping put into effect the plan for control of manufacturing plants and their products in North Italy. The Office works with the AMG regions and a North Italy Industrial Council, and a North Italy Price Fixing Board, which are both in process of formal organization. Twenty-two committees, representing as many industries, have been set up and will survey existing production facilities and make recommendations on what products should be produced, control of the level of production, closing of unproductive plants and transfer of equipment, allocation of raw materials and tools and distribution of finished products.

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The 1944-1945 amassing season ended officially 9 July with 520,341 quintals of olive oil and 25,700,000 quintals of wheat. Of the latter, 15,935,980 quintals were gathered in North Italy. Delivery of 11,716 captured enemy horses from Austria has been completed to farmers. As a result of U.S. Congressmen complaining about what appeared to be excessive non-essential civilian use of gasoline (most of which comes from strictly rationed U.S.), the AC has made representations to the Italian Government, which in turn has started an investigation of the whole business.

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Direct rail service is now available from South Italy to Milan, Turin and Venice. The new Italian Government bond sale, which closed in Central and Southern Italy May 12 with 33 billion lire sales, will open in the North 15 July. It is expected that 30 to 50 billion lire worth may be bought before the sale closes 5 August.

EMILIA

"Io udi' gia dire a Bologna
del Diavol vidi assai."

Dante

Col. Floyd D. Thomas (A), who took office 4 July as Regional Commissioner of Emilia, is asking for appointment of a civilian commission with wide powers to supervise reconstruction of approximately 37 communes in his Region. Both Fifth and Eighth Armies fought their bitterest battles last winter and this spring in Emilia and great areas were blasted. Damage from concentrated air attacks is also extensive. "The problem," Col.Thomas says, "is as acute as in the Cassino area. Thousands of people are without homes for this winter." He has in mind an active group which will secure the release of blocked materials and speed temporary construction before the winter months, which will plan and arrange for long-term building after the Allied forces have been withdrawn, and which will reorganize and intensify the mine removal program. Emilia Region is dotted with mines and the Germans did not map their mine-fields.

Reconstruction of Bologna University, oldest in Europe and second oldest in the world, is also claiming Col.Thomas' attention. Damage to buildings housing various faculties and equipment is estimated at 130,000,000 lire. Worst hit were the School of Economics and Commerce, the Marconi Technical Institute, and the Institutes of Agriculture, Physics, Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany. Clearing of rubble and salvaging of building materials has been going on for some weeks but steel, cement and wood are urgently needed for basic framework construction. Col.Thomas plans to set up a University Section in the Genio Civile, with AFHQ advisers, to go ahead with detailed plans and specifications, but much liaison and co-operation with Allied and Italian agencies will be needed to get the necessary materials and money. The faculty recently elected a Rector and some classes and examinations have been resumed, but only a fraction of the 10,000 students so far registered can be accomodated. Bologna University, when the war hit it, was not only the oldest but one of the biggest Italian seats of learning. Figures of registrations since the unification of Italy show steady expansion, with a tremendous development in the last 15 years. In 1870 there were only 562 students. By 1910 the figure had increased to 1,203. In 1940 it [illegible] in attendance.

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All Quiet - Almost.

In Emilia Region as a whole there have been no major political developments lately and all is calm on the surface. But the RC says there is a deliberate policy of deferred action on the part of the more lawless elements and the CC.RR. seem to fear that any zeal on their part will invite reprisals after the Allies leave. Communists are the most active of all parties as usual and are trying to get control of public offices. Public Safety officials report that, though the number of crimes has decreased, the situation is far from satisfactory. Intimidation of land-owners and even of public officials continues in the form of anonymous threats and acts of extortion. At Ferrara a number of men in British battle-dress got into the prison and shot the chief guard and 17 prisoners: nine others were injured and 34 escaped. At Cyprgi, in Modena Province, another armed band entered a prison guarded by Partisan police and shot 15 well-known fascist prisoners. All Patriot Centers in Emilia were closed on or before 10 June but officers are functioning in each of the provinces and patriots in transit are fed and accomodated at Refugee Centers. In June, 201 arms of all types were surrendered.

Unemployment is serious throughout the Region, with estimated numbers out of work in four provinces as follows: Ferrara, 40-50,000; Ravenna, 30-35,000; Piacenza, 15,000; Reggio Emilia, 20,000. Parades and short stoppages of work have been general but there were no actual strikes in June. The Regional Commissioner believes the Camera del Lavoro in some instances has fomented agitation and instigated demonstrations. More than 140,000 refugees, both Allied and Italian, passed through Emilia in June. Mines, shells and bombs neutralized, lifted or destroyed during the month totalled 17,233, with two Italian soldiers killed and 13 wounded and 11 civilians killed. There has been some trouble about indiscriminate requisitioning of private property by Polish troops in Forli and Bologna.

Industry Resuming.

Reactivation of Industry in Emilia is going ahead rapidly: 92 factories have resumed production since the beginning of June and 11 more will open in July. Shortage of coal and lack of transport to carry it and POL cannot be distributed in sufficient quantities. The present food situation is exceptionally good, except for a shortage of meat caused by a ban on slaughtering. In June some 2,000 head of cattle were moved from the Provinces of Parma, Reggio Emilia and Modena to Bologna, Ferrara and Ravenna, [illegible] and between 500 and 1,000 to

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Industry Reopening.

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Health is good except for cases of typhoid and paratyphoid in Bologna Province. There have been two acute outbreaks of dysentery among very small children in Refugee Camps and the

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source of infection is not yet definitely known, though control measures have been taken. The water supply in Bologna has been increased by a million gallons a day; 24 drainage and flood control projects were completed in June; the health hazard from damaged sewage collectors in Bologna has been eliminated. Foreign mail service was extended to the entire Region 15 June; civil telephone and telegraph services are available in all provincial capitals except Ravenna, and Bologna is linked by long distance to Rome, Florence, Milan, Padua and Venice. Railways from the South now run as far as the Po River and the lines into Bologna from Florence and Ancona were opened 3 June.

ODDS AND ENDS

Brigadier Maurice S.Lush, Executive Commissioner, is back from London... Discussions are now going on concerning a further transfer of territory to the Italian Government on 31 July; subject to AFHQ approval, turned back may be the whole of Emilia Region, the Provinces of Lucca and Apuania and the Communes of Ancona and Naples... PWB is turning over to private agencies in the North on 15 July... Col.Lester J. Hensley (A) has been appointed AC liaison officer to PBS... Mr.J.Wesley Jones, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome, is the new U.S. Political Advisor to the Chief Commissioner... A new case of typhus - in a refugee - has been found at Alessandria in Piemonte... Practically all the classic art in national collections removed by the Germans from Allied territory below the Gothic Line last year has been recovered, with the exception of nine masterpieces from Tuscany and 15 cases of bronzes and paintings from Monte Cassino... 5th Army turns over its administrative responsibilities in Northwest Italy to No. 2 District 15 July... Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley, Acting Vice-President of the Economic Section, was presented with the Legion of Merit 12 July by the Chief Commissioner for his outstanding work as chief of the Fiscal Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the U.S. War Department, the position the general held before coming to AC... Brigadier General Archelaus L. Hamblen (A) has succeeded Brigadier General Charles T.Spafford as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, at AFHQ... Air Commodore C.E. Benson announces the liquidation of 8th Army AMG and cessation of any concern with military government affairs of Italy or Venezia Giulia; any pertinent matters arising later for 8th Army will be dealt with directly through SCAO, 13th Corps, and RC, Venezia Region...

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Brigadier Maurice S.Lush, Executive Commissioner, is back from London... Discussions are now going on concerning a further transfer of territory to the Italian Government on 31 July; subject to ANCC approval, turned back may be the whole of Emilia Region, the Provinces of Lucca and Apuania and the Communes of Ancona and Naples... PWB is turning over to private agencies in the North on 15 July... Col.Lester J. Hensley (A) has been appointed AC liaison officer to PBS... Mr.J.Wesley Jones, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome, is the new U.S. Political Adviser to the Chief Commissioner... A new case of typhus - in a refugee - has been found at Alessandria in Piemonte... Practically all the classic art in national collections removed by the Germans from Allied territory below the Gothic Line last year has been recovered, with the exception of nine masterpieces from Tuscany and 15 cases of bronzes and paintings from Monte Cassino... 5th Army turns over its administrative responsibilities in Northwest Italy to No. 2 District 15 July... Brigadier General Edward H. McKinley, Acting Vice-President of the Economic Section, was presented with the Legion of Merit 12 July by the Chief Commissioner for his outstanding work as chief of the Fiscal Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the U.S. War Department, the position he general held before coming to AC... Brigadier General Archelaus L. Hamblen (A) has succeeded Brigadier General Charles P.Stafford as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, at AFHQ... Air Commodore C.E. Benson announces the liquidation of 8th Army A G and cessation of any concern with military government affairs of Italy or Venezia Giulia; any pertinent matters arising later for 8th Army will be dealt with directly through SCAO, 13th Corps, and RC, Venezia Region...

THE TOLL

We extend our heart-felt sympathy to Col.Charles M. Perkin, commanding officer of 2675 Regiment, and to Col. Robert F.Marshall, RO of Piemonte Region. Col.Perkin has just received word that his son, captured by the Germans on the Western Front 6 January 1945, died of starvation in a German prison camp 15 April 1945. Col. Marshall's son was killed in the final drive across Germany just a few days before the German surrender.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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PUBLIC INFORMATION BRANCH

PIB/WD14/IND

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN
Vol. II, No. 14
7 July 1945

POLITICAL

The pattern of the Parri Government of brief and, on the whole, smooth-working political activity occasioned by inconvenient interruptions of social-economic nature from the previous week was maintained throughout the second week. All in all it may be said that the purely political operations (if there is any such thing as pure politics) were carried out with even more dexterity and the social-economic interruptions were even more serious though less violent. The Council meeting on 3 June got through a good share of its agenda: Parri was formally appointed High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism and the special economic committee previously set up was officially approved. This committee will consist of the Ministers of Reconstruction, Treasury, Finance, Industry and Commerce, Public Works and Transport, thus bringing in the properly interested agencies and observing the six-party principle as well. The Council also approved the abolition of the Undersecretariat of Press, Theatre and Tourism and named Arpesani (one of the undersecretaries of the "Presidenza") temporary Commissioner for its administration and liquidation. Three new undersecretaries were appointed: Post War Relief, Ernesto Rossi-Doria (Socialist), Industry and Commerce, Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Socialist) and Reconstruction, Ernesto Rossi (Action). The last two replace Casavari and Fenoaltea, respectively, on our previous list.

A good deal time in the Council meeting was spent discussing the formation of the "Consulta". According to recent decisions, this body will be composed of 400 members, distributed as follows: 200 members of the six parties, 20 members of parties outside the CLN, 20 representatives of the CGIL and of the various workers' groups, 20 spokesmen for the partisans, four representatives of the Associations "Combattenti" and two "Mutilati". The rest of the membership will be made up by the surviving members (uncorrupted by fascism) of Italy's last freely elected Parliament and the Ministers and Undersecretaries of the governments formed since the liberation of Rome.

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The first crisis of the Parri government of bitter and, on the whole, smooth-running political activity was located by inconvenient interruptions of social-economic nature. For the former, [illegible] was maintained [illegible] second week. All in all it may be said that purely political operations (if there is any such thing as pure politics) were carried out with even more celerity and the social-economic interruptions were even more serious though less violent. The Council meeting on June 21st through a good share of its agenda: Nenni was formally appointed High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism and the special economic committee previously set up was officially approved. This committee will consist of the Ministers of Reconstruction, Treasury, Finance, Industry and Commerce, Public Works and Transport, thus bringing in the properly interested agencies and observing the six-party principle as well. The Council also approved the abolition of the Duce secretariat of Press, Theatre and Tourism and named Arpesani (one of the undersecretaries of the "Resistenza") to carry Commissioner Gasparotto's administration and liquidation. Three new undersecretaries were appointed: Post for Tellio, Ernesto Berardinelli (Communist), Industry and Commerce, Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Socialist) and Reconstruction Ernesto Rossi (Action). The last two replace Parri and Gasparotto, respectively, on our previous list.

A good deal of time in the Council meeting was spent discussing the composition of the "Consulta". According to recent decisions, this body will consist of 400 members, distributed as follows: 11[illegible] of the six parties; 10 members of parties out of the [illegible] representatives of the CGIL and [illegible] from other workers' groups, 12 spokesmen for the partisans, four representatives of the Associations "combattenti" and two "mutilati". The rest of the membership will be made up of the surviving members (appointed by fascism) of Italy's last freely elected Parliament and the Undersecretaries of the governments formed since the liberation of Rome (i.e., of the two Bonomi cabinets). This will be a somewhat larger body than originally planned (see "Weekly Bulletin", vol. II, Nos. [illegible], for April 15, 21 and 27) and it is possible, too, that its function may be more important than was originally envisaged. Orosio (as quoted in "Il fiume del popolo") said that the "consulta" must "adapt to reflect public debates and to have an additional elaboration of legislation", and "Reconstruction" urged that it be summoned as soon as possible, but said that certain questions such as the pending decree on parties could be expeditiously solved if the Consulta were available. It was then the new body might from a thorough be known as cumbersome one expressed by Bonalla in "Il Popolo", who unkindly called it an "unwieldy caravan" and wondered sarcastically if it

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the Italian Government was opposed to publication of the armistice clauses and that England was going to make a separate peace with Italy (see last week's "Bulletin"). All these rumors have been denied. There was, however, a message to arrive from the Foreign Office to the effect that "Great Britain has not forgotten her promises to Italy, but the needs of various countries, some of which are more important than Italy's, are subordinate to the necessities of carrying on the war in the Far East." Donovan too, received a note from the same source expressing satisfaction with the work he has done.

AFTER THE FOURTH

One of the most interesting stories to come out of the North recently concerns the so-called cooks' court or more precisely, the International Courts of Assizes, to try cases of persons charged with collaboration with the German enemy. Col. [illegible] Behrens, Chief Legal Adviser, and Lt. Col. [illegible] Crawford, head of the Legal Sub-Commission's Italian Section, have just returned from a special meeting held in Milan June 30 at which the whole question of providing the judicial process in connection with collaboration trials was reviewed.

The prisons of the North are chock-full with nearly 70,000 persons, either awaiting trial or investigation. Of these, it is estimated that as many as 10,000 might eventually be released from [illegible] custody, principally Patriots in the first hectic days of liberation. In Turin alone, there are 15 courts and 15,000 prisoners. There have been 400 cases tried, more than 50 of which resulted in death sentences since the first courts sat at Milan and Savona on 30 May. However, because of the legal necessities of appeal, at the time of the June 30 meeting, not one person had yet been executed. This, of course, accounts for many of the popular demonstrations in the North where crowds milled around the prisons clamoring for vengeance. Dr. Parini, Fascist hierarch, who was sentenced to death June 1, was not shot for what a month later, but on June 3, a telegram was finally dispatched informing the Milan authorities that it was now legally clear to carry out the execution. Appeals to the Court of Cassation, the Italian Supreme Court, a special section of which sits at Milan, take about 15 days, and as many other days are consumed in final appeals to the King under Italian law, which in this case means the authority of Allied military government. Files forwards the appeals to the Legal Sub-Commission, which simply asks the Italian Ministry of Justice for its opinion, and then gives the

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expressed satisfaction with the work he had done.

A F T E R T H E T R I A L

One of the most interesting stories to come out of the North recently concerns the so-called collegi formati praticamente, the extraordinary courts of assizes, to try cases of persons charged with collaboration with the Fascist enemy. Col. [illegible] Behrens, Chief Legal Officer, and Lt. Col. [illegible] Trumbore, Head of the Legal Sub-Commission's Italian Section, have just returned from a special meeting held in Milan June 30 at which the whole question of procedure in the special process in connection with collaboration trials was reviewed.

The prisons of the North are chock-full with nearly 20,000 persons, most awaiting trial or investigation. Of these, it is estimated that as many as 10,000 will eventually be released from custody, having spent [illegible] patriots in the first hectic days of liberation. In Turin alone, there are 13 courts and 15,000 prisoners. There have been 100 cases tried, more than 50 of which resulted in death sentences since the first courts sat at Milan and Genoa on 11 May. However, because of the initial necessities of appeal, at the time of the June 30 setting, not one person had yet been executed. This, of course, accounts for many of the popular demonstrations in the North where crowds milled around the prisons clamoring for vengeance. Di Meglio, fascist Federale, who was sentenced to death June 1, had not been shot a month later, but on June 3, a telegram was finally dispatched informing the Milan authorities that it was now legally clear to carry out the execution. Appeals to the Court of Cassation, the Italian Supreme Court, a special section of which sits at Milan, take about 15 days, and as many other days are consumed in final appeals to the King under Italian law, which in this case means the authority of Allied military government. After forwards the file to the Legal Sub-Commission, which simply asks the Italian Ministry of Justice for its opinion, and then gives the [illegible]lity of concurrence.

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Legal Difficulties.

The legal difficulties in expediting the prosecution of these cases, however, have been in administration, pure and simple. There are 15 special courts in the North. Each court has to have a presiding judge of Grade V (appellate) rank and four lay judges. This amounts to 75 persons on the bench. There are not enough high-ranking judges to go around and the matter is now being discussed with a view to [illegible]ting lower-rank judges to preside. Even more difficult has been the manning of the offices of the Ministero Pubblico or prosecutor.

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This official of the court interrogates the prisoners and witnesses, examines documents and prepares the case for trial. Each such office requires about ten to 15 persons to function at all, or about 500 for all the North. Italian attorneys have been loath to accept such appointments because of the poor pay - 4,000 lire a month - when they could possibly make 100,000 lire for defending a Fascist who is in the frying pan. Taking a pointer from the French - in fact, French experience has been closely followed in the whole business - a project is under way to force attorneys to serve in turn in these prosecutor's offices, force to be applied either by decree or else by "voluntary" agreement amongst the lawyers' groups. Incidentally there are plenty of lawyers, nearly 7,000 up North.

The meeting, which AMG regional legal officers and officers to the special Italian courts, as well as representatives of the Rome epuration authorities, also attended, discussed a variety of other problems, including the definition of collaboration, which sometimes is somewhat nebulous. In any event, only water-tight cases are being tried in continuous session. One of the improvements reviewed was the matter of denunciations. In Milan, for example, there were 4,800 persons in prison on general suspicion of collaboration but denunciations or charges existed against only 110. A public notice was given that all persons against whom there were no denunciations would be released. Denunciations promptly increased to more than 3,000. The mills of justice grind exceedingly slow, but thanks to the Legal Sub-Commission, they are grinding swifter and the teeth are beginning to bite.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The wage situation in the North is getting lively and Mr. T.H. Braine, director of the Labor Sub-Commission, is flying to Milan to look into the matter. In Trieste, two meetings have been held of the Joint Allied-Yugoslav Economic Committee set up under terms of the 20 June agreement. Three sub-committees were appointed- transportation, industry and commerce, and fuel and power. Further meetings will be held this coming week.

The Property Control Division of the Finance Sub-Commission reports that five French officers have been attached to AC to assist in the job of looking after French properties in the North. One officer is with Liguria Region, one with Piedmonte and three in Lombardy. French interests up North are considerable. Of 1,000 real estate

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ECONOMIC FRONT

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The Property Control Division of the Finance Sub-Commission reports that five French officers have been attached to AC to assist in the job of looking after French properties in the North. One officer is with Liguria Region, one with Piedmont and three in Lombardy. French interests up North are considerable. Of 1,000 real estate properties under Allied protection in Piedmont, the majority are French-owned. Of 300 industrial and commercial properties in Lombardy more than a third are also French, according to Lieut. Col. E.C. Wing, chief of the division.

The Agriculture Sub-Commission reports that the locust threat in Sardinia is rather exaggerated, only one per cent of the wheat-producing area being affected. Much damage to fava and forage has been done, however. The dairy stock situation is critical also, chiefly because of disease. Commerce Sub-Commission reports that North Italy can manufacture 30 tons of newsprint a day for some time to come. The newsprint requisition placed in the U.S.

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has therefore been cancelled. Trial Italian coal production is now 1,700 tons a day; an Industry Office has been established in Milan; substantial stocks of mining supplies have been located in North Italy; and sodium carbonate production is rising, 1,700 tons being produced in the last six days of June, the Industry Sub-Commission reports. At least 200,000 tons of phosphate rock, and possibly 200,000 more tons later, have been allocated to Italy, which will bring the fertilizer industry back to par, the Economic Section announces.

TOWARD A REAL DEMOCRACY

The Local Government Sub-Commission, directed by Col. H.H. Cripps (E) which all along has been doing yeoman work and remained more or less unsung, is coming into its own. One of the most fundamental points of the Allies' mission in Italy, voiced as early as the Moscow Declaration of 1943 and retained several times since, has been that Italy must hold free elections as the first step toward re-birth as a real democracy. Putting that final ideal into shape for realization each day is falling on the shoulders of the small but expert staff of the Sub-Commission in this final phase of its activity. As now everyone knows, before elections can be held, there must be electoral lists of qualified voters. And before the lists can be prepared, there have to be elections of a lot of worthy democratic provinces. And before hardly any of these can get into action, there have to be duly appointed and functioning local governmental officials. In these three steps, and the chief one that must be overcome before the Allies can call that particular job not well done, but well-started, on the proper road to ruin.

When all this can be completed, so that elections for communes and provinces can be held and delegates to the Constituent Assembly elected, is at most guess at this time. Recalling that in the South, where local government has by now been pretty well-established, the preparations of the electoral lists began in February and ought to be pretty well finished this month, the best opinion says, as to the rest of the country, meaning the North, that the lists, preparation of which will begin July 15 on order of the Chief Commissioner, should be ready by December. Under weather making holding of an election difficult, the earliest time for an election is thus set further back, possibly March or April of spring, 1946. Umbria-Marche and part of Tuscany started their list preparation in May and the rest of Tuscany in June.

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TO VIII / FROM [illegible]

The Local Government Sub-Commission, directed by Col. H.R. Cripps (S) which all along has been doing yeoman work and remained more or less unsung, is coming into its own. One of the most fundamental points of the Allied mission in Italy, voiced as early as the Moscow Declaration of 1943 and retained several times since, has been that Italy must hold free elections as the first step toward re-birth as a real democracy. Putting that fine ideal into shape for realization some day is falling on the shoulders of the small but expert staff of the Sub-Commission at this third phase of its activity. As most everyone knows, before elections can be held, there must be electoral lists of qualified voters. And before the lists can be prepared, there has to be a division of a lot of work-done by a good many agencies. And before finally each of these can get into action, there have to be duly appointed and functioning local government officials. In those three steps, and the particular job that must be overcome before the next can call that particular job not well done, but well-started, on the proper foundation.

When all this can be completed, so that elections for communes and provinces can be held and delegates to the Constituent Assembly elected, is at best guess at this time. Recalling that in the South, where local government has by now been pretty well-established, the preparations of the electoral lists began in February and ought to be pretty well finished this month, the best opinion says, as to the rest of the country, meaning the North, that the lists, preparation of which will begin July 15 on order of the Chief Commissioner, should be ready by December. Winter weather making holding of an election difficult, the earliest time for an election is thus set further back, possibly March or April of spring, 1946. Umbria-Marche and part of Tuscany started their list preparation in May and the rest of Tuscany in June.

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First Steps.

The immediate step in the North is to insure that every one of the 6,000 communes in the 40 provinces (excluding the 178 communes in the five provinces of Venezia Giulia, of course) have proper officials from prefect to "Sindaco" and communal secretary. Sub-Commission officers will visit every province - where they have not already gone so - to advise both on getting local officials into office, which means chiefly clearing up CLN appointees with AMG, and to give pointers on starting preparation of the electoral lists themselves. How this job is one of the most difficult confronting AMG can easily be appreciated from the fact that there has not been a so-called free election in

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nearly effect 1945 in a commune not since 1933 in the nation and that even the last coin to the polls - in 1939 - was unduly for one of the Mussolini edicts for a rigged vote of confidence. Finally, hardly any officials exist who are familiar with the technique of the duties involved. Extant are no electoral lists which might have been revised. Records of all kinds are in a serious state--lost, burned, destroyed, scattered. And the amount of record-checking involved is appalling as will be explained later. Let us not speak of the difficulty of communications with the outlying communes, the parochial lack of transport or even the scarcity of paper and of wood and glass to make the ballot boxes themselves.

One more sizable hurdle remains to be met before the elections can be held and that is the basic law governing the function in Italy. At the present time, the Italian Government is proceeding on the basis of the 1915 election law, which, however, is not quite up to truly protecting the rights of the Italian themselves to cast a free, secret ballot in the security of their own consciences and untouched by any intimidation at the polls. Many other questions are also being raised: The use of proportional representation, the qualification and nomination of candidates, the eligible offices, the extent of suffrage, the establishment of election boards to supervise the impartial mechanics of the process, the setting up of the independent nominee, the printing of the official ballot papers. All these are matters which in the United Kingdom and the U.S. are taken for granted but here in Italy, where, as Major Ralph T. Hall (A), deputy director of the Allied Government Sub-Commission, says they are practically starting from scratch, the objections of the Fascists are seen quite comprehensible to the Italian mind, perhaps somewhat obfuscated beyond its will by a temperation of Fascist obscurantism. In any event, possible further revision of the law, which already has sustained some modifications, is up for discussion between the AC and the new Italian Government. One of the chief discrepancies, in addition to those mentioned, lies in the vote being given to officers of the Italian armed forces but not to CC's.

Allied Mission.

The material for the 4 stores has now been dispatched to the Northern regions and steps are being taken to free locations which may be of use as polling booths or election offices. Transport is being made available as freely as possible for the officials on electoral list duty, especially to deliver the forms and instructions to country communes. Bologna is getting 1½ tons of bumf (Italian Province clamors for reams of five tons). Venezia is receiving 1½ tons

with the outlying communes, the perennial lack of transport or even the scarcity of paper and of wood and glass to make the ballot boxes themselves.

One more sizable hurdle remains to be met before the elections can be held and that is the basic law governing the function in Italy. At the present time, the Italian Government is proceeding on the basis of the 1919 election law, which, however, is not quite up to truly protecting the rights of the Italian themselves to cast a free, secret ballot in the security of their own consciousness and untouched by any intimidation at the polls. Many other questions are also being raised: The use of proportional representation, the qualification and nomination of candidates, the eligible offices, the extent of suffrage, the establishment of election boards to supervise the impartial mechanics of the process, the exact wording of the ballot questions, the printing of the official ballot papers. All these are matters which in the United Kingdom and the United States have been taken for granted but have yet in Italy, there, as Major Ralph L. Powell (1), deputy director of the Local Government Sub-Commission, says they are practically starting from scratch; the objections of the SCAO do not seem quite comprehensible to the Italian mind, perhaps somewhat obfuscated beyond its will by a interaction of Fascist obscurantism. In any event, possible further revision of the law, which already has sustained some modifications, is up for discussion between the SCAO and the new Italian Government. One of the chief discrepancies, in addition to those mentioned, lies in the vote being given to officers of the Italian armed forces but not to GI's.

Material Shipped.

The material for the business has now been dispatched to the Northern regions and steps are being taken to free locations which may be of use as polling booths or election offices. Transport is being made available as freely as possible for the officials on electoral list duties, particularly to deliver the forms and instructions to country communes. Normally in getting 14½ tons of bumpf (Milan Province alone has a share of five tons.) Venezia is receiving 1½ tons. Piemonte nearly 10 tons, Emilia 9½ and Liguria 4½. The monumental task of compiling the lists themselves, for which the Italian Government has pledged a tight schedule of 100 days (to be precise 105 days according to detailed timetable), is something which the Italian authorities concerned will have to carry out on their own. AFHQ officials have only to see that the requisite Italian offices are set up, get to work and do not linger on the job. All of which will take some doing. Incidentally, the importance of duly having put into office the various local government authorities comes to light as a result of the most recent tour of the sub-commission's officials who have discovered

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[illegible] Communal Secretaries will be key men in the individual spots, even more than the "Sindaci", since in many cases they may have the job of drawing up the lists in a combined group of several small communes. Lastly, the Electoral Commissions previously mentioned will have to be alert and active since it is they who finally pass on the validity of the lists and proclaim them definitive.

Preparation of Lists.

The process of preparation of the lists will inevitably be delayed as a result of base movement because of the war such as Italy has not [illegible] used for evacuations. Influxes and persons who have changed residence are expected to be numerous, of course. Refugees will be able to register in each province they are presently located. Before proceeding beyond, the preliminary task is to decide who is to be entered. The answer is: All Italian citizens, both men and women, who were 21 by 31 December 1945. This means qualification to be registered but "not" necessarily to be able to vote, for which there are other conditions in the form of a whole series of disqualifications every one of which has to be ascertained and verified. Among those who cannot vote are lunatics, habitual drunkards, alcohol-keepers, registered prostitutes, permanent inhabitants of welfare institutions, certain police suspects, bankrupts, certain criminal convicts and certain fascists, including former ranking army officials, those convicted of fascist crimes and any whom a special provincial Commission has decided to deprive of civil rights for offenses against the public weal. This last-named Commission, incidentally, will have a lot of work to do in considering charges against alleged fascists and can deprive them of their votes as late as ten days before any election.

The basic steps to construct the lists are simple, however [illegible] their execution may be. First, the "Stranco" advertises for all who want to vote to come forward and apply. Next, he begins to compile the "Stranco" or roll from the permanent population record of the town, which automatically will give the names of those obviously qualified because of age. Then these population records are brought up-to-date, registers of births, marriages, etc. are used. Further, come the additions and subtractions. The former are family by family. The latter will be a nuisance. The properly constituted authorities for public safety have an original duty of striking the "Stranco" the names of persons in his commune [illegible] their own accords. When certified records in "Casellari Giudiziali" have been destroyed, the Questore is asking ACs for immediate notification so that adequate substitutes may be provided. Persons affected by any disqualification may appeal to the courts.

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After according of so all local decisions, the electoral lists shall go to the Electoral Commission itself, which reviews all relevant documents and again may add or subtract names on the basis of later information. There will be such a commission in every judicial or "Lands Unto" and a Sub-Commission for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof of the District. The lists are then declared valid, are posted publicly in the electoral districts and cannot be changed except by death of a voter, disqualification through criminal conviction or loss of civil rights or by an appellate court decision.

All that remains is selection of the polling booths, routine procedure of voting procedure, the names of the candidates and the date of elections, but of course, that is where we come in.

THE BRITISH GO TO IT

The United Kingdom is first a democracy and then the heart of an empire, the schoolbooks tell us, and here we have an election coming up today (7 July) to prove it. Allied Commission British personnel at land centers who did not trek the trouble to vote individually by proxy - but of them did vote that way - had the privilege on 5 Jul. of casting their secret ballot in Rome, which, in sealed envelopes, were straightaway air-mailed to Naples by Captain A.J. Bennett of the Psych Unit, who functioned as Polling Officer. There were 97 ballots cast by officers and ORs. Those who did send this week's vote will have a last chance on 12 Jul to do their democratic duty before the next voting deadline of 19 Jul.

While on the subject, nurse comes Thrut. C.M. Trenkleson Wedell M.P., Deputy Chief Commissioner of the AC, he has no recorded date of his serious illness, is running for re-election of the Labor ticket. His opponent is no less than Brendan Bracken, enemy of prime minister Churchill and holder of the key post of Minister of Information during the war. The contested constituency is North Paddington which went Tory by 7,000 votes in the last election, but has been known also to go Socialist. It is not to what term in our sympathies between R. Brendan, to whom we proffer our best wishes on one of our expeditions at the attorney inside chalone of public relations, and General "Bingo Joe", who was such a doughty leader of our at times disorganized ranks in Tripoli. Inasmuch as this particular writer votes in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., perhaps it would be politic to duck them both for the time of luck.

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Vol. II, N° [illegible]
30 June, 1[illegible]

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The list of "Sottosegretari" approved by the Council in its first meeting on 25 June is as follows:

Presidency:
GIU[illegible]I, Liberal
GIORGIO [illegible], Communist

Agriculture:
[illegible]I, Christian Democrat

Air:
Gen. [illegible], Independent

Education:
[illegible], Christian Democrat
([illegible]) [illegible], Action Party

Finance:
[illegible], Labor Democrat

Food:
[illegible], Socialist

Foreign Affairs:
[illegible], Communist
(Italiani all'Estero) [illegible], Liberal

Industry and Commerce:
(Industry) [illegible], Socialist
(Commerce) [illegible], Liberal

Interior:
[illegible], Christian Democrat

Justice:
[illegible], Labor Democrat

Labor and Welfare:

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The list of "Sottosegretari" approved by the Council in its first meeting on 26 June is as follows:

Presidency:
GIUSEPPE [illegible], Liberal
[illegible], Communist

Agriculture:
[illegible], Christian Democrat

Air:
Gen. [illegible], Independent

Education:
[illegible], Christian Democrat
(Fine Arts) [illegible], Action Party

Finance:
[illegible], Labor Democrat

Food:
[illegible], Socialist

Foreign Affairs:
[illegible], Communist
(Italiani all'Estero) [illegible], Liberal

Industry and Commerce:
(Industry) [illegible], Socialist
(Commerce) [illegible], Liberal

Interior:
[illegible], Christian Democrat

Justice:
[illegible], Labor Democrat

Labor and Welfare:
[illegible], Christian Democrat

Navy:
(Military) [illegible], Labor Democrat
(Merchant) [illegible], Socialist

Post:
[illegible], Independent

Post War Relief:
[illegible], Liberal

/ Public

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Public Works:
[illegible], Action Party

Reconstruction:
[illegible], Action Party

Transport:
[illegible], Socialist

Treasury:
[illegible], Labour Democrat
[illegible], Action Party

War:
[illegible], Communist
Gen. [illegible], Independent

It will be observed that each party is to have four Undersecretaries; a post is thus earmarked for the Communists in the Post War Relief Ministry and another is being saved for the Socialists in Industry and Commerce. Comparison with last week's list of [illegible] this will also indicate that the usual system has been followed of "re-cabling" the parties, so that in no case are the minister and the undersecretaries of the same party.

* * * * *

The new government is off to a brisk start. Even before the Council meeting, Parri spoke over the radio to the country, telling the people they could expect no miracles but with united effort and hard work, much could be done. Reaction to the speech was good. Parri's personal honesty has stories circulate about his devotion to duty and capacity for hard work; it is reported that he has set up a cot in the Viminale, choosing to sleep at his post rather than in an "albergo di lusso". Allied correspondents found him earnest but not without a sense of humour, when he spoke to them at a press conference. "I feel like St Sebastian, sitting for the arrows", he said. The general feeling was that he acquitted himself well.

Tanto don's, niente Badoglio.

The first meeting of the new council got through a rather heavy agenda. The list of undersecretaries was approved (see above). There had been some talk of the possibility of giving one of the "political undersecretaries" to a woman. This plan fell through, however, because no party wanted to yield the privacy [illegible] and politically valuable gesture.

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Ter:

[illegible] DC, Communist
Gen. LUIGI [illegible], Independent

It will be observed that each party is to have four Undersecretaries; a post is earmarked for the Communists in the Post War Rebuilding Ministry and another is being saved for the Socialists in Industry and Commerce. Comparison with last week's list of Undersecretaries will also indicate that the usual system has been followed of "shuffling" the parties, so that in no case are the Ministers and the Undersecretaries of the same party.

* * * * *

The new government is off to a brisk start. Even before the Council meeting, Parri spoke over the radio to the country, telling the people they could expect no miracles but with united effort and hard work, much could be done. Reaction to the speech was good. Parri's age (71) is forgiven after stories circulate about his devotion to duty and capacity for hard work; it is reported that he has set up a simple cot in the Viminale, choosing to sleep at his post rather than in a "albergo di lusso". Allied correspondents found him earnest but not without a sense of humour, when he spoke to them after a press conference. "I feel like St Sebastian, waiting for the arrows", he said. The general feeling was that he acquitted himself well.

Many names, many Excellenze.

The first meeting of the new council got through a rather heavy agenda. The list of undersecretaries was a row 1 (see above). There had been some talk of the possibility of giving one of the "sottosegretari" to a woman. This plan fell through, however, because no party wanted to yield the privilege to another in this chivalrous and politically valuable gesture. Hence, there would have had to be six women in the new government - which, as several papers put it, would have been going a little too far. Another matter attended to was the abolition of the title of "Eccellenza". This measure was approved on the urging of Nenni but all parties expressed themselves as pleased. Indeed, "Eccellenza" had been discarded so freely in the recent past that it had become something of a joke and may well have detracted from the dignity of the office of Minister. From now on it is

"Si-or

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"Signor Ministro", though Croce is quoted as saying "since I am a professor, why not call me that?".

The Council then heard a report from Pella and approved a budget for the next two months. A few days later it was announced that the campaign for the new loan will now be extended to the North. A special inter-ministerial committee was set up for economic co-ordination of North and South. The Committee is to be made up of Merzagora, La Malfa, Grandi, Scoccimarro and Barbareschi and is specifically to study the question of prices, wages and salaries. The Council then decided to postpone publication of the decrees on rents which the Nenni government had approved but had not issued in the "Gazzetta".

Nine point program.

Aside these specific measures, the Council spent considerable time in preparing a statement of a general program. A steering committee, consisting of Parri, Nenni, Orlando, Togliatti, Nenni and De Gasperi, had prepared the day before a nine-point draft for approval of the ministers. The nine points, incorporated in the subsequent statement of the Council, are as follows: (1) preparation of the "Costituente"; (2) appeal to the Allies to replace the Armistice clauses by a peace treaty; (3) direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on the Venezia-Giulia question; (4) re-organization of the High Commission for sanctions against fascism; (5) recognition of the advisory function of the C.L.N.; (6) holding of administrative elections from the North in the "Consulta"; (7) collaboration with the CGIL and other workers' groups on problem of labor and supplies; (8) reconstruction.

This program received, not unnaturally, a good deal of applause from the party press but from "Tempo" (Rome) came the gentle observation that it contains nothing very new; every government has set itself the same goals, generally speaking. The government must not forget, said "Tempo" that the great majority of Italians, "in their instinctive wisdom" have remained aloof from the parties and are waiting for action rather than words before letting themselves be convinced that the parties really mean business.

"Unsatisfactory arrangement".

There are two statements the new government's program, as phrased by the Council, that call for special reference in the

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"Unsatisfactory arrangement"

There are two statements the government's program, as phrased by the Council, that call for special significance in the light of recent events. For one thing, the Council brands the Venezia-Giulia agreement an "unsatisfactory" arrangement". The papers during the week have carried an obbligato on the same theme, the "Tribuna del Popolo, for example, asking the Allies if there is any "arrière pensée" in the division of administrative spheres, since "Italians do not quite understand what the line means in the minds of those who drew it" and "Globo" pointing out, in a realistic vein, that Italy has "lost" by the terms of the accord "about half the national production of coal, almost all her bauxite and a good part of her mercury". In Venezia-

/Giulia

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Giulio itself, however, the week passed without serious incident; a one-day general strike took place in Trieste on the 25th but there were no complications, and Marshal Tito's latest speech, as quoted in the "Stars and Stripes", expressed his belief that " the day will come when Yugoslavia and Italy will live in friendly relations in an atmosphere of progressive democracy."

The other statement alluded to above referred to the need of "ensuring respect for the law" and indeed, Parri made the same point in his radio speech. Particular point was given to this part of the Government programme by the troubles in the little town of Minervino Murge in the province of Bari. The origins of the agitation are obscure, but on the 27th and 28th reports came to the press of Carabinieri set upon and subsequently besieged in their barracks by armed contadini. The infection spread to nearby Andria where the jail was stormed and some 80 prisoners released. "Avanti", while hesitating to accept as gospel the account of the local authorities, admitted on the 29th that the situation was tense. The new Minister and dealt with the matter and the next day it was reported - though perhaps prematurely - that " calm had been restored."

Lussu, the incumbent of the new ministry of Post War Relief, issued a statement on the 29th to the effect that assistance must be given to returned and repatriates "without any distinction whatsoever between fascists and anti-fascists." In the Italian view, this is essential and it is a cheering symbol of the lack of vindictiveness in the new Italy, particularly coming, as it does, from a man who has suffered so much himself from Fascism. Latest item is a note to press: "Savoia" is much concerned over the employment of Italian workmen by German prisoners-of-war, officially in Genoa and Livorno. This action by the Allied Forces, "Savoia" fears, will increase unemployment and add to Italy's labor troubles. "Il Capitale" and l'"Epoca" report that Caradini is back - possibly with the draft of a treaty of peace between England and Italy in his pocket. Caradini is indeed back in Italy for the present we cannot say.

GREECE

Venizelos-Tsaldaris, the latest coalition in Greece, is quiet but grave underneath, since basically the crisis must await the decision of the peace conference. A Cabinet has work cut out in making speedy decisions on immediate problems and the unprecedented task confronting the Allied civil affairs are calling forth the

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TRIESTE

Venezia-Giulia, the last two provinces in dispute but peace underneath, since basically the area must await the decision of the peace conference. AMG has its work cut out in making speedy decisions on immediate problems and the unprecedented task confronting the Allied civil affairs are calling forth the highest diplomatic skills. Col. Nelson Gefort (A), PCAO, VIII Corps, will shortly go home and be relieved by Col. Alfred F. Bowman (A), PC of Venezia Section, who in turn will be succeeded by Col. Floyd L. Thomas. Col. Gefort allowed the news to break through AFHQ that the Yugoslavs had taken 100 billion lire from the Trieste branch of the Bank of Italy. Sufficient funds are now on hand or on the way to remedy the currency deficiency. It is further understood that arrests were also being made of Fascists who had escaped Yugoslav surveillance. Supplies amounting to

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1,000 tons already have been delivered to the Trieste-Gorizia-Pola area, including flour, milk, sugar, salt, lard and meat. More than 7,000 tons of grain and 250 of flour are also expected, thus guaranteeing the 200-gram bread ration for several months. There are 5,000 displaced persons in the district. Other non-Triestini are being evacuated but 4,000 remain in the city. Property control reports 237 Allied properties in the region. Six tons of medical supplies have been received, although there is still a shortage of insulin and sulpha drugs. All medical supplies are being distributed free.

An AMG proclamation throughout the corps area has announced the disbandment of all police organization, including the "Guiffes Popolare", and disarmament parades were held 26 June, passing off with good results. In Trieste, for example, there had been an estimated 2,500 "Guiffes Popolare" police before AMG took over. On parade were 1,120. Of these, 51[illegible] volunteered for the AMG police force (which will also number 2,700). Seventy elected to cross the Morgan line. Yugoslav troops, of whom 2,000 will be permitted to remain in a circumscribed area, are now moving to their concentration point. CC.RR. are being moved into Gorizia. The PWB "Corriere Alleato" - 3,000 copies daily - is being flown to Pola.

On 25 June a one-day strike took place at Trieste and Monfalcone, where the dock workers, shipbuilding, chemical and tram employes (but not electrical or waterworks employes) were involved. Mr. William N. Braine, director of the Labor Sub-Commission, had just left the spot a day or two before. There were no incidents. The strike was called to be a sort of protest against the disbandment of the police. The shipbuilding yards at Monfalcone, incidentally, before the war employed 14,000 persons. Now 5,000 are on the payroll but there is actual work for about 3,200, which leaves plenty of time for chatter amongst the others.

CATCHING ON TO SLANG

Allor fo' cenno il console
Chierardo
E squilleranno le trombe
a parlamento.

CAPT. SCOTT

The First Regional Commissioners' Conference of the Allied Commission since the liberation of all Italy was held this week [illegible] Thursday, June 27 and 28) in Rome. The conference

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An A.C.C. proclamation throughout the corps area has announced the disbandment of all police organization, including the "Difesa Popolare", and disarmament parades were held 24 June, passing off with good results. In Trieste, for example, there had been an estimated 3,500 "Difesa Popolare" police before A.C.C. took over. On parade were 1,420. Of these, 615 volunteered for the A.C. police force (which will also number 3,700). Seventy elected to cross the Morgan line. Yugoslav troops, of whom 2,000 will be permitted to remain in a circumscribed area, are now moving to their concentration point. C.M.P. are being moved into Gorizia. The PWB "Corriere Alleato" - 3,000 copies daily - is being flown to Pola.

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GATHERING OF THE CLANS

Allor fe' cenno il console
Gherardo
E squillarono le trombe
a parlamento.

C.M.P. WEST

The first Regional Commissioners' Conference of the Allied Commission since the liberation of all Italy was held this week (Wednesday and Thursday, June 27 and 28) in Rome. The conference was held this time in the comparatively small room which used to house the Central Reference Library. At least everybody could hear for a change - and there was plenty to listen to, the two-day meeting being packed with meat. The first day was devoted to general policy matters, with the Chief Commissioner - cool, imposing and decorative in one of those Navy uniforms - opening the session. The second day was marked by the attendance for the first time of Italian officials who were called in as needed to participate

/ in discussions

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in discussion of particular problems. Following the p[illegible] set by the [illegible] outlined by the Executive Commissioner, A[illegible] brought up points relating to [illegible] and one would never accuse the [illegible] Cs of not being frank in [illegible]. Col. Charles of this (L), Bombardier [illegible], held up the opening of the first day's meeting for nearly half an hour and on account of arrival numbers that the Roman [illegible] was just wide enough. The colonel made up for lost time by having something to say about practically everything and since all in the bolyethar of the Fourth, [illegible] of it was quite opposite, not to say [illegible] of this.

In his opening remarks, Admiral Stone touched on the possible future status of Italy as a vanquished nation. To stress good international relations, especially explain the [illegible] of the democratic methods of the Allies and noted that U.S.I.S. (United States Information Service) and the British Council would be opening offices in the North as soon as [illegible] followed up. In the interim period, use of PWB officers to [illegible] some democratic explanations and to help in the distribution of literature was urged by Brigadier Lush. The U.S.I.S., incidentally, it was announced, was bringing out its first issue on [illegible], filling now known grievances or misstated in the Press.

The Admiral queried the ROs as to date they thought they would be read to close shop in the North and received replies of August 1 from Col. Poletti, Col. [illegible] Marshall of Piemonte and Col. A.C. Bowman of Emilia (which region he had handed for exactly one year that day). Brigadiers J.F. Dunlop of Venezia and H.Carr of Liguria gave the date of September 1. Brigadier R.C. Mums, SCAO, 5th Army AFHQ, mentioned the fact that the army, including IV Corps, would probably be ready to move out by July 15. The Admiral, noting that Brigadier Dunlop had mentioned as exceptions the border provinces of Bolzano, Belluno and Udine (contiguous to unsettled Venezia-Giulia), where AMG might have to be continued a while longer, said September 1 was pretty well settled as the date of withdrawal. If the port of Genoa could have been re-opened for supplies, the AMG period in Northwest Italy could have been even shortened, according to Col. Marshall. As it is, the navy has announced indefinite closing of the Genoa port because of the apparent impossibility of removing the mines laid by the Germans. Last week a minesweeper hit a mine and blew up with a loss of 57 lives. Even the Germans who laid the mines will have been brought back to help aid in their removal are stumped, saying they sowed in such a hurry that no charts were kept. Only one sixth of the mines have been removed to date.

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In his opening remarks, Admiral Stone touched on the possible future of the Allied Commission, stressed the importance of cultural relations, briefly explained the history of the Allies and told that U.S.I.S. (United States Information Service) and the British Council would be opening offices in the North as soon as it folded up. In the interim period, use of PWB officers to get out local democratic publications and to help in the distribution of literature was explained by Brigadier Lush. The U.S.I.S., incidentally, it was announced, was bringing out its first labor bulletin, telling how labor views are represented in the U.S.A.

The Admiral queried the RCs as to date they thought they would be read to close shop in the North and received replies of August 1 from Col. Poletti, Col. R.T. Marshall of Piemonte and Col. A.S. Bowman of Emilia (which region he had headed for exactly one year that day). Brigadiers J.F. Dunlop of Venezia and M.Carr of Liguria gave the date of September 1. Brigadier E.E. Munn, SCAO, 5th Army AFHQ, mentioned the fact that the army, including IV Corps, would probably be ready to move out by July 15. The Admiral, noting that Brigadier Dunlop had mentioned as exceptions the border provinces of Bolzano, Belluno and Udine (contiguous to unsettled Venezia-Giulia), where AMG might have to be continued a while longer, said September 1 was pretty well settled as the date of withdrawal. If the port of Genoa could have been re-opened for supplies, the AMG period in Northwest Italy could have been even shortened, according to Col. Marshall. As it is, the navy has announced indefinite closing of the Genoa port because of the apparent impossibility of removing the mines laid by the Germans. Last week a minesweeper hit a mine and blew up with a loss of 51 lives. Even the Germans who laid the mines and have been brought back to help aid in their removal are stumped, saying they sowed in such a hurry that no charts were kept. Only one sixth of the mines have been removed to date.

Elections.

The hot subject of the first morning session turned out to be free elections in Italy, a consummation devoutly to be wished, but in the consensus of the moment, somewhat dubious of early execution. Brigadier Gerald K. Upjohn, vice president of the Civil Affairs Section, fired the opening guns on the subject before handing over to Col. H.H. Cripps, director of the Local Government Sub-Commission. Col. Cripps pointed out immediately that before

/elections

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elections for any kind could be held, whether for communes and provinces or for the Constituent Assembly, electoral lists would have to have to be prepared, a complicated task needing at least 100 days of work if the organization to do the spade work were at hand. Admiral Stone directed that work be started on the lists by at July 15. Brigadier Bush brought up the problem of allaying fears of voters against intimidation on election day and mentioned that there would obviously not be enough troops around to put a man at every polling booth but the physical presence of Allied troops would help to allay fear. Most RCs agreed that the use of troops was desirable, since it was held that it was an Allied responsibility to see that Italy had a free and honest-to-goodness election. Col. Poletti went further and said the Allied Government should issue a strong directive (and make it public) to the effect that the Allies proposed to take a direct interest insofar as insisting that the election be total, democratic. "Guys have died for democracy here in Italy", the colonel added. "We can't walk out now and leave chaos". The Admiral, however, recalling the cry in England and America to "get the boys home" stressed the difficulty of retaining troops for election policing, although he had advocated this.

Public safety in the South came in for a review, all RCs agreeing the situation was under control, but later in the day, practically one of the RCs were willing to give up any public safety officers to Venezia-Giulia which is in dire need of them. Brigadier W. John emphasized that the queasy status of the border region made it unavoidable that the quota of public safety officers be way out of proption to the population. It seemed as if Brigadier Bush had pulled a fast one in the morning session when he innocently asked the RCs to report on public safety. The afternoon description of public safety was somewhat different. General Yuma said the 5th command had instructed him not to release any such officers. Col. W.T. Talbot, RCAO, IV Corps, said ditto for his general. One never knew when a trouble would break out, everybody said solemnly. Each RC said needed a minimum of 11 public safety officers or exactly the number mentioned in the T/Os. Col. Poletti said he never concerned himself with personnel matters and got along on as best he could on what sent him. Thereupon Brigadier Bush asserted he would order the transfer of as many public safety officers from the regions as he thought they could spare and try to make up the deficiency with other personnel.

The Establishment Section discussion aroused everyone from the toe-sleep lethargy. Mobilization Law 5 for personnel were up to individual RCs. Col. Poletti wanted to know if a cash

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Public safety in the North came in for a review, all RCs agreeing the situation was under control, but later in the day, practically all of the RCs were willing to give up any public safety officers to Venezia-Giulia which is in dire need of them. Brigadier Lush emphasized that the uneasy status of the border region made it unavoidable that the quota of public safety officers be way out of proportion to the population. It seemed as if Brigadier Lush had pulled a boner in the morning session when he innocently asked the RCs to report on public safety. The afternoon description of public safety was somewhat different. General Dunn said the 5th commander had instructed him not to release any such officers. Col. W.T. Palmer, SCAO, IV Corps, said ditto for his command. One never knew when trouble would break out, everybody said so. Each RC said needed a minimum of 12 public safety officers or exactly the number mentioned in the T/Os. Col. Poletti said he never concerned himself with personnel matters and not alone on at best he could on what sent him. Thereupon Brigadier Lush asserted he would order the transfer of as many public safety officers for the regions as he thought they could spare and try to make up the deficiency with other personnel.

The Establishment section discussion aroused everyone from the tea-time lethargy. The item leaves for personnel were up to individual RCs. Col. Poletti wanted to know if a cash fund could not be set up for "reciprocal entertainment of Italians." Provincial commissioners, often poor nobles, were being given the social rush by their Italian constituent and the necessity of reciprocal invitation was eating into the limited exchequers. Brigadier Lush sympathetically referred the matter to the Finance Sub-Commission, which promised to have a recommendation ready by Christmas.

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The problems raised by the Economic Section were inevitably vital to the RCs' interest and left few dull and pointless. Col. Poletti urged economic centralization of the North. Already 13 committees covering as many industries exist for coordinate action. Brigadier General Edward L. McKinley, vice president of the Economic Section, feared this might lead to industrial autonomy of the North. All RCs followed closely the report on coal. For July, [illegible],000 tons, not counting coal for railroad operations, was earmarked for the North. In August, there would be 286,000 tons imported, of which 146,000 was slated for Northern industries. June had had a promise of 80,000 tons, but there had been no ports open for delivery. The question was asked: What about coal from the Ruhr? Answer: Ruhr mines are operating at about [illegible] per cent. of capacity at the moment, due to manpower shortage, lack of food and bombed-out rail transport. Only about, 5,000 to [illegible],000 tons a day are being produced. In 1[illegible] the Ruhr produced 1[illegible],000,000 tons. The Allied authorities have drawn up a schedule of 30,000,000 tons to be produced by April, 1946, all but five million tons for use in Liberated Europe outside of Germany. Specialist German prisoners-of-war - 350,000 of them - are being released to man the mines. What Italy might get from the expected production, no one knew.

Mr. [illegible] Bruno, director of the Labor Sub-Commission, pointed out that the repatriation of Italian refugees and prisoners-of-war would further aggravate the unemployment situation. The Finance Sub-Commission, incidentally, was pressing the Italian Government for a more equitable unemployment compensation benefits - 50 lire a day instead of the present miserable 7 lire. Col. Poletti at this juncture revealed that Italian labor committees had already approached him with proposal of wages increases far beyond current plans for raising wages. The colonel pointed out that Milan, as a labor center, gave the cue to the other industrial cities of the North, a point corroborate by Col. Marshall who added that every Milan innovation invariably spread to Turin. Col. Poletti was advised by Brigadier Bush to tell the importunate labor delegations that the matter was being taken up with the Italian Government in Rome.

Food Control.

Control of food movement in North Italy, the RCs were told was about to be eliminated except for cereals, fats, milk, salt and sugar. Italian regional food commissioners were to be appointed as part of a national food plan and ration scales maintained substantially the same as now. The ration in the North is 150

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[illegible] had had a promise of 70,000 tons, but there had been no ports open for delivery. The question asked: What about coal from the Ruhr? Answer: Ruhr mines are operating at about 3 per cent. of capacity at the moment, due to manpower shortage, lack of food and burned-out rail transport. Only about 5,000 to 7,000 tons a day are being produced. In 1[illegible] the Ruhr produced 117,000,000 tons. The Allied authorities have drawn up a schedule of 30,000,000 tons to be produced by April, 1946, all but five million tons for use in liberated Europe outside of Germany. Specialist German prisoners-of-war - 250,000 of them - are being released to man the mines. What Italy might get from the expected production, no one knew.

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Food Control.

Control of food movement in North Italy, the PCs were told, was about to be eliminated except for cereals, fats, milk, salt and sugar. Italian regional food commissioners were to be appointed as part of a national food plan and ration scales maintained substantially the same as now. The ration in the North is 150 grams of bread (compared with 200 in the South) but more pasta is issued, as rice. Butter, cheese, jam, and tomato paste will be included in North Italy ration schemes because of the quantities available there. Private bartering, that is, farm for factory products, will not be permitted, but long-standing trade exchanges, such as Italian fruit and potatoes for Austrian salt and copper sulphate, will be allowed to continue. Only the corn crop looks good this year in the North.

/ Transport

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Transport is better than expected. The Italian State Railways are getting 1,[illegible]0 trucks. Military units disbanded during July will hand over their trucks to Italian transport pools, whose formation should be encouraged. The port of Trieste is being opened for general cargo and as soon enough coal is delivered, there should be ample rail capacity to move whatever supplies are on hand. Finance also has been after of interest. [illegible] in the North will suspend debt service during its decline, but this does not mean repudiation of, for example, municipal loans. The Italian Government later will look into each case separately. One billion 200 million French francs have been turned in for conversion to lire. Still unsolved is the problem of [illegible] Reichsmarks brought back by returned Italian workers. The original loan has been expanded to the North but the Lire is selling for [illegible] instead of 7 as in Rome.

Most noticeable among the Italians invited to attend the second day's technical meeting were Signor Giuseppe Romita, Minister of Public Construction, and Signor Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry and Commerce. Operating through interpreters, including a one which at times was Col. Poletti, the two Ministers came through in good enough shape despite some pretty straight cross-examination from the MCs. Mr. Einaudi said that North Italy had an abundance of textiles, which, if collected and properly distributed, would have a healthy effect on present high prices. The Northern surplus arose, it was added, as a result of German freezing stocks preparatory to requisition. Not only would prices fall, the Minister asserted, but the black market, which thrives on shortages, would then be forced to bring its own stocks out into the open. It was a corollary of the project, he continued, that the Allies import wool and cotton for Italy so that the Northern mills could maintain a steady production of goods. Einaudi also wanted a national prices control plan, listing prices and textiles as priority items. Both Einaudi and Gronchi wanted the Italian Government to have a liaison to the North to deal directly with the North on industrial committees. Finally Romita, after a long debate with the two officials - although an interpreter - had to decree that the Italian proposal was undesirable but gave assurance that satisfactory liaison would be achieved by other means.

We could go on, but these are the high spots. And here is a lyric epilogue:

.

Au conseil des Ministres.

Seeing at once alert and keeped
Into stout Tam Cerco's dogs, the blythe J.T.
Beside him, with an air aloof, [illegible]rtial

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have often turned in for conversion to life. Still unsolved is the problem of foreign foodstuffs brought back by returning Italian workers. The usual form has been expressed to the Yank but the tables are selling for 5 instead of 4 as in June.

Most notable among the Italians invited to attend the second day's technical meeting were Sig. Giuseppe Cenni, Minister of Public Construction, and Sig. Giovanni Bruschi, Minister of Industry and Commerce. Speaking through interpreters, including a one which at times was Col. Poletti, the two Ministers came through in good enough shape despite some pretty straight cross-examination from the TUCs. Cenni said that North Italy had an abundance of textiles, which, if collected and properly distributed, would have a healthy effect on present high prices. The Northern surplus arose, it was added, as a result of the freezing stocks preparatory to requisition. Not only would prices fall, the Minister asserted, but the black market, which thrives on shortages, would then be forced to bring its own stocks out into the open. It was a corollary of the project, he continued, that the Allies import wool and cotton for Italy so that the Northern mills could maintain a steady production of goods. Cenni also wanted a national prices control plan, listing prices and textiles in priority items. Both Cenni and Bruschi wanted the Italian Government to have a further go at the Yanks to deal directly with the North Italian industrial concerns. Until 1 o'clock, after a long debate with the two officials - all through an interpreter - Hall decided that the Italian proposal was undesirable but gave assurance that satisfactory freedom would be achieved by other means.

We could go on, but these are the high spots. And here is a lyric epilogue:

Au conseil des barons.

Sporting at once alert and négligé
Sits stout Don Enrico's doge, the blythe J.M.
Beside him, with an air aloof, impartial
Behold the envoy's servant, lordly ....l;
Both listen spellbound while industrial swords
Are unwound by the eloquence of C.....s,
Whose ilk the soft and soporific Roman
Sunshine and warmth have conquered sturdy B.....n:
The eyes are closed, the fancy wanders far
(A similar course is followed too by C....i.)
Lo, C.....s has spoken and a solemn hush
Precedes the fired and fateful word of H...h.
The word is given and the ready T...e

/Cosentte

...7

Consents to share the burden and the risk.
Their council sees the lords who hold in fee
The subtitled Dutch cries and take their tea.

[illegible]

The wheat crop, setting aside [illegible] the economic laws of the week, though a variety of technicalities have been ironed out under the heading of the ECA conference. The wheat crop this year is expected to be two million tons less than last year's, largely due to the prolonged drought, which in turn has accentuated the fertilizer deficiency. The loss of the expected crop so reduces the food supply as to raise other economic problems, the Agriculture Sub-Commission reports. The income of 47 per cent. of Italy's population dependent upon farming will thus be cut by $120 million. The farmers, too, will not be able to absorb the surplus labor from shutdown industries as hoped for. Food shortages are sure to raise the problems of public safety and even public health since subsistence farms have not been productive enough for the needs of their owners. Illegal distribution of available food is especially current in such periods and the black market in food gains the profit.

The estimate of the wheat crop cannot be definite until the crop is threshed but the returns are clear enough to warrant calling attention, so that in all fields of governmental activity, Italian as well as Allied, either the all-important question of increased fertilizer use to raise yields, the Sub-Commission points out. For the record, the crop last year in all Italy was 8,[illegible]61 tons compared with an average of 7,[illegible]7,000 tons a season. Acreage planted showed only 1 per cent. increase, due largely to restitution of marginal land in the mountains. This year's acreage is estimated at 10,[illegible]2,[illegible] while last year's was 11,7[illegible],770. The drought, incidentally has continued since each end is said to be the worst since 1[illegible]. The area will [illegible]e more land than the large sugar-producing ones but there are so many of the smaller. Low yield is anticipated also because of such factors - late seeding, frosts, hot winds, flooding and [illegible]e.

The ground hog [illegible] for the seasons of July 1, 1[illegible] to June 30, 1[illegible] (but with actual returns to hand dated only June 15) report that 11,[illegible]2,7[illegible] quintals of grain or [illegible] per cent. of the 11,[illegible]00,000 quintals target figure were assessed south of the Rome-Ancona line. In Liberated Italy and this past season, another 5[illegible],[illegible] quintals were self-owned, [illegible]e grand total of 11,[illegible],[illegible]3 quintals.

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expected to be two fifths less than last year's, largely due to the problem of drought, which in turn has accentuated the fertilizer deficiency. The loss of the stricken crops reduces the food supply and raises other economic problems, the agriculture Sub-Commission reports. The income of 47 per cent. of Italy's population dependent upon farming will thus be cut by $120 million. The farmers, too, will not be able to absorb the surplus labor from shutdown industries as hoped for. Food shortages further raise the problems of public safety and even public health since supplies from farms have not been produced enough for the needs of their owners. Illegal distribution of available food is especially current in such periods and the black market in food grows apace.

The estimate of the wheat crop cannot be definite until the crop is threshed out but the returns are clear enough to warrant calling attention to them in all fields of over-all economic activity, Italian as well as Allied, since the shortage without question of increased imports is due to arise therefrom, the Sub-Commission points out. For the record, the crop last year in all Italy was 6,260,761 tons compared with an estimated 7,000 tons this season. Northern Italy alone showed an 18 per cent. decrease, due largely to setting aside of more land in the latter areas. This year's crop acreage is estimated at 10,7[illegible]3,[illegible] while last year's was 11,7[illegible],770. The drought, incidentally has continued since March and is said to be the worst since 1921. The Sicily and Sardinia crops are hard hit, as are those of the large surplus-producing areas but where rye is many of the farmers. Low yield is anticipated also because of other factors -- late seeding, frosts, hot winds, flooding and poor harvests.

The Central Olive Board for the seasons of July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 (but with actual returns to stand dated only June 15) report that 11,122,174 quintals of grain or 97 per cent. of the 11,500,000 quintals set at Sirmione were processed south of the Gustav line. In liberated Sicily during this past season, another 871,[illegible]1 quintals were sold black, making a grand total of 11,[illegible],773 quintals.

Power.

The Electrical Division of the Italian Navy and Utilities Sub-Commission has sent an interesting report to the Electric Power Committee of ACAR. In the month of July in Southern Italy there should be 1[illegible]5,000 kw. of generating power available, which amount is expected to rise to 1[illegible],000 by December, 1945. In Central Italy, July will have [illegible]0,000 kw. and December 200,000. The drought has affected the power situation also, drying up streams and reservoirs.

/Individual

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Individual reductions will occur at Sila in the South because of the breakdown of the generating plant while the Terni-Pescara transmission line repairs are proceeding slowly, 130 more structural steel towers needing to be built and some wires renewed. The Central Italy outlook is aided by the operation of the third 35,000 kw. unit at Terni and of the transmission line between Bigonchio and Piau delle Rocca, which will supply 70,000 kw. from the North.

The North has had only 8,1 per cent. of its electrical capacity damaged and of that, half is repairable within three months. Pre-war capacity was 4,645,[illegible] kw.. Found damaged by the Allies were 443,100 kw. of plant. Another factor governing resumption of full use of the capacity is the damage to the transmission lines. Much of the power in the North, of course, is now unused because of the shutdown of factories lacking raw materials.

Captured enemy horses from Austria to the number of 10,000 have been distributed in Italy up to June 17, reports the Agricultur Sub-Commission, which further informs us that the Italian High Commissioner for Alimentation has begun negotiations with Turkey for resumption of fresh fish exports, which used to amount to 10,000 tons a year. The Commerce Sub-Commission announces that distribution of tires and tubes in Italian Government territory has been handed over to the Italian administration. In June 1,000 truck tires with tubes and 750 automobile tires with tubes were held apart for use of the Allied troops, consular service, the Vatican, etc. The Sub-Commission also reported the export of 250 tons of sulphur to Yugoslavia. If coal and coke can be supplied, 50,000 tons of sugar and 12,000 tons of soluble soap will be produced this year, Industry Sub-Commission says.

THE CASE OF [illegible] ON US

We added through proper channels (Caserta, in this case, via Col. A.G. Bowden, Regional Commissioner, Emilia Region, who adds the [illegible] endorsement "anything for a song") the following "cri du coeur" from our friends. We publish it gladly, adding that we are glad to set the record straight, even if it seems to us - as it must surely to one born in Connecticut (the true intellectual capital of the United States) a rather trivial matter. The letter:

"Subject": [illegible]

"A very eulogistic article in the AC "Weekly Bulletin" of 17 June 1945 attempted to elect Major Gen. Langley Browning (Br) as the first Allied Commission recipient of honorary citizenship in the State of Texas, obtained for him "circuitously" by one Col. Clayton E. Kerr.

"As the attached letter shows, on "direct" request from Capt. Terry S. Pollard of Bologna Province, Emilia Region, to his friend the Governor, the identity of a seeking an honorary "[illegible]" obtained way back in 1944 for

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of course, is now unused because of the shutdown of factories lacking raw materials.

Captured enemy horses from Austria to the number of 10,000 have been distributed in Italy up to June 27, reports the Agriculture Sub-Commission, which further informs us that the Italian High Commissioner for Liquidation has begun negotiations with Turkey for resumption of fresh fish exports, which used to amount to 10,000 tons a year. The Commerce Sub-Commission announces that distribution of tires and tubes in Italian government territory has been handed over to the Italian administration. In June 1,000 truck tires with tubes and 750 automobile tires with tubes were held apart for use of the diplomatic corps, consular service, the Vatican, etc. The Sub-Commission also reported the export of 300 tons of sulphur to Yugoslavia. If coal and coke can be supplied, 50,000 tons of sugar and 12,000 tons of olive oil will be produced this year, Industry Sub-Commission says.

THE WAR OF NERVES AGAINST US

Forwarded through proper channels (whereas, in this case, via Col. A.F. Bowman, Regional Information Control Officer, Emilia Region, who adds the encouragement inducement "try this for a gag") the following "cri du coeur" comes to our desk. We publish it gladly, adding that we are glad to set the record straight, even if it seems to us - as it must anyone born in Connecticut (the true intellectual capital of the United States) a rather trivial matter. The letter:

"Subject": HONORARY TEXAS

"A very eulogistic article in the OI "Weekly Bulletin" of 15 June 1945 attempted to spot Major Gen. Langley Browning (Dr) as the first Allied Commission recipient of honorary citizenship in the State of Texas, obtained for him "circuitously" by one Col. Clayton D. Orr.

"As the attached letter shows, an "direct" request from Capt. Harry S. Pollard of Bologna Province, Emilia Region, to his friend the Governor, the dignity of according an honorary Citizen of Texas was "first" obtained way back in 1944 for Major General (then Group Captain) A.F. Bowman of 8th Army A/C.

"The writer, being from Arizona, U.S.A., that incomparable land of gorgeous sunsets, of soft moonlight on the desert, of all the wonders of nature in flora and fauna and geology, cannot help but take a rather dim view of this doubtfull honor; but for what it is worth the 51 Commodore and Emilia Region should have its just dues.

"It is 1756

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"It is requested that by proper indorsement this information may be forwarded to the proper authorities in order that the record may be corrected to conform to the facts."

(sgd): [illegible] TUTTLE, Colonel, INF.
Provincial Commissioner

[illegible]

Major David [illegible] Dunn, Jr., has been awarded, with permission of higher command, the Order of the Crown of Italy in the grade of Officer, by the Lieutenant General of the Realm, for his work with refugees in the 5th Army area... During the past week, the Displaced Persons and Population Sub-Commission reports, 17,371 persons with homes in the South were repatriated, 1,650 refugees arrived in Rome from the North and 14,217 refugees were repatriated by other organizations... The Sub-Commission also announces that 600 trucks are being flown from Naples to Trieste at the rate of 100 a day, the movement having started 10 June... Armenia schools are 20 to 30 per cent. destroyed, but a summer session is commencing nonetheless, according to the Education Sub-Commission.... Three cases of typhus have been reported from Terapina in Lisa Province, all hospitalized now, and 3,000 persons in the affected commune are being given dustings, reports the Public Health Sub-Commission, which is also asking for 170 ambulances to turn over to the Italians... The coal situation is improving: Strength has been increased to 15,000; rations and clothing has been authorized from British sources; 12 public battalions with approximately 7,000 men are being organized to guarantee public safety throughout Italy; even transport, now that Italian railroads are so cruel loss, is being made available.... It is announced, with regret, that Technical Sergeant Ralph S. Mazzanti, holder of the Bronze Star, in charge of the Public Works motor pool and Unit's payroll of Co. I, was killed in an auto collision at 2/ June at Anzio... Col. Lloyd L. Tuttle (1), Foreign Liaison Sub-Commission liaison officer in Caserta and who has now gone home to the States, has been awarded the Legion of Merit... Four British officers with HQ have received the Bronze Star: Capt. Richard C.L. Illingworth, Major Ernest F. Crucello and Lieut.-Colonels Peter Solly, deputy director of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, and John F. Allock, former public safety officer in Rome... Radio telephone calls on Italy and personal cablegrams can be made on and after 1 July to the United States from Rome, the Communications Sub-Commission announces: Cost - $12 to $7 for three minutes, members of the armed forces and Italian civilians are eligible; in fact

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June 23, 1945 **RESTRICTED**

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394 - VOL. II, N. 12

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

POLITICAL

Die Politik ist keine Wissenschaft, wie viele der Herren Professoren sich einbilden, sondern eine Kunst.

BISMARCK.

The government crisis, though some 50 days in incubation, moved rapidly to a solution once it had been formally "opened" by Bonomi's resignation last week. After a few days of negotiations, Parri accepted the designation of the six parties and the official charge from the Luogotenente on Sunday night, June 10. By the following Wednesday the slate was ready, on Thursday the Ministers took the oath and the first Council meeting is to take place on Saturday. The new government lines up as follows:

OFFICE	NAME	BIRTHPLACE	DATE OF BIRTH	PARTY
President	FERRUCCIO PARRI *	Genoa	1890	Action
Vice-President	PIETRO NENNI *	Faenza	1891	Socialist
Vice-President	MANLIO BROSIO	Rimini	1896	Liberal
Agriculture	FAUSTO GULLO	Cosenza	1889	Communist
Air	MARIO CEVOLOTTO	Treviso	1887	Labor Democrat
Education	VINCENZO ARANGIO-RUIZ	Naples	1884	Liberal
Finance	MAURO SCOCCIMARRO	Udine	1895	Communist
Food	ENRICO MOLÈ	Catanzaro	1889	Labor Democrat
Foreign Affairs	ALCIDE DE GASPERI	Trent[illegible]	1881	Christian Democrat
Industry & Commerce	GIOVANNI GRONCHI	Pontedera	1887	Christian Democrat
Interior	FERRUCCIO PARRI			
Justice	PALMIRO TOGLIATTI	Genoa	1893	Communist
Labor & Welfare	GAETANO BARBARESCHI *	Sestri Ponente	1891	Socialist
Navy	RAFFAELE DE COURTEN	Milan	1888	Independent
Post and Telegraphs	MARIO SCELBA *	Caltagirone	1901	Christian Democrat
Postwar Relief	EMILIO LUSSU *	Armungia (Cagliari)	1890	Action
Public Works	GIUSEPPE ROMITA	Tortona	1887	Socialist
Reconstruction	MEUCCIO RUINI	Reggio Emilia	1877	Labor Democrat
Transport	UGO LA MALFA *	Palermo	1903	Action
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Vice-President	MANLIO BROSIO [2]	Rimini	1896	Liberal
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Air	MARIO CEVOLOTTO	Treviso	1887	Labor Democrat
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Transport	UGO LA MALFA *	Palermo	1903	Action
Treasury	MARCELLO SOLERI	Cuneo	1882	Liberal
War	STEFANO IACINI *	Milan	1886	Christian Democrat

* First appearance in cabinet.

[1] To have charge of preparation of the Costituente and take over the Sanctions against Fascism, including epuration.

[2] To have charge of preparing the Consulta and the municipal elections. Also to be "coadjutor" in Foreign Affairs.

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It will be observed that there are three new ministries, giving the relatively large total of twenty portfolios. Pacciardi, his sturdy Republicanism still smarting from indignation at the vision of the leader of the partisan movement actually calling on the Luogotenente, calls it "elephantine" and sees in its unusual size evidence of the need of satisfying purely party demands. However, it is fair to point out that Post War Relief will absorb the work of various High Commissions and other agencies set up to deal with returning refugees, prisoners of war and veterans. Food was represented by a High Commission in the previous government and the creation of a special ministry is logical enough at this time, quite aside from the clamor raised for it by the CGIL. Reconstruction will also supplant the work of another agency, the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, and if it also serves to keep Ruini in the cabinet, thus insuring the Labor Democrats of their share of representation, there is good sense in that, too, since Ruini has been the key figure in reconstruction planning. And it should also be mentioned that one Ministry has been suppressed, that for Occupied Italy, Scoccimarro moving over to Finance. A separate ministry for Labor has long been urged and its combination with welfare will absorb a number of minor agencies. Since the Ministries without portfolio have been abolished the actual number of those who will sit around the Council table has only been increased by two over the number in December.

New Blood.

The proportion of new blood is substantially higher than in the last government. Counting Parri himself, there are seven new comers, as will be seen from the table above, and some of them in important posts. As might be expected, the North has a preponderance of representation; 14 of the Ministers were born North of Rome. However, it is the most representative cabinet on geographical lines that the new Italy has yet had: There are three members from Southern Italy, two from Sicily and one from Sardinia. Sentimental regionalism has no just grounds for complaint.

belongs on the left side of the six party line-up. Then, too, the fact that the cabinet now contains Socialists and Action representatives is enough in itself to warrant the statement that a move to the left has been made. Lastly, the powers given Nenni to take charge of preparation of the *Costituente* and Sanctions against Fascism are of enormous political significance at this time.

On the other hand, the Right has had its triumphs. It has succeeded in blocking the drive for a Socialist president which a month ago seemed sure of success. For Parri, though of republican convictions, does not share Socialist views on "social problems", as Nenni himself has stated. Further, the *Consulta* and municipal elections will precede the *Costituente* and will in all likelihood guide it at least to some extent, and a Liberal is in charge of the *Consulta*. It may be also noted that, generally speaking, whether by accident or design, the ministries that come in contact with the outside world have gone to moderates, Foreign Affairs, Treasury and Reconstruction, as well as all the service ministries; the more "internal" ministries such as Justice, Labor and Post-war Relief, as well as Interior itself, have gone to the leftist parties.

All pleased.

If it is true that both Right and Left have reason to be pleased, it is likewise true the CLN may congratulate itself on maintaining and even re-affirming its unity. There is much debate as to whether the preservation of a unity born of a resistance movement through a period of rehabilitation is a good thing or not; from the point of view of the CLN itself, it is certainly a matter for satisfaction that the individual currents of opinion have been successfully channeled into one stream. And from the national point of view, the country may well be pleased that a difficult corner has been turned without the violent and open dissension which has occurred in other countries and without falling back into the convenient pattern of dictatorship. One would think then that everyone would be happy and as a matter of fact nearly every one is. Pertini, the Socialist leader of the North, said with commendable frankness that the Socialists

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Politically, of course, the new cabinet is further to the Left than Bonomi's. For one thing, the President is a man of avowed republican sympathies and a member of a party which, though it is not Marxist and indeed, is not even ideologically coherent, has nonetheless worked in harmony with the Socialists in the past and certainly enough in itself to warrant the statement that a move to the left has been made. Lastly, the powers given Nenni to take charge of preparation of the *Costituente* and Sanctions against Fascism are of enormous political significance at this time.

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on the whole content – as indeed they may well be, having one more portfolio than any other party and having won three successive battles to keep the Socialist-Communist combine out of the Presidency, the Interior and Education. Hence the comment from all shades of opinion is optimistic and confident – the exceptions being, of course, the monarchists whose *Italia Nuova* sees nothing but "the same old dictatorial monopoly of the six parties" and the Republicans who want no one to speak to the Luogotenente for any reason at all. Parri's personal prestige has, if anything, gone up after a week of tense negotiation. *Risorgimento Liberale*, in pledging Liberal loyalty to him, found time, in the best tradition of liberal courtesy, to pay homage to the serenity and poised statesmanship of the departing Bonomi.

Negotiations on the details of the accord with Tito came to a conclusion on the 20th when it was announced that the final agreement had been signed by the Yugoslav and Allied Chiefs of Staff. Among other things, the agreement defines very clearly the line of demarcation between the zones in Venezia Giulia to be administered by the two parties. Unhappily at the same time, U. P. and Reuter both reported Radio Belgrad as announcing that the administrative council in Gorizia had protested against the attempt of the Allies to "introduce" Italian laws in the territory, and that the CLN of Trieste had also protested against the suspension of the authorities elected under Yugoslav occupation. It may be that now that the agreement has been signed there will be no more of these protests. *Speriamo.*

AMG IN THE NORTH

The chief news comes again from Venezia-Giulia. Col. Nelson W. Monfort (A), SCAO, 13th Corps, and Air Commodore C. E. Benson, SCAO, 8th Army, have their hands full, putting AMG into effect. Allied troops have moved into Pola and AMG is being set up there as well as in all other places east of the Morgan line of demarcation between Allied-controlled and Yugoslav-controlled areas. The situation, politic-

safety officers are also needed for Venezia-Giulia. Priority on personnel and transport has been given the region, the former being especially important in view of the fact that only Allied personnel will be employed in the administration, no Italians or Yugoslavs being hired.

The other areas of the North are all busy stabilizing. Word comes to the Public Safety Sub-Commission that many of the C. L. N.-recommended Questori are proving unsatisfactory, mainly because of lack of police experience, and are being replaced. Permission to hold political meetings in the North has met with general approval. Udine and Venezia-Giulia are, of course, excepted for the time being. Into Milan is also moving the British Consulate General, AFHQ having given the o. k. for general re-opening of consulates on the North. In Milan, Leonardo Da Vinci's famed "Last Supper" is again on public view and only slightly damaged.

Venezie Region faces a crisis on POL, shortage of which is widespread through the North. AFHQ cut the Venezie allocation by 9,000 barrels but promised to supply the equivalent in methane gas. Containers for the gas, however, are scarce. Clothing from a 5th Army AMG allocation will go to 5,000 Venezie Patriots. Speaking of Patriots, Headquarters observers back from the field feel that the number of Patriots permitted to enlist into the Italian Army – 4,000 at this date – is much too small to absorb the number available in the whole of North Italy. Patriots in Northeast Italy are not yet disarmed but a plan is under consideration for deposit of arms in a central arsenal as an alternative.

Emilia Region reports a general improvement. Bologna water supply will shortly be increased by about 25 per cent. Twenty trucks are busy on garbage removal. Distribution is also being made of 20,000 blankets. Tuscany Region wound up formally 19 June with a simple ceremony of lowering the Allied flags over the Palazzo Vecchio. Air service to the North is being improved and a flying boat to Genoa may be available next week. A private telephone wire is finally in service between Hq. and Lombardy Region, AC using it by day and the Italian Government by night. AC also shares teletype facilities over the Army network. Internal mail censorship has

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The labor situation in Trieste, particularly among dock workers, requires adjustment and Mr. William H. Braine, director of the Labor Sub-Commission, has flown to the city to look into the business. Apparently, the dock workers were promised bonuses, as yet unpaid. Public no Italians or Yugoslavs being hired.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

Significant news in the economic field is scant this week, though several interesting developments are in progress which will be reported on shortly, particularly as to organization of industry in the North. The Sardinian situation is such that the Economic Section has been asked to send officers to investigate conditions. Wheat ammassed, as of 19 June, amounted to 11,702,293 qtl. and olive oil collected to 515,572 qtl. One thousand tons of binder twine have been delivered for the Northern harvest. Also, 1,000 tons of sulphur are being distributed to Northern farmers.

All public employes north of the former economic line will receive approximately one month's gross pay in anticipation of a salary increase. Cement production the past week totalled 3,868 tons, an increase of 1,177 tons over the week before. Mining in Sardinia has gone up to 1,635 tons a day and remained constant [illegible]e. Naples hemp mills will shortly get 250 [illegible] of raw hemp from the North. The handover of industry in the South is proceeding, the Giovinazzo steel works having been given back to civilian owners June 15 as a contract works. De-control of practically all controlled engineering materials has been recommended at the recent meeting of the Engineering Materials Committee of AFLR Board, a step which should greatly facilitate industrial operations generally. The Commerce Sub-Commission has received French inquiries for 50,000 tons of pyrites and Belgian and Norwegian demands for salt. The U. S., the U. K. and Switzerland have expressed interest in the stockpile of one and half million kilos of raw silk found in the North. The Finance Sub-Commission reports that the Fascist Republican Government spent 359.6 billion lire from September, 1943 to April, 1945, of which 189 billion were for German occupation costs.

ODDS AND ENDS

Bouquets have arrived for the archives officers of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission in the shape of a resolution transmitted to the Chief Commissioner from the Society of American Archivists, expressing appreciation for the "indispensable and untiring work in safeguarding European archives for current use in solving immediate problems and for future research purposes in the advancement of civilization" ... The three archivists of the Sub-Commission are all captains: Harry Bell and Humphrey Brooke (B) and William McCain (A)... Best wishes for a quick recovery to Lieut. Col. N. W. Dragneff, G-1 of 2675 Regiment, who is in a Leghorn hospital after a serious automobile accident last week... AC officers are now offered the opportunity for rest in Cairo or Palestine... Three more Bronze Stars come to notice: Lieut. Col. Eugene R. McPhee (A) of Liguria Region; Capt. Young A. Neal (A) of 5th Army AMG, and Capt. Lebre R. Garcia (A) of IV Corps AMG... MTOUSA's University Training Command has asked for 90 AC U. S. officers to help teach troops during the redeployment lull; Establishment Section will protest the attempted raid...

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June 16, 1945

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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

RESTRICTED
2 DEP. DIRECTOR
1 O & A SEC
3 GII(IT)
4 GII(SP)

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394 - VOL. II, No. 24

POLITICAL

Dans les crises politiques, le plus difficile pour un honnête homme n'est pas de faire son devoir mais de le connaître.

DE BONALD

Ferruccio Parri was born in Genoa in 1890. He served in the first World War, and in the post-war period, was an active enemy of Fascism, being for a while on the staff of the *Corriere della Sera*. When Mussolini came to power, Parri continued his opposition for which he suffered on several occasions imprisonment and "*confino*". At first he worked with the Socialist group headed by Morandi, but subsequently helped to found the Action Party, of which he is still a member. He was a leading figure in the organization of partisan resistance, collaborating first with Longo, the Communist, and later working under General Cadorna. He is regarded with respect almost amounting to veneration in the North and Pacciardi, whose own anti-fascism is above suspicion, says of him that he represents all that is best in the anti-fascist movement. His age and his political convictions being what they are, he has had no parliamentary experience.

On him much depends, for the six parties, worn out by long negotiations and debates and under the stimulus of the resignation of Bonomi's government, finally united on the 13th in inviting Ferruccio Parri to head the new cabinet. The following day, after a tentative acceptance, he arrived in Rome and embarked on his task, some of the difficulties of which will become more apparent if the background of the preceding week is examined.

De Gasperis letter.

under the vicepresident. (He did not say, however, who would get the portfolio of the Interior). Nenni rejected the offer on the rather general grounds that this would make a "vulgar horse trade" of what with him was a matter of principle. This left matters between these two major contestants exactly where they were before and gave some hope to the backers of Bonomi, as well as bringing into the field of speculation such names as Croce, Orlando and Nitti. (Croce has been in Rome all week and has had many contacts with political leaders of all categories.)

On the 11th, the delegation of the CLNAI arrived in Rome and stated firmly that they would not have Bonomi. On the 12th Bonomi resigned, thus formally "opening the crisis" and, in the opinion of Pacciardi, "putting initiative in the hands of the Luogotenente". Bonomi was accused by Nenni of precipitating matters but it can hardly be said that he acted without warning; he had already delayed his resignation once and his intention to act was on record in the letter he wrote the party leaders (see last week's *Bulletin*).

Action of CLNAI.

In spite of Pacciardi's charge, the actual initiative did not come from the Prince but from the Northern CLN. On the morning of the 13th a resolution of the CLNAI delegation in Rome called for action on a three point program, viz: designation of Parri as President of the Council; representation in the new government of all the political forces in the CLN by the presence of their "leading exponents" such as Nenni, Togliatti and De Gasperi; and lastly, five ministers without portfolio to be named from the North.

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De Gasperis letter.

On the seventh the Christian Democrat leader, De Gasperi, wrote a letter to Nenni, the Socialist leader, suggesting, in view of the deadlock between their two parties (see last Weeks's *Bulletin*), that a sort of dual hegemony might be advisable. He proposed that he might be President and Nenni vicepresident of the new government, with foreign affairs under the President and home affairs under the vicepresident. (He did not say, however, who would get the portfolio of the Interior). Nenni rejected the offer on the rather general grounds that this would make a "vulgar horse trade" of what with him was a matter of principle. This left matters between these two major contestants exactly where they were before and gave some hope to the backers of Bonomi, as well as bringing into the field of speculation such names as Croce, Orlando and Nitti. (Croce has been in Rome all week and has had many contacts with political leaders of all categories.)

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By the late evening of the same day they had prevailed on the six parties to accept the first point and the other two are, of course, now up to Parri to put through. On the second point, it cannot be said that he is off to a good start since Nenni, though professing great admiration for the new leader, stated flatly in the columns of *Avanti* that he would not serve in his government and Togliatti and De Gasperi are said to have

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taken the same line. Perhaps it was this consideration that prompted Parri in his first interview—given in the plane as he sped from Milan to Rome—to say that he still considered his nomination uncertain. He added also, on the questioning of Ann Springer of the UP, that the first two things he would do would be to "promote a perfect unity" of the country and raise salaries and wages. His first full day in Rome was spent in a series of interviews with party leaders, which are still going on as we write. The first to be interviewed, Ruini (Labor Democrat), expressed himself as optimistic regarding Parri's chances to form a government. Nenni's comment was somewhat ambiguous and non-committal. He said (as quoted by *Ricostruzione*): "There is a political problem existing which is connected with the consideration that the position of the popular masses and working classes will have in the government". Togliatti spoke after his hour with Parri in much the same vein and De Gasperi slipped out before the eager journalists could approach him. It is no secret, as *Tempo* pointed out, that the selection of a president is not the end of the crisis; there is the very important Ministry of Interior to be considered as well.

Agreement with Tito.

The agreement between the Anglo-Americans and Yugoslavia on the subject of Venezia Giulia was received with no particular enthusiasm and a rather tempered satisfaction in Rome. The news that the Yugoslavs are definitely retiring from Trieste, Gorizia and Pola was, of course, very welcome, but Italians point out that there is still a substantial bit of pre-war Italy (namely the Eastern part of the Istrian peninsula) under Yugoslav control, and furthermore, though there is to be left in Trieste a small group of Yugoslav observers, nothing is said about Anglo-American observers in Tito's sphere. De Gasperi, in an interview accorded ANSA, called the agreement "a compromise which will not prejudice the decision of the peace conference." This was a mild and diplomatic way of saying what some Italian papers, notably the independent *Tempo* and (rather surprisingly) the Communist *Unità* put rather more vigorously when they said that Italy, not having been a party to the agreement, spirit on which details of the agreement are being worked out. For the time being at least, Trieste has ceased to be a trouble spot.

News from the Val d'Aosta is also good. Definite reports of the relief of French troops have come in. The result of the French "occupation" may be some kind of regional autonomy for the Valley which has smarted under Fascist efforts made over the last twenty years to deprive it of its unique character. The Council of Ministers, at its meeting of the 8th declared itself favorable to the "main claims" of the valdostani.

Position of Italy.

The crisis has brought again to the fore the somewhat ambiguous position of Italy vis-a-vis the Allies. Now that the shooting is over in Europe, "co-belligerency" seems even more odd than ever to the Italians. All papers gave prominence to the communiqué from the *Presidenza del Consiglio* which explained the conditions laid down by the Allies that every Italian government must accept. *Italia Nuova* took it particularly hard: "if the parties do not protest", said the Democrat Monarchist organ, "it is because their consciences are not clean; the Italian people feels these conditions as a slap in the face. Have Italians no rights after two years of fighting and working?" *Avanti* made the point that the "institutional truce" could hardly be kept by a government which is to be "the government of the *Costituente*"; if there is to be a vote affecting the institutional character of the country, surely the people must be informed on the merits of the question. In connection with Italy's position, much prominence has also been given to Luigi Antonini's memorandum to President Truman calling, among other things, for Italy's admission to the United Nations and for her entry into the war against Japan. Walter Lippmann's statement that America should now make peace with Italy and Sumner Welles' suggestion that the time has come to withdraw occupation forces were also very welcome to Italian ears.

Last word on crisis.

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Last word on crisis.

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Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission... The date of withdrawal of "yellow seal" dollars and BMA notes has been advanced to July 31... Mr. A. G. Antolini, former Acting Vice President of the Economic Section, who is on his way to the States, was honored before he left with the award of the Cross of a Grand Official of the Order of the Crown by the Lieutenant General of the Realm... Wheat ammassed, as of June 12, totalled 11,658,570 quintals, while olive oil collections were 509,776 quintals. The first post-war importation of lobsters from Sardinia occurred this week, the price ranging around 250 lire a kilo, half the black marked price... The Italian Government now has authority to import goods from Mediterranean areas under British administration... All pyrite mines have received an allocation of power and pumping has commenced to clear the flooding caused by the Germans... Salt stocks on hand, independent of current production, at Margherita di Savoia and Cagliari workings, are sufficient to cover the needs of all Italy... Cement production last week was 2,940 tons... The first 10,000 kw. of an ultimate 100,000 kw. of electric power from North Italy began flowing to Central Italy over rehabilitated transmission lines during the past week; the total interconnection will be completed by fall...

ODDS AND ENDS

A Regional Commissioners' Conference will be held in Rome June 27 and 28, the first day being devoted to high level discussions and the next to consideration of concrete problems with the various sections. Regional Commissioners will be accompanied by Italian officials who work with them in the North, thus enabling the latter to come into contact with their compatriots in the Italian government... Italian civilians owning bicycles at AC Hq. are in a whirl; ten of their bicycles have been stolen from the basement in the last few weeks: Hq. Comdt. disclaims all responsibility... Maj. Gen. Langley Browning (B), director of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, had a fast one pulled on him this past week by his deputy director, Col. Clayton P. Kerr (A), who presented the general with an honorary and officially authentic membership in the State of Texas... Texas, as every schoolboy knows, is the nation to which the United States was admitted in 1845... Part of Naples harbor has been released to the Italian Government, one discharge berth entirely without restriction and three other berths with only the reservation that Allied tankers have priority on unloading, the Navy Sub-Commission reports... U. S. officers and EM may take a holiday on the French Riviera, through courtesy of 2675 Regiment, while all AC officers and EM ORs may visit the Isle of Capri, through the courtesy of the U. S. Army Air Corps and Lieut. Col. Guy D. Warren (A) of Naples AMG... Col. Clive E. Temperley (B), former RC of Southern Region, who has left the AC, has been awarded the U. S. Bronze Star: congratulations... The Mantova Combat Group of the Italian Army is helping the British guard German POWs in the Rimini area, the Land Forces Sub-Commission announces... The Education Sub-Commission reports receiving a request to remove a provincial superintendent of schools alleged to have a bad Fascist record, to be incompetent and to be addicted to frolicking with the signorine; the request went on to recommend that he be appointed, instead, to the presidency of a teacher-training school...

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all responsibility... Maj. Gen. Langley Browning (B), director of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, had a fast one pulled on him this past week by his deputy director, Col. Clayton P. Kerr (A), who presented the general with an honorary and officially authentic membership in the State of Texas... Texas, as every schoolboy knows, is the nation to which the United States was admitted in 1845... Part of Naples harbor has been released to the Italian Government, one discharge berth entirely without restriction and three other berths with only the reservation that Allied tankers have priority on unloading, the Navy Sub-Commission reports... U. S. officers and EM may take a holiday on the French Riviera, through courtesy of 2675 Regiment, while all AC officers and EM ORs may visit the Isle of Capri, through the courtesy of the U. S. Army Air Corps and Lieut. Col. Guy D. Warren (A) of Naples AMG... Col. Clive E. Temperley (B), former RC of Southern Region, who has left the AC, has been awarded the U. S. Bronze Star: congratulations... The Mantova Combat Group of the Italian Army is helping the British guard German POWs in the Rimini area, the Land Forces Sub-Commission announces... The Education Sub-Commission reports receiving a request to remove a provincial superintendent of schools alleged to have a bad Fascist record, to be incompetent and to be addicted to frolicking with the signorine; the request went on to recommend that he be appointed, instead, to the presidency of a teacher-training school...

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press officers to advise the RCs in each region... 205,000 out of the 315,000 Emilia school children are already enrolled in the schools... Brigadier General E. E. Hume, SCAO, 5th Army AMG, the past week installed four mayors: at Modena, Parma, Piacenza and Reggio Emilia... Brigadier J. K. Dunlop, RC, Venezie Region, spoke at the Matteotti memorial service at Fratta Polesine this week... Visitors to Venice may now see at eye-level the famous Lion of San Marco and the Bronze Horses, which have been brought up from basement storage places...

ECONOMIC FRONT

The work of integrating the economies of the North and the rest of Italy is going on apace, the Allied Commission consulting with the Italian Government on several steps in the last several days. Restlessness concerning payment of the liberation bonus and the dismissals of workers elicited two public announcements by AMG, both of which were drafted by the Labor Sub-Commission. The liberation bonus was a promise made to workers during the underground period encouraging them to defend industrial plants from German demolition. The communique pointed out that there was no law or decree which compelled the payment of the bonus by employers, that there was no official opposition to such payment, but that payments made should be spread over a period of three or four months to prevent an inflationary impact and that agreements for payments should be made in free negotiations between workers and employers.

The manpower announcement concerned the current surplus of workers in the Northern plants which have no raw materials to continue production. AMG said that it agreed with the Italian Government as to the undesirability of large scale dismissals by industrial employers. AMG will try to arrange orderly transfers of workers to other jobs in agriculture and public works. A CLNAI ordinance forbidding such firings had been in effect before the arrival of AMG, which will now issue a order of its own on the subject. The Italian Government also will finance the *Cassa Integrazione Salari* so as to allow loans to be made to employers who make payments to

wheat will rate 830 lire a quintal. The calculation of the new prices is interesting. The prices just quoted are the aggregate prices. This aggregate price is composed of a base price of 450 lire a quintal for soft wheat and 500 lire a quintal for hard wheat; and of a cultivation premium of 300 lire a quintal for soft and 330 for hard. The cultivation premium is defined as a bonus paid to the actual or direct grower of the wheat or cereals in order to cover the additional costs incurred in cultivating that type of crop. In Southern Italy, where hard wheat is grown mostly, the price for soft wheat is 900 lire a quintal and 1,000 lire for hard, the same as last year. The higher cultivation premium in the South is paid because of the lower yields and extra labor involved in growing the crop. Sicily, incidentally, faces another poor ammassing because of discontent with the price, the same complaint that arose last year. The scirocco in Sicily and drought in Southern Italy are not conducive to the best crops this year, it is feared. The Northern wheat prices are effective in all five Northern regions, including the Provinces of Forli and Ravenna in Emilia, which up to now have been getting the Southern price. Prices have also been fixed for barley, corn, rye and oats. The new scales have been justified on the grounds of higher costs in the South, the price differential between North and South in 1942 being 16 per cent. Lastly, in the event of tenant farmers making payments in kind, the proprietor is to receive only the base price while the cultivation premium goes to the farmer who grew the grain.

Grain, by the way, is in large surplus in the Macerata area because of the lack of freight cars to move the stuff. In Sardinia, to the drought have been added locusts eating up all the forage, prompting the quick export, now under way, of 200,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle, all marked for slaughter. The 5th Army AMG in May moved 15,600 tons of foodstuffs, chiefly flour, to Northern cities to avert serious hunger conditions, the Food Sub-Commission reported, praising the work of the supply officers concerned.

Todt Organization German workers are busy repairing rail lines; the Organization's equipment may be handed over to the Italian Government... May shipping transported 56,606 tons,

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Wheat prices.

The price of wheat has been fixed in the North. The area produces soft wheat mostly. Its price is 750 lire a quintal, effective June 13. Hard 450 lire a quintal for soft wheat and 500 lire a quintal for hard wheat; and of a cultivation premium of 300 lire a quintal for soft and 330 for hard. The cultivation premium is defined as a bonus paid to the actual or direct grower of the wheat or cerals in order to cover the additional costs incurred in cultivating that type of crop. In Southern Italy, where hard wheat is grown mostly, the price for soft wheat is 900 lire a quintal and 1,000 lire for hard, the same as last year. The higher cultivation premium in the South is paid because of the lower yields and extra labor involved in growing the crop. Sicily, incidentally, faces another poor ammassing because of discontent with the price, the same complaint that arose last year. The scirocco in Sicily and drought in Southern Italy are not conducive to the best crops this year, it is feared. The Northern wheat prices are effective in all five Northern regions, including the Provinces of Forli and Ravenna in Emilia, which up to now have been getting the Southern price. Prices have also been fixed for barley, corn, rye and oats. The new scales have been justified on the grounds of higher costs in the South, the price differential between North and South in 1942 being 16 per cent. Lastly, in the event of tenant farmers making payments in kind, the proprietor is to receive only the base price while the cultivation premium goes to the farmer who grew the grain.

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Todt Organization German workers are busy repairing rail lines; the Organization's equipment may be handed over to the Italian Government... May shipping transported 56,606 tons, according to the Transportation Sub-Commission... Captured enemy trucks are being welcomed in the North, but may shortly become useless due to the shortage of petrol... The Italian Government has proposed the repair of 4,000 vehicles, which will provide work for Northern factories according to the War Materials Disposal and

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the afternoon of the 15th Parri was received by Admiral Stone. Parri's comment, as reported by *Libera Stampa* and other journals, was that the conversation was cordial and friendly, the good will of the Allies towards Italy was "repeated and confirmed" and he "had been given courteously to understand that the Allies would be pleased if a solution of the crisis could be reached as soon as possible".

AMG IN TRIESTE

On 12 June AMG took over in Trieste and matters have been lively enough ever since. Colonel Nelson W. Monfort (A) has been named SCAO 13th Corps and RC of Venezia Giulia, with Lieut. Col H. P. P. Robertson (B) as his deputy. The famous port this week has been crowded with brass, present being Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan (B), Chief of Staff of AFHQ; Brigadier General Charles M. Spofford (A), assistant chief of staff, G-5; Brigadier Gerald K. Upjohn (B), vice president of the Civil Affairs Section, besides a roster of military commanders. Details of the agreement of with Marshal Tito concerning the withdrawal of the Yugoslav forces beyond the Morgan line, the more explicit geographical description of the line itself, questions of the freedom of telephone and telegraph communications, economic controls, finance and so forth, are all being thrashed out on high levels.

The withdrawal from Trieste was comparatively uneventful. There was some last-minute looting and arrests and demonstrations and counter-demonstrations, reports advise us, including some by a "police force" of about 2,500 Guardia del Popolo operating under the Trieste Council of Liberation, composed of both Italians and Yugoslavs (predominantly Slovenes, of course). The Guardia was immediately ordered by AMG to cease activities and to keep off the streets. The last Yugoslav guards on public buildings are just now being removed and various Yugoslav observers, many in civilian clothes, are still in town.

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expressed pleased astonishment at being allowed to continue publication, subject only to the usual military censorship.

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A general easing of the situation in the entire North is evident in reports this week. French units in the Val D'Aosta are being relieved by other troops. Rumors are current that they will go to Austria to set up the French zone of occupation there. Some complaints were registered of French vehicles coming into Italy to buy food and then returning to France.

There is a variety of other news, much of it originating in Rome but affecting the North while other items of an economic nature will be found under that heading. The Local Government Sub-Commission is recommending that RCs fix uniforms dates for the formation of the registers of voters for the electoral lists. The Air Forces Sub-Commission has promised the use of a plane to fly 30 tons of forms to the North.

The special epuration courts are running full blast, the Emilia Special Court of Assizes, for instance, sentencing five persons to death. The Northern prisons, however, are still filled to overflowing, holding 95 per cent. political prisoners incarcerated by the Patriots. The epurative screening has been slow and releases few. The position of captured members of the Fascist Republican armed forces under Decree 142, which established an Extraordinary Court of Assizes for punishment of offenses committed by collaboration with the enemy, will shortly be made clear in a directive to be issued by the Legal Sub-Commission.

Refugees arriving in Rome from the North numbered 11,653 this week, during which period 6,178 with homes in the South were repatriated, the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission reports. By sea from Piombino to Messina, 1,337 refugees were moved and another 1,400 from Venice to Ancona in the same manner. Italian refugees still to come from Germany, France and Austria have been estimated as at least 400,000, according to the latest advices. The French, incidentally, have 3,000 refugees in

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AMG, which had been stockpiling food prior to taking over, began the ration distribution through Sepral at 1800 hours the first day of occupation. The bread ration has been increased from 150 to 200 grams, effective June 14. Four schooners unloaded potatoes which were sold in the market place, but no queues were seen. Repatriated Italian prisoners-of-war – 2,100 of them – have just arrived. Both the Slovene and Italian newspapers printed the AMG proclamations in full. Newspaper editors, particularly,

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Teletype communication between Rome and Milan is being established by the Communications Sub-Commission, the AC to use the facility during the day and the Italian Government at night... 14,000 weapons have been turned in by Liguria Patriots up to June 10... PWB wants to pull out of the North by July, 1, leaving behind

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June 9, 1945

RESTRICTED

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394 - VOL. II, N. 10

POLITICAL.

Italia nuova, which from its secure position outside the CLN parties surveys the political scene with lofty and malicious disapproval, summed up the negotiations of the week under the heading *Sei partiti in cerca d'un governo*. The witticism, though mischievous, was not entirely without justification; there has been something Pirandellian in the intricacy of party dealings, the hair-splitting statements of policies, the unexpected shifts of alliances; above all, in the feeling in the audience – in this case the Italian people – that the suspense which has by now become nearly intolerable may end in anti-climax or paradox.

The past week has been one of complicated plot and sub-plot, and the thread is not easy to follow: chronology may be our best guide. The threatened cleavage between Right and Left which had arisen over the position of the CLN was settled after negotiation; the six-party agreement published on the 3d indicated, in substance, a victory for the Liberals. The provincial and communal CLNs, it was stated, shall continue to have advisory functions until normal elections are possible; all other "peripheric" CLNs will be reduced to their exclusively political character. After this rather noteworthy concession to Liberal scruples, it might have been expected that the parties would proceed to the business delicately referred to as "the structure" of the government. In this, it had been more or less understood, the Socialists would have a prominent position.

However, on the same day in the *Popolo*, Gonella wrote an article advancing the thesis that at this time the Christian Democrats would seem to be the party indicated to head the government both because of its strategic coloration in the six-party spectrum and because, notably in the Trie-

Nenni visits Croce.

At the same time *Il Popolo* appeared in Rome, Nenni was making a speech in Naples, on the whole moderate in tone, and stressing particularly the urgency of calling the *Costituente*. While in Naples he paid a call on Croce, with whom he was engaged for some time in consultation. This was interpreted as a gesture to win over Liberal support to the Socialist campaign or, alternatively, as affording the old philosopher an opportunity to give some advice to the potential President of the Council. In any case, on his return from Naples, Nenni wrote an editorial in *Avanti* assuring the middle classes that their fears of "the Marxist scarecrow" were totally unjustified. ("What has become of Nenni's Jacobin appeal for a Committee of Public Safety or of his revolutionary slogan 'all power to the CLN'?" cried the intransigent Pacciardi.) Nenni added that the Socialists, in putting forward their case, were not thinking of party prestige, which indeed, he said, would be more shrewdly acquired by avoiding prominence at this crucial time, but for the sake of their country they were willing "to quaff the bitter chalice of governmental responsibility."

Later in the week the Marxist parties turned their fire on the Christian Democrat candidacy. *Unità* charged bluntly that "the forces of effective democratisation" had not had their share of key posts under Bonomi and proclaimed that this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue. Nenni, on a somewhat more academic level, wrote that while he had nothing but admiration for De Gasperi's work as Foreign Minister and while certainly no one would hold the Christian Democrats responsible for the persistent anti-Soviet campaign of the Catholic *Quotidiano*, nonetheless the Socialist party was by its expe-

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However, on the same day in the *Popolo*, Gonella wrote an article advancing the thesis that at this time the Christian Democrats would seem to be the party indicated to head the government both because of its strategic coloration in the six-party spectrum and because, notably in the Trieste affair, it has shown an ability to defend the interests of the country while giving full loyalty to the principle of international collaboration. There has been of course violent reaction from the Left which accuses Gonella of trying to "torpedo" the six-party accord, but up to now the Christian Democrats have stood firm.

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Text of Accord.

On the 5th of June the papers carried the text of another six-party accord, or rather, a fusion of recent agreements, in which the most important items were the (repeated) statement that the government must be the expression of the six parties and that the new government will ask the Allies to substitute for the Armistice a "pact of friendship and collaboration" and to hand back all Italian territory to Italian administration. At this strategic juncture Bonomi entered the scene, reminding the party leaders that he had kept his promise to give them time to come to an agreement but now that an "accordo programmatico" had been reached it was time to proceed to "an understanding". He added that the solution of major governmental problems was being retarded by the continuation of the crisis. This action, as might have been expected, was interpreted in some quarters as a reminder that the nation could do worse than go on with Bonomi; *Secolo XX* said as much and the independent *Tempo* went so far as to say that the failure of the Bonomi government – if it has been a failure – is not the responsibility of Bonomi any more than of any other of the ministers. It is no secret, of course, that many Christian Democrats and probably the majority of Labor Democrats would rather have Bonomi than Nenni.

Thus, the present position may be summarized as follows. The Socialist candidacy is supported by Communists and the Action Party. There are indications that the Liberals also prefer Nenni to Christian Democrat leadership, partly because of a traditional Liberal mistrust of a clerical party and partly because, so it is said, they expect to be able to do better political horse-trading with the Socialists. The Labor Democrats, after some hesitation, have come out with a statement, made by Buiti, that they will stick by Bonomi until it is apparent that he is definitely unacceptable; in that case they would probably back Nenni. Socialists and Christian Democrats, both protesting that they are thinking only of the country's welfare, are backing themselves. There are indications that the nation is getting a little weary

AMG ordinance.

The AMG ordinance of June 1 invalidating the measures and provisions of the CLNAI provoked from Pacciardi the bitter remark, "thus ends the revolution of the North", and from the sophisticated *Italia Nuova* the comment that the "action of Poletti removes the subject of the rôle of the CLN from the sphere of practical discussion." It would seem that both commentators missed the point: the position of the CLN in Italian political life is not the same thing as its position *vis-à-vis* AMG. This seems to have been well enough understood by people on the spot; Sereni, President of the Lombardy CLN, said over the radio that Poletti's ordinance "shows the spirit of comprehension with which Allied authorities have faced the Italian situation" and the Milanese Socialist Molinari, interviewed in *Avanti*, said the ordinance was "only natural" and that there is a healthy spirit of collaboration between Allies and northern Italians.

On the Val d'Aosta situation there is little that is new and perhaps less that is reassuring. A report from San Francisco on June 1 said that the French intended to occupy the Val d'Aosta until occupation zones in Germany were clearly delineated. Later reports spoke of the presence of French troops in Imperia and of persistent pressure, by means of distribution of food and money, to influence the Piedmontese peasants in favor of the French. An article by Zatterin in *Avanti*, however, said that the "occupation" was a very cordial one; it was his feeling that only "certain circles of French capitalism" had any ideas of expansionism; meanwhile, the way to oppose French propaganda was to accord regional autonomy to the valdostani who had felt themselves slighted in the past. On Trieste there have been no new developments. De Gasperi, in an interview accorded the French paper *Combat*, stated that Trieste is to Italy what Strasbourg is to France and he was counting on Allied understanding in this affair.

There has been some sharp-shooting between Bergami, the Food Commissioner, and the CGIL. The latter has been conducting a vigorous campaign for lower prices in consumer goods, parti-

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text of another six-party accord, or rather, a fusion of recent agreements, in which the most important items were the (repeated) statement that the government must be the expression of the six parties and that the new government will ask the Allies to substitute for the Armistice a "pact of friendship and collaboration" and to hand back all Italian territory to Italian administration. At this strategic juncture Bonomi entered the scene, reminding the party leaders that he had kept his promise to give them time to come to an agreement but now that an "accordo programmatico" had been reached it was time to proceed to "an understanding". He added that the solution of major governmental problems was being retarded by the continuation of the crisis. This action, as might have been expected, was interpreted in some quarters as a reminder that the nation could do worse than go on with Bonomi; *Secolo XX* said as much and the independent *Tempo* went so far as to say that the failure of the Bonomi government – if it has been a failure – is not the responsibility of Bonomi any more than of any other of the ministers. It is no secret, of course, that many Christian Democrats and probably the majority of Labor Democrats would rather have Bonomi than Nenni.

Thus, the present position may be summarized as follows. The Socialist candidacy is supported by Communists and the Action Party. There are indications that the Liberals also prefer Nenni to Christian Democrat leadership, partly because of a traditional Liberal mistrust of a clerical party and partly because, so it is said, they expect to be able to do better political horse-trading with the Socialists. The Labor Democrats, after some hesitation, have come out with a statement, made by Rinni, that they will stick by Bonomi until it is apparent that he is definitely unacceptable; in that case they would probably back Nenni. Socialists and Christian Democrats, both protesting that they are thinking only of the country's welfare, are backing themselves. There are indications that the nation is getting a little weary of negotiations. The CGIL and the CLNAI have both urged speed in coming to an agreement and the independent press is growing impatient with party démarches. The *Osservatore Romano* remarked that there is a feeling that the crisis as such will not develop at all and the negotiations will end simply by taking the Action Party and the Socialists back in the government.

measures and provisions of the CLNAI provoked from Pacciardi the bitter remark, "thus ends the revolution of the North", and from the sophisticated *Italia Nuova* the comment that the "action of Poletti removes the subject of the rôle of the CLN from the sphere of practical discussion." It would seem that both commentators missed the point: the position of the CLN in Italian political life is not the same thing as its position *vis-à-vis* AMG. This seems to have been well enough understood by people on the spot; Sereni, President of the Lombardy CLN, said over the radio that Poletti's ordinance "shows the spirit of comprehension with which Allied authorities have faced the Italian situation" and the Milanese Socialist Molinari, interviewed in *Avanti*, said the ordinance was "only natural" and that there is a healthy spirit of collaboration between Allies and northern Italians.

On the Val d'Aosta situation there is little that is new and perhaps less that is reassuring. A report from San Francisco on June 1 said that the French intended to occupy the Val d'Aosta until occupation zones in Germany were clearly delineated. Later reports spoke of the presence of French troops in Imperia and of persistent pressure, by means of distribution of food and money, to influence the Piedmontese peasants in favor of the French. An article by Zatterin in *Avanti*, however, said that the "occupation" was a very cordial one; it was his feeling that only "certain circles of French capitalism" had any ideas of expansionism; meanwhile, the way to oppose French propaganda was to accord regional autonomy to the valdostani who had felt themselves slighted in the past. On Trieste there have been no new developments. De Gasperi, in an interview accorded the French paper *Combat*, stated that Trieste is to Italy what Strasbourg is to France and he was counting on Allied understanding in this affair.

There has been some sharp-shooting between Bergami, the Food Commissioner, and the CGIL. The latter has been conducting a vigorous campaign for lower prices in consumer goods, particularly food-stuffs. Early in the week Bergami reproached the CGIL for inopportune agitation, inasmuch as prices were falling anyway. However the campaign continued and indeed has resulted, after conferences between all interested agencies, in a joint statement by "representatives of tradesmen" and "representatives of workers" that prices of food, clothing and shoes will be

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covered the whole of Northern Italy (and a slice of Austria, too) and the gradual delegation of day-to-day administration to the regions has worked out admirably.

(Editor's Note: Modesty prompts us to add that the foregoing excellent article was written by Brigadier Lush himself and appears with a minimum of copyreading. Let us have more contributors).

ECONOMIC FRONT

Economic news is at a low ebb this week, though it is of interest to all to learn that AC may shortly be getting a substantial number of passenger cars, trucks and ambulances from captured German Army stocks. At a meeting in Florence attended by Col. J. A. Campbell, director of the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners-of-War Sub-Commission, it was learned that the AC allocation will be made as soon as sufficient enemy transport is segregated to provide for the administrative requirements of handling the German prisoner-of-war population. All vehicles turned over will first be put into A-1 running order by German Army service units now being organized for that purpose. Along the line of German prisoners, the offer of such personnel to aid in reconstruction work has been accepted by the Italian Government, which proposes to use 10,000 on mine clearance and 6,000 in the Sardinian coal mines.

The coal import outlook is reported black. Diplomatic channels are investigating the possibility of eventual restoration of the Istrian coal mines in the disputed Trieste area. These mines used to provide Italy with 1,000,000 tons a year. Commerce Sub-Commission, which reported the shipment of 50 kilos of concentrated jasmine essence to the U. K. by air last week, announced that authority was passed to the Italian Government to carry on direct trade negotiations with "additional countries". The only country now having direct dealings – not counting the U. S. and U. K. – is France. The "additional countries" will include Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, the Argentine and, in general, United Nations and neutral states, clearances being made as the Orbetello plant of the Montecatini Co. has started operating at the rate of 2,100 tons a month.

Yellow seal dollars and British Military Authority notes expressed in sterling will be withdrawn as legal tender in Italy after June 30, the Finance Sub-Commission announces. The two currencies, used for a short time in Sicily in the summer of 1943, have been steadily withdrawn since that time. The volume outstanding is quite small. Similar withdrawal of the same currency has been made in French North Africa. The currencies may be exchanged at any branch of the Bank of Italy at the official rates during July. After August 1, holders of either currency will be violating the law. Withdrawal in Italian Government territory will be effected by decree and in AMG areas by a new proclamation.

On the farm front, Agriculture Sub-Commission reports that 11,640,322 quintals of wheat had been ammassed, as of June 4, and 503,190 quintals of olive oil, as of May 31. Bad weather and war damage will reduce this year's wheat and small grain harvest by 25 to 35 per cent, it is estimated. Limited quantities of sulphur mixed with 5 per cent. copper, nitrogen fertilizer and copper sulphate have been found in the North and are being distributed to farmers. The military ban on fishing in the Venice area is causing the loss of hundreds of tons of sardines and anchovies, the sub-commissions adds, with a lament.

The Agriculture Sub-Commission also has a new director – James M. Merritt, who until May 11, 1945, was Major Merritt to most of us. Mr. Merritt is the first AC officer to be decommissioned to accept a FEA post with the Economic Section. He reports that he put on civilian clothes for the first time May 18 in Washington, where he traveled to return to civilian status. He came back to Rome June 6. He says he does not feel any different. His clothes fit him, too, probably because he always was thin, he adds. The former director, Mr. Leland Albaugh, is back in the States on a new assignment.

TUSCAN ROUND-UP

The sun is shining and its world seems fairly peaceful as Tuscany Region surveys its classic

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The Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission reports that arrangements are in hand to transmit 100,000 kw. of power from Northern to Central Italy, the import to be made on a 50-cycle frequency, necessitating an increase in Central Italian frequencies, a development which may cause inconvenience to consumers. The drawn as legal tender in Italy after June 30, the Finance Sub-Commission announces. The two currencies, used for a short time in Sicily in the summer of 1943, have been steadily withdrawn since that time. The volume outstanding is quite small. Similar withdrawal of the same currency has been made in French North Africa. The currencies may be exchanged at any branch of the Bank of Italy at the official rates during July. After August 1, holders of either currency will be violating the law. Withdrawal in Italian Government territory will be effected by decree and in AMG areas by a new proclamation.

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TUSCAN ROUND-UP

The sun is shining and its world seems fairly peaceful as Tuscany Region surveys its classic hills on the eve of closing down and giving over to the Italian Government, to whose jurisdiction on June 19 will pass the Provinces of Florence, Pisa, Pistoia and Livorno, excluding the contiguous communes of Livorno, Pisa and Colle Salvetti (which is in between the other two towns). The three communes, which include the port and large military supply dumps, will remain

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teams have their teeth into their new work. Circumstances are very different from what we had expected, the Brigadier recalled. Who ever thought that the coast road from Genoa to Spezia would be practically undamaged; that we should find a surplus of electric power, 17,000 tons of hemp, and about eight billion dollars' worth of German loot; did the Provincial Commissioner of Venice ever foresee breaking a strike of gondoliers by threatening to import 400 ducks?

Emilia Region suffers most from war devastation. Its problems center largely around public security, movement of surplus food, the stream of refugees who pour in from all directions – and the accomodation of thousands of prisoners of the surrendered German Army. Thanks to the sympathetic handling of the problem by GOC, No 1 District, the Germans are now being settled in the Rimini area, and instead of the eviction of 29,000 civilians – as had been feared at first – only 234 have had to be moved to date. Col. G. G. Feasey (B) has been helping both the District and the Region on this problem. The arrival from Austria of 5,000 horses into the region brought down the price of local produce by 50 per cent., and started the Bologna sausage factories!

And Venezie

Brigadier J. K. Dunlop, from his university seat at Padova (it reminds one of Cambridge University, especially on a wet day), has a multitude of problems and bad communications. Venezie's Southern provinces are almost back to normal. Venice City inevitably is the center of attraction for troops. The frontier provinces of Bolzano, Belluno and Udine have their delicate problems of racial minorities and Jugoslav penetration and until recently have been full of German troops. Indeed, quite a number of these are still left, especially in the Cortina area where there are many wounded. Although Brigadier Dunlop will no longer be concerned with Venezia Giulia, he has many problems west of the Isonzo. The disposal of an enormous mass of looted plant material in Bolzano Province and in the neighbouring provinces will probably be tackled by the despatch of an Allied-Italian Mission. The machinery and plant in 57 tunnels on the edge of and to recognise AMG authority. Security here is rapidly improving and arms are no longer carried into the cities. The Montecatini Building in Milan is worthy of the Region, though it is believed that several officers have been lost for weeks, helplessly soaring between the ground and tenth floors, unable to work the doors of the automatic lifts. Colonel Poletti, like others, wants direction on policy and co-ordination in Rome.

Piemonte, too.

Piemonte almost inevitably is looking to the west, where the Provincial Commissioners and their officers seem to be handling the situation admirably, with a light hand and good humor. Vercelli, the scene of Nenni's arrest, seems to be the political hot spot of the Region and there is no doubt that there will be considerable problems in the factories. In the meantime the Fiat works are still turning out transport and crops are good, but like all the northern Regions, the spectre of unemployment looms large unless we can import coal and raw materials, the Executive Commissioner said.

Headquarters of Liguria Region ought to be happy, living as they do on the Italian Riviera, and the temptation continually to inspect the southern provinces must be very great. Genoa and the 91st U. S. Division had a tremendous festa celebrating the birthday of Columbus. The port has been badly knocked about by bombs and shells but the city has not suffered so much. Unfortunately the Navy cannot open the port because of the number of mines which sit at the bottom and defy even German experts who have been brought from as far away as Hamburg to deal with them. Unemployment will be a problem and the numbers employed by the military are disappointing. There is also at the moment a serious congestion of refugees. Moreover, Liguria is a deficiency area in grain. It had to import 10,000 tons of grain and flour in May. The Agricultural officer is hopeful about wine but despairs of moving fruit to consumer areas. Liguria probably has a hard time ahead of it because it was undoubtedly the center of the tourist traffic; its flower trade is still at a low ebb and many of its villages, especially in the south, have been badly damaged by bombs and shells, while

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thought that the coast road from Genoa to Spezia would be practically undamaged; that we should find a surplus of electric power, 17,000 tons of hemp, and about eight billion dollars' worth of German loot; did the Provincial Commissioner of Venice ever foresee breaking a strike of gondoliers by threatening to import 100 ducks?

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Turning further west, the political problems seem to increase. In Lombardia, under the Poletti-Hancock management, a great deal has been done to get the CLNAI and the local CLNs to reconcile their policy with that of AMG. [illegible] believed that several officers have been lost for weeks, helplessly soaring between the ground and tenth floors, unable to work the doors of the automatic lifts. Colonel Poletti, like others, wants direction on policy and co-ordination in Rome.

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None of this work in the regions, of course, could have been effected without the initial efforts of the AMG staffs of 5th and 8th Armies and IV Corps, under whose operational command the regions, for the most part, continue to function. Between them, these AMG staffs have

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reduced after recommendations of special committees who are to begin their work within a few days.

The one Council meeting of the week approved an appeal to the Allies asking for aid in reconstruction; "democratic Italy", said the appeal, "is full of good will but she cannot act without help". Coal and raw materials were mentioned specifically as immediate and urgent necessities. Soleri outlined Italy's financial situation at a press conference; particularly cheering was the report on the national loan to which over 31 billion lire have been subscribed.

AMG IN THE NORTH

A separate region will be made of Venezia Giulia shortly, with Col. Nelson Monfort as RC. Currently, he has charge of the area as a sub-region. 8th Army AMG has called forward 1,800 tons of supplies for eventual feeding of the Trieste-Gorizia area, the goods arriving at the port of Trieste at the rate of 150 tons a day and consigned to military units for safekeeping. Matters of AMG administrative policy for the region were discussed with Field Marshal Alexander in his recent visit to Trieste. Detailed instructions will come from AFHQ.

The Patriots Branch has obtained the release of 75,000 garments, 25,000 pairs of shoes and 11,800 blankets for Patriots. Up to 26 May, 26,400 weapons had been handed in in Emilia Region and 45,600 weapons and 15,500 hand grenades in Lombardy Region, where 17,882 Patriots have also been demobilized. Samples of the arsenal given up in Piedmont included 34 large guns, 94 mortars, 241 machine guns, 576 automatic rifles, 9,648 rifles, 619 Sten guns, 191 bazookas, 488 pistols and revolvers and 12 bomb throwers. Clearly enough for an old-fashioned American 4th of July celebration or British Guy Fawkes day...

Round-up of Fascist Republican Army officers camps has been speeded up, after the Chief Commissioner expressed concern that notorious Fascists might escape to the comparative security of prisoner-of-war compounds. In Liguria, where several large plants are threatened with closing because of lack of financial aid, the flour situation, Tyrolese farmers petitioned AMG, asking for a Tyrolese agriculture inspector instead of an Italian one. The province, which is in the Northern Alpine military district, was formally taken over June 5 from the American 88th Division by the Italian Folgore Combat Group, the first Italian territory to be placed under the direct guard of Italian troops since the liberation. G-5, 15th Army Group, has moved its headquarters to Verona. Farther south, Col. Alfred Bowman (A), RC of Emilia Region, has just held a successful meeting with all the prefects of his area, stressing economic cooperation.

The newspaper situation in the North was fully canvassed at a Milan meeting June 5 of AC, AMG and PWB. The *Corriere d'Informazioni* in Milan is selling well and no incidents have arisen to follow the burning of copies recently. In Turin commissariats are being appointed for *La Stampa* and *Gazzetta del Popolo*. Publication will start in two or three weeks under the old names. Each will have a circulation of 125,000. Five party papers in Turin have 75,000 circulation each. Genoa is the most troublesome city at present. Considerable opposition exists to re-publishing *Il Secolo* because it is owned by the Perrone brothers, also owners of Rome's *Il Messagero*, now being published as the *Giornale del Mattino*. Re-appearance of pre-Fascist papers in Venice and Bologna was also favorably considered.

The refugee problem seems to be working itself out. During the past week, 11,876 Italians were repatriated to the South and 13,131 came to Rome from the North. Plans were initiated to return to the North 7,000 Italians in Calabria, Puglie and Lucania. Allied naval authorities have given permission for an Italian cruiser and several smaller vessels to be used to transport 3,000 refugees from Northern Italian ports to Sicily and Sardinia. A project was also advanced to establish "walking" camps every ten miles between Florence and Rome for refugees. The Transportation Sub-Commission reported that 71,791 refugees were moved, by all modes of transport, south of Forli, Florence and Leghorn in May.

"WELL DONE", SAYS LUSH

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The first AMG court was held in Bolzano Province on May 31. The cases involved 14 persons who entered military dumps. In the same province, which is in the Northern Alpine military district, was formally taken over June 5 from the American 88th Division by the Italian Folgore Combat Group, the first Italian territory to be placed under the direct guard of Italian troops since the liberation. G-5, 15th Army Group, has moved its headquarters to Verona. Further south, Col. Alfred Bowman (A), RC of Emilia Region, has just held a successful meeting with all the prefects of his area, stressing economic cooperation.

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"WELL DONE", SAYS LUSH

Regional Commissioners and their staffs are doing "a magnificent job of work" in the North in the opinion of the Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, who has just returned from and extensive tour of all the five forward regions. The long months of planning have borne fruit and the regional and provincial

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under AMG. Apuania and Lucca Provinces are to be turned over to Liguria Region. Political activity continues intensive but orderly. A returned Patriot leader is making things unpleasant for persons he is calling "fake" Partisans. A minor official in Apuania has been suspended for former Fascist activities. Local produce is plentiful. A minor disaster occurred in the breakage of a tuna fish net on the Livorno coast, causing loss of practically the whole season's catch. Pisa still has some cases of undulant fever. Typhoid persists on Elba, where it was found that contaminated raw vegetables were the offending agents. A systematic flow of 800 repatriated Italian POWs a day is leaving Florence. Prices, on the whole, are sloping downwards. Sugar has not been distributed since March because of insufficient supply to guarantee equitable apportioning. Shortage of transport makes deliveries to some communes difficult. Movement of lignite into the region is excessively costly. Seeds for late planting have arrived and Red Cross clothing has been issued in most communes. And so to a nice siesta...

ODDS AND ENDS

Redeployment news is about U. S. personnel: likewise the current fact that all promotions have been suspended applies only to us unlucky Americans, let our British brethren be informed... Fifteen American enlisted men are the first in the AC's American contingent to get the happy tap to go home: they all have 100 points or more... Regions and sub-commissions are being queried by 2675 Regiment as to classifying their U. S. enlisted personnel in categories of "required" or "non-required"; the case of every soldier listed as required will be reviewed by an officers' board at Hq. Command, Allied Forces, to decide whether the man should be retained in service or not: really trained specialists are the only ones whose cases may raise some doubt... The AC Awards and Decorations Board has processed some 30 recommendations, including ten British candidates... U. S. officer strength in AC is 539 at present, seven over the T.O... Lieut. Ralph Major, aide to Brigadier General Edgar Erskine [illegible] AMG, has been awarded

Lieutenant General of the Realm has conferred upon Gaston the high honor of Cavaliere dell'Ordine dei Santi Maurizio e Lazzaro, for excellent work performed during the clandestine period before liberation... Col. Richard D. Wilmer (A), former director of the Legal Sub-Commission and now in the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in Italy: felicitations... Col. Howard M. Baldrige (A), of the Air Forces Sub-Commission, receives the same kudos for the same medal... All U. S. personnel in AC Hq. were required to see the War Department film, "On To Tokyo" last June 6... Lieut. Col. Henry H. Scudder (A) has been appointed director of the Communications Sub-Commission, succeeding Col. J. L. Henderson (B)... Col. W. E. B. Behrens (B) has been appointed Chief Legal Advisor to the Chief Commissioner and director of the Legal Sub-Commission... The Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission has been active as usual: The director, Lieut. Col. Ernest T. De Wald (A), is up North interviewing German Army art officers and preparing for the return of 40 truckloads of Italian art loot to the Florence area; opening on 12 June in a new museum at Ostia Antica in the center of the excavations, which unearthed some of the finest discoveries of classical sculpture in recent years; and the Sub-Commission is engaged in somewhat delicate negotiations with the Ministry of Italian Africa anent the return of the Abyssinian crown jewels, which were appropriated up North by two Italian officers... The Local Government Sub-Commission will shortly issue field instructions implementing in AMG areas the decree passed on compilation of electoral lists... Another Regional Commissioners' conference is in prospect in Rome within a few weeks... UNRRA plans to provide lunches for 37,000 of the poorest children in 167 schools of Rome on June 11... Italian prisoner-of-war news is brisk. By plane from France on 9 June are to arrive 460 Italian POWs, the plane taking back French POWs who have filtered down into Italy; on 6 June from India arrived 966 sick and wounded Italian POWs; discussions are going on with AFHQ about releasing all the more than 500,000 Italian prisoners still held – 390,000 by the British and 120,000 by the Americans – the main

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for persons he is calling "fake" Partisans. A minor official in Apuania has been suspended for former Fascist activities. Local produce is plentiful. A minor disaster occurred in the breakage of a tuna fish net on the Livorno coast, causing loss of practically the whole season's catch. Pisa still has some cases of undulant fever. Typhoid persists on Elba, where it was found that contaminated raw vegetables were the offending agents. A systematic flow of 800 repatriated Italian POWs a day is leaving Florence. Prices, on the whole, are sloping downwards. Sugar has not been distributed since March because of insufficient supply to guarantee equitable apportioning. Shortage of transport makes deliveries to some communes difficult. Movement of lignite into the region is excessively costly. Seeds for late planting have arrived and Red Cross clothing has been issued in most communes. And so to a nice siesta...

ODDS AND ENDS

Redeployment news is about U. S. personnel: likewise the current fact that all promotions have been suspended applies only to us unlucky Americans, let our British brethren be informed... Fifteen American enlisted men are the first in the AC's American contingent to get the happy tap to go home; they all have 100 points or more... Regions and sub-commissions are being queried by 2675 Regiment as to classifying their U. S. enlisted personnel in categories of "required" or "non-required": the case of every soldier listed as required will be reviewed by an officers' board at Hq. Command, Allied Forces, to decide whether the man should be retained in service or not: really trained specialists are the only ones whose cases may raise some doubt... The AC Awards and Decorations Board has processed some 30 recommendations, including ten British candidates... U. S. officer strength in AC is 539 at present, seven over the T/O... Lieut. Ralph Major, aide to Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, SCAO, 5th Army AMG, has been awarded the Silver Star; congratulations... Signor Massimiliano Gaston, Italian civilian of the Security Division of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, has been notified by Prime Minister Bonomi that the [illegible] work performed during the clandestine period before liberation... Col. Richard D. Wilmer (A), former director of the Legal Sub-Commission and now in the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in Italy; felicitations... Col. Howard M. Baldrige (A), of the Air Forces Sub-Commission, receives the same kudos for the same medal... All U. S. personnel in AC Hq. were required to see the War Department film, "On To Tokyo" last June 6... Lieut. Col. Henry H. Scudder (A) has been appointed director of the Communications Sub-Commission, succeeding Col. J. L. Henderson (B)... Col. W. E. B. Behrens (B) has been appointed Chief Legal Advisor to the Chief Commissioner and director of the Legal Sub-Commission... The Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission has been active as usual: The director, Lieut. Col. Ernest T. De Wald (A), is up North interviewing German Army art officers and preparing for the return of 40 truckloads of Italian art loot to the Florence area; opening on 12 June in a new museum at Ostia Antica in the center of the excavations, which unearthed some of the finest discoveries of classical sculpture in recent years; and the Sub-Commission is engaged in somewhat delicate negotiations with the Ministry of Italian Africa anent the return of the Abyssinian crown jewels, which were appropriated up North by two Italian officers... The Local Government Sub-Commission will shortly issue field instructions implementing in AMG areas the decree passed on compilation of electoral lists... Another Regional Commissioners' conference is in prospect in Rome within a few weeks... UNRRA plans to provide lunches for 37,000 of the poorest children in 167 schools of Rome on June 11... Italian prisoner-of-war news is brisk. By plane from France on 9 June are to arrive 160 Italian POWs, the plane taking back French POWs who have filtered down into Italy; on 6 June from India arrived 966 sick and wounded Italian POWs; discussions are going on with AFHQ about releasing all the more than 500,000 Italian prisoners still held – 390,000 by the British and 120,000 by the Americans – the main topic being the ability of the Italian economy to absorb the influx.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

PAS/PI/PRB

ACTIVITY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No. [illegible]
June [illegible] 1945

POLITICAL

Probably no activity is more frustrating than the effort to chronicle the contemporary. Hardly had we sent our last week's stint off to the printer when the potentially pyrotechnic affair of Nenni at Vercelli burst on the political horizon. Perhaps, however, the perspective of the week helps to put the matter in proper light. What might have ended a serious matter, indeed, can now be seen as a mere incident, rapidly diminishing in importance.

The facts are simple. Nenni arrived to hold a political meeting in Vercelli on his way to Turin. This was not permitted in Army areas and Nenni, as all other politicos visiting in the North, had agreed to refrain from such activities. In spite of local warnings, Nenni attended the meeting. He was promptly arrested and, after writing a [illegible] was released. Power, for a day or two - the 25th and 27th - the press was naturally somewhat excited about the matter. On his return to Rome a few days later Nenni told "Avanti" that it had been a result of the "impuntatura" (pedantry) of a local official and that as far as he was concerned the incident was closed. He added that nothing should be allowed to disturb good relations between the Allies and Italy but the Italian Government, and Washington and London as well might profitably reconsider the advisability of suppressing political discussion in a country now liberated and with hostilities at an end. The Socialist Party and the CLN combined in a protest to the Italian Government to take up with the Allies the granting to all citizens of the "right of propaganda" and of holding meetings and the abolition of "all restrictions still hampering the complete exercise of political freedom". The value of the affair at Vercelli is certainly that it focused Allied and Italian interest on this very important point. Its effect on Nenni's prestige is less clear; there is a tendency on the part of the Left to make him a martyr or at least a celebration of free speech (this only in conversation, for the press has been very discre-

CONFIDENTIAL

Indeed, no activity is more frustrating than the effort to chronicle the comic scherzo. Usually, had we sent our last week's edit off to the printer then the potentially pyrotechnic affair of Count at Vercelli burst on the political horizon. Perhaps, however, the perspective of the week helps to put the matter in proper light. What might have appeared a serious matter, indeed, can now be seen as a mere incident, rapidly diminishing in importance.

The fact was simple. Count arranged to hold a political meeting in Vercelli on his way to Turin. This was not permitted in Party areas and Parri, as all other politicos visiting in the North, had agreed to refrain from such activities. In spite of local warnings, Count proceeded to the meeting. He was promptly arrested and, after writing a [illegible] note, was released. Somewhere, for a day or two - the 30th - the press was naturally somewhat crossed about the matter. On his return to Rome a few days later Count told Parri that it had been a result of the "impuntatura" (mad-itch) of a local official and that as far as he was concerned the incident was closed. He added that nothing should be allowed to disturb good relations between the Allies and Italy but the Italian low-brows, and Washington and London as well might profitably reconsider the advisability of suppressing political discussion in a country now liberated and with hostilities at an end. The Socialist Party and the CLN combined in a protest to the Italian Government to break up with the Allies the meeting to all citizens of the "right of propaganda" and of holding meetings and the abolition of "all restrictions still hampering the complete exercise of political freedom". The value of the affair at Vercelli is certainly that it focuses Allied and Italian interest on the very important point. Its effect on Count's prestige is less clear; that it is a tribute on the part of the Left to make him a martyr or at least a champion of free speech (this only in retrospection, for the press has been very discreet while the conservatives like to think that the Socialist Leader has been made to seem a little ridiculous.

Early Visitors.

Bonomi, reporting to UNRRA on his trip through the North, also referred to the difficult self-restraint he had had to exercise when surrounded by "tens of thousands" of followers. He added, somewhat apologetically, proof of the new government, that he himself did what unexpectedly - proved of the new government, that he himself did not expect to be in it unless called upon by his friend Nenni, whom

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The action of France in blocking all Italian holdings in Spain has not been very popular in Italy. Franco's argument that such action is in line with anti-Axis measures recommended by the Allies as a whole is specious; for example, the Vichy Government, France, Franco didn't seem to know there was a war on until after he didn't know it's over. Of course, the censor has given Franco a better and truer picture of the chance to talk a fish why and over to Italy, is very unlikely to speak to France anyway.

Fascist trials go on: Ciano has been condemned to thirty years' imprisonment, Bottai, Federzoni and Pareschi to life, though they are not on hand to hear the sentences. All gerarchi and generali prosperissimi in the older dead days.

[illegible] of Rumors

With the French in the West, the Yugoslavs in the East and partisans in the north, OVO in the South would appreciate some brisk weather. The weather, indeed, of late has been such that supplies have not been able to land and the last load from Tripoli is [illegible] a serious water situation. The trouble is overall, however, in Tripolitania, the port city dropping from 120 litres per day to [illegible]. Otherwise, rumors are considerably, though it is just too early for shirt up. The French are in some 1' communes of Liguria Province and in Cuneo Province have been training in [illegible] and Alpine by mule from France. The matter of French frontiers to be adjusted in some areas, in others not yet set. In any case, should the French commander have orders to withdraw French frontiers and the French line. In other areas, the Germans have been told to occupy and, France. OVO also has to put its foot in a [illegible] deal's such as barter trade involving French potatoes and fish for Italian rice and flour. In Nice [illegible] project to [illegible] crossing to the banks of the Roia River has been conceived as a good way to [illegible] Italians. There is a need for [illegible] of discomfort in Piedmont to [illegible] Germans entirely. Throughout the South the program to distribute approved rations is [illegible]. The corruption is also felt about the lack of fertilizers and insecticides which the South has been short of for the last few years. A [illegible] but perplexing problem of AMG in Naples is the plumbing. Hotel hot water taps, when turned on, give forth beautifully hot, boiling water. Cold water taps give off steam. To get cold water (or decently cool-tepid-lukewarm), one flushes the toilet several times. These Italians.

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[illegible] ...ascist [illegible] ...ople has been condemned to thirty ...rs' [illegible] ...th, hatred and [illegible] ...ssent to life, though they are not allowed to hear the sentences. Il processi and accusations in these dear dead days.

[illegible]

...ith the French in the East, the Italians in the West and Germans in the North, Italy would appear to be truly wonderful. The terrain, rugged, cliff-like and such that supplies have not been able to land and the Luftwaffe knows its way around, is a perilous second attention. The haul of fish is startling and, curious second attention. The haul of fish is startling and, curious to all, however, in Taranto, the port city dropping from 170 kilos a day to 7 kilos. Otherwise, events are moving slowly, though it is not easy for an outsider to tell. The French are in some of the cities of Tuscania province and in Lecce Province have been bringing in fish and flour by milk from France. The depot of French forces [illegible] requisitions in Bari, is otherwise not known. In one locality the French co-operation has ended to withdraw French francs and use Italian lire. In others, the banks have been told to accept only francs. [illegible] also has to put its foot down on the Italian desire to use francs with French potatoes and fish for Italian rice and flour. In this little project we have at present to the tune of 50 million francs. There is a need for hundreds of millions in addition to buy cotton from Algeria. Throughout the South the process to [illegible] ...ould be also felt about the lack of fertilizers and insecticides which the South has been short of for the last few years. Another but encouraging result of AMG in Bari is the plumbing. Hotel hot water taps, when turned on, give forth beautifully hot, boiling water cold water taps give off steam. To get cold water (or near it, cold-hot-lukewarm), one flushes the toilet several times. These Italians.

More than 2,000 applications of purported fascists have been filed in Allied offices. Textile manufacturers in the North have agreed to give 50 tons of newsprint a day for four months at a price of 40 lire a kilo. 5th Army has called for a team of 30 economic experts to inspect the vast requisitions of industrial and technical equipment found in the Palermo area. Although Salerno have been pressing matters released from the Nachem concentration camps, many of who have been proved to typhus. Proper precautions are being taken. Two Italian navies of Salerno-elected rooms in the hotels have been displaced by AMG in the interest of Capt. Paul V. Jackson (South Carolina) disbursed of civilian services. Typhus of a fatal, in the past week, 618 of measure service.

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12,237 arrived in Rome from the North and 3,247 left Rome for the South. In keeping with the Allied Forces and Repatriation Sub-Commission agreement 12,000 were sent from the North to this area - further evacuations previously ordered 10,000 - to make way for the people being built for Germans-displaced.

To the north, Allied Military Government through the Allied Control Commission, AFHQ transportation officers and other agencies have been working to relieve the acute food situation in Italy. Despite the "Liberation" that has not yet reached many parts of Italy. Only application to buy yeast to combat malignities in Udine [illegible] was turned down. The following report to have been received: chimney, spare parts, leather & lubricants and batteries. [illegible] Allied Control Commission, with some exports indicated originated mainly from Italy and Italy-to-US since its creation.

[illegible]

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner, made a courtesy visit to the North and back to Rome by plane early in October with Fifth Army, IV Corps and AFHQ officers on the excursion. Accompanied by Col. John D. Weir, Legal Executive Officer Col. Lemnitzer, who has been assigned to the Allied representative in the North, the Chief Commissioner conferred with Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Commanding General, Fifth Army, Major General [illegible], Deputy Chief of Staff, Brigadier General Thomas Dunlop Davis, Allied Executive Officer Army, Col. Arthur D. Cutler [illegible], Jr., also attended.

In Italy Admiral Stone met with Lt. Gen. Ellery W. Stone, also Deputy Commander, Mediterranean Air Command, Col. Theodore T. Odell, and other Mediterranean Air Command officers, Col. E.T. Crockwell and Col. Thomas Lanphier, Jr., Commanding Officer, 325th Fighter Group, Fifteenth Air Force. Lanphier's group has been credited with shooting down 69 enemy planes. Lanphier's group is based at Ramitelli Airfield, Italy's Adriatic coast, and is still serving as a channel.

In Naples, Admiral Stone was entertained at a "Garden Party" with the Duke of Bronte, translated to the Italian title held by Admiral Nelson, [illegible] the Duke of Bronte and Duke of Nelson.

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and bedrock.

Affairs Section, and Colonel R.H. Crabb (S), Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission, and back to HQ. from a nine-day tour of the North. The report speaks of varying conditions but, apart from some political headaches, in all the Regions, the problem of disarming patriots looms large. While disarmament parades have been held in most provinces and large numbers of arms of all sorts have been handed in, everyone knows that there still exist very large caches as yet uncollected, which will provide a very serious public safety problem for some time. While few patriots continue to carry arms by day (except in the border provinces) the nightly killings, especially in Milan, Genoa and Bologna, point to the secret and existence of armed bands of patriots or thugs masquerading as patriots. The Carabinieri have every hope not with a mixed reception. It is plain that the Government will have to undertake a complete reorganization of the police forces before the Public Safety situation is finally restored. Steps are already in hand for recruiting patriots into police forces other than the CC. RR.

So far local government is concerned, on the whole, members of the CLNs appear to be serious minded and cooperative, but all provinces have had trouble in varying degrees in obtaining members of the Committees to become aware of their purely advisory role. The main hurt has fallen on Colonel Poletti who has to deal with the CLNAI, but he has scored a signal success in obtaining a letter from Parri (leader of the CLNAI) to CLNs pointing out the purely advisory role of CLNs.

Prefects appointed.

In every case, except one, where prefects have already been appointed, Provincial Commissioners have recommended the CLN candidate. In the remaining case, the Government candidate was asked to accept the appointment of Prefect and he refused. Of eleven provinces in Emilia and Venezia for which names are available, proposed Prefects were the following party colours: Socialist 4, Non-Party 1, Communist 1, Christian Democrats 2, Action Party 3, Liberal 1.

General Order 17, providing for the withdrawal of fascists from state concerns, has been put up in nearly every province and is beginning to work without more than the usual hitch or delays. General Orders dealing with the separation of personnel of private concerns have been held up at present by trade unions who insist on wholesale sacking of the bosses and workers for reasons of private vendetta and not on a proper number of fascist workers.

The Corte Section [illegible] Courts has met with a very favourable reception and Courts have been set up in nearly every Province [illegible] without undue trouble. By the

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(erect in the border provinces) the military militias, especially in Milan, Genoa and Bologna, point to the recent and existence of armed bands of patriots or what is sequentially re-patriots. The Carabinieri have every police unit with a mixed personnel. It is clear that the Government will have to undertake a complete purification of the police forces before the Public Safety situation is fully restored. Measures also in hand for recruiting patriots into police forces other than the C.C. R.R.

So far Local Government is concerned, on the whole, members of the CLN's appear to be serious minded and responsible, but all provinces have had trouble in varying degrees in obtaining acceptance of the Committees to become aware of their purely advisory role. The main blame has fallen on Colonel Poletti who has to deal with the CLNAI, but he has scored a signal success in obtaining a letter from Parri (leader of the CLNAI) to CLNs pointing out the purely advisory role of CLNs.

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In every case, except one, where prefects have already been appointed, Provincial Commissioners have recommended the CLN candidate. In the remaining case, the Government candidate was asked to accept the appointment of Prefect and he refused. Of eleven provinces in Emilia and Tuscany for which lists were available, proposed Prefects were the following party colours: Socialist 2, Non-Party 1, Communist 1, Christian Democrats 2, Action Party 3, Liberal 1.

General Order 18, providing for the withdrawal of Fascists from state concerns, has been put up in nearly every province and is beginning to work without more than the usual birth pangs. General Orders dealing with the separation of personnel of private concerns have been held up to prevent wholesale sacking of employees and workmen for reasons of private vendetta and are now under preparation at Head Quarters.

The decree setting up Assize Courts has met with a very favourable reception and Courts have been set up in nearly every province. Illegal courts appear to have died down without trouble. By the time these words appear in print, Courts in most provinces will have commenced sitting. The first sitting in Milan was on 24 May and reports of convictions have already been received. Lieut. Colonel U.S. Thornton (G) has had a very busy time presiding over a special sitting of the Special Section of the Court of Cassation sent up from Rome to hear appeals from these Courts.

Cultural Relations.

In the field of education there are no special problems except

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in the East of China there the inhabitants appear unwilling to permit Italian to be taught. Prof. Ali ie E. Pratt (A) hopes to have 13,000 students, including a large number of students, attending summer courses at Polo ne University, as against 2,000 during the German occupation.

Many exciting things were found to be happening in the world of Humanities and Fine Arts. Nearly all the Florentine treasures have been discovered and will shortly be returned there (40 truck loads). Some of the Abyssinian crown jewels have also come to light.

The Public Health situation is on the whole good and a deputation of experts from the North in due in Rome any day now to confer with the Government for the manufacture in the North of considerable quantities of medical supplies which should greatly relieve the present position.

GOING TO POINT

Chief news of the week economically is the formulation of the revised joint program for first-aid to the Italian economy, which has been revised, of course, by means of the undisturbed industrial capacity found in the North. Prime Minister Bonomi, in a letter to the Chief Commissioner, asks for certain immediate supplies and further requests that these latest items have absolute priority over all other supplies previously asked for Col. Leonard E. Adamson, Chief Staff Officer of the Economic Section, has left for the States, where he will take the Bonomi letter and revised requisitions, which, in brief, ask for 710,000 tons of supplies, including 300,000 tons of coal, as the first part of the transitional program (for last half of this year). The Prime Minister said that he was aware of the risk involved, but stated, in the name of Italy's 40 million well-set-upon inhabitants, for immediate help to ward off more layoffs - if coal and raw materials continue to come - and possible unrest.

Mr. A.G. Antolini, Latin Vice President of the Economic Section, whose work consists mainly in keeping the Commission abreast and alert to matters of political significance, had enjoyed some time off his station to settle. He will be succeeded by Brigadier General Edward H. O'Malley, who has been Deputy Vice President (Supply). Brigadier W.F. Anderson, Deputy Vice President (Production), has just returned from a trip to London, where he took up, among other matters, the need of more British civilian personnel in AG.

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vegetable oils was exported to Albania and Yugoslavia in the past week, the Commerce Sub-Commission reports.- Reclaimed rubber from selvage supplied by U.S. Ordnance Tire Depot companies is now being produced for general article use by Pirelli at Tivoli at the rate of nearly two tons a day, according to the Industry Sub-Commission.- The Sub-Commission, with some pride, also announced that at long last the Solvay caustic soda plant at Rosignano is in production - 40 tons a day, as a consequence of which black market prices in caustic soda dropped in three days from 750 lire a kilo to 550 lire and for sodium carbonate from 300 lire to 60 lire a kilo.- Current production in four SCI-controlled plants this week was 3,430 tons, an increase of 1,036 tons over the previous week.

MACMILLAN FAREWELL

Mr. Harold Macmillan, who has just left the posts of Acting President of the Allied Commission and British Resident Minister at AFHQ to enter the Churchill cabinet, sent the following message to all ranks of the Allied Commission:

" I cannot leave without sending a message of thanks and good wishes to all my friends in the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government. Ever since the landings in Sicily, nearly two years ago, I have seen and admired your work. During recent months I have been more intimately associated with you. Many conflicting duties have hampered my efforts to do what I try to help my friends and your chief, Harold Stone, to the best of my ability. But I shall always be proud of my association with your enterprise, and the high ideals which have inspired you all. Good Luck and God speed".

WHO'S WHO AT PCWAC

Whatever immortality AG/PCs will have in years to come, aside from the fantastic reproductions of old men, is in the hands of AG's Archives Branch. Topped by this trouble, which may well have been a by-product of the state of mortification and liquor existing during a discussion about the troops' address lists among certain officers (E), we called on Capt. A.J. Collins (C), head of the Branch and discovered that a lot of things have been going on that more people ought to know about. Capt. Collins has been in charge of the Branch since its inception about a year ago and admitted, while but harassed, from behind a few packets of records, he will do something about it. The first thing he made clear was that Archives is not a repository department

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"HAROLD" MACMILLAN

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"I cannot leave without sending a message of thanks and good wishes to all my friends in the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government. Ever since the landings in Sicily, nearly two years ago, I have seen and admired your work. During recent months I have been more intimately associated with you. Many complicated duties have happened by accident to devolve upon me and I have tried to help my friends and your chief, General Eisenhower, to the best of my ability. But I shall always be proud of my association with your enterprise, and the high ideals which have inspired you all. Good luck and God speed".

WHO'S YOUR, ARCHIVIST?

Whatever immortality MG/A'G will have in years to come, aside from the considerable importance of old Fort, is in the hands of MG's Archives Branch. Robbed by this thought, which may well have been a by-product of the spell of boredom, and eager as ever to foment discussion about the groups and colleges dotted along certain offices (D), we called on Capt. A.J. Collins (), head of the Branch and discovered that a lot of things have been going on that more people ought to know about. Capt. Collins has been in charge of the Branch since its inception about a year ago and a friend, within but harkened, from behind a low packing crate to tell us something about it. The first thing he made clear was that Archives is not a Records Department for current matters. If you want to look for a copy of that definitive letter that Colonel Blank wrote Mr. Wolfe last week, Archives is not the place to come. This intrusion of the transitory is mostly distraction to a man whose eyes are fixed on eternity and Capt. Collins thinks that by now the principle should be well understood. Archives is essential where the files and records go when they die. When a Commission comes to its end, when a certain aspect of the work of a Sub-Commission is past, or when large parts of it are totally incomplete non-functional, they then go to Archives to be catalogued and made available for research in the future.

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This sounds easy but is not without its hazards, which in the aggregate might well drive anyone but a born archivist mad. In the first place (this was true particularly in the early days) the files sometimes don't turn up. They have a way of being lost in offices drawers, left behind in abandoned headquarters, absentmindedly thrown into wastebaskets of falling off jeeps and so on. This sort of thing is offensive to any right-minded librarian and leaves gaps which will be seriously annoying to the future historian. Fact is, at first many administrative officers didn't appreciate the importance of records and didn't always have time to think about them, even when their intentions were good. The worst of that period is over but other difficulties remain and are indeed of the essence of the job.

Order from Chaos.

Given any object a catalogue of "the Borodillein or a collection of editions of Petrarch (oddly enough to know something about the latter) is bad enough, but when you are dealing with anything as peripatetic, chameleontic and amorphous as AC/SC, you have what may fairly be described as a problem. A black market trial in Bertioli, for example, will provide materials for the files of Public Safety (Regional and Provincial), Legal (ditto) and will involve, before you get through, Mg. (Provincial and Regional), possibly Public Health, very likely Legal (HQ) AC, maybe even Political, Division or CMC (Adv.). Hence, the main job of Archives has been to work out a system whereby, with the least possible loss of time, the future historian (and there will be one, if not many) can untangle the overall strain of our bureaucratic threads and make some kind of a pattern for posterity. Captain Collins, neatly combining the functional and Regional approaches, has done just that.

The system once set up, there remains plenty to do. Archives Branch has analysed the contents of each set of files (frequently mislabelled) and has made check lists, easily accessible, prefaced by a brief history of the set of files in question, stating its origin, scope and subject - if any. These little prefactory reports are in themselves a sort of thumbnail history of the Allied Commission. Obviously things will work out even: some Sub-Commission, for example, have deposited in Archives only a few loose sheets of paper, others have set down enough to fill a dozen or more cabinets. Any grading either the former or the latter may desert Archives with another five or six packing cases to be collated and described. (This brings up the question of space; how much will be needed to house our records is impossible to say, though in all probability it will be more than Archives has now, being a vast labyrinth, a lot of them with thick

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and didn't always have time to think about that, even when their intentions were good. The worst of that period is over but other difficulties remain and are indeed of the essence of the job.

Organization.

Making order a catalogue of the Correlation of a collection of editions of Petrarch (oddly enough to know something about the latter) is bad enough, but when you are dealing with anything as peripatetic, chameleontic and amorphous as AD/AGC, you have what may fairly be described as a problem. A black market trial in Berlin, for example, will provide materials for the files of Public Safety (Regional and Provincial), Legal (divns) and will involve, before you get through, Lg. (Provincial and Regional), possibly Public Health, very likely Legal (HQ) AGC, maybe even Political, Mission or POC (Adv.). Hence, the main job of Archives has been to work out a system whereby with the least possible loss of time, the future historian (and there will be one, if not many) can unravel the sheaf of skein of our bureaucratic threads and make some kind of a pattern for posterity. Captain Collins, mainly combining the Functional and Regional approaches, has done just that.

The system once set up, there remains plenty to do. Archives Branch has analyzed the contents of each set of files (frequently mislabeled) and has made check lists, easily accessible, prefaced by a brief history of the set of files in question, stating its origin, scope and sequel - if any. These little manufactory notebooks are in themselves a set of thumbnail history of the Allied Commission. Obviously things never work out even: some Sub-Commission, for example, have deposited in archives only a few loose sheets of papers, others have set down enough to fill a dozen or more cabinets. Any combining either the former or the latter may depend on Archives with another five or six meeting years to be collated and dovetailed. (This brings up the question of space; how much will be needed to house our records is impossible to say, though in all probability it will be more than Archives has now, being a rare thing in books, two of them with the titles of book shelves). Well as for the Regions, well, Region I is definitely dead, but its records have the unfortunate way of getting tangled up with those of T.G.G.O.T, and Southern Lines now, now almost completely in, is a little chronic, what with tributary material from the older Regions it supplanted. Whatever of totality in the North will inundate the Branch and when AGC itself turns in its records - well, we didn't even dare bring that up.

Aside from the tactical heat of Archives, there is a special committee which works for strategic directives. The committee, headed by the Executive Commissioner, has one representative from each section

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of Mo. and two members of the Documents, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission, the senior archivists in civilian life. These have also been visited by three archivists representing the Library of Congress and the British Records Office. What is going to happen when the Commission dissolves we don't know. Perhaps the British and American Embassies will be interested, perhaps special reports will have to go to. The French are interested in having records up-to-date, tidy and at least ready for proper indexing. All help that Sub-Commission and Section can give in the way of sufficient listing and packing will be deeply appreciated and more than welcome. All joking aside, it is a big job and one that will hardly be through the first phase when the rest of us have arrived home. In fact, going out the door and observing the inscription "Vombo volunt scripta manent" we could not help adding (but very softly): Et tu, Collins.

AUSTRIA

Reports are now arriving (for information only) from our former colleagues with the 7th Army in the Austrian show and indications are that AMG troubles are still the same no matter where you are. Yugoslav withdrawals from some Austrian provinces have improved the feeling of the population, not to mention another result: declaration of hidden flour stocks. A Slovene minority delegation was informed that Slovenes would receive fair and impartial treatment from the Military Government of Austria. Search for Nazi Gauleiters to date has been unsuccessful, though two aides of one of whom were caught. Military courts are functioning at Klagenfurt, Villach, Volkermarkt and Spittal, curfew infringements largely. A maximum of 2,000 refugees a day (with Italian having priority) are being evacuated from Austria to Italy. Allied Military Schilling have been introduced and banks will open shortly. The bread ration has been reinstated at 170 grams. Approximately 40 per cent. of the vehicles listed use wood fuel. Labor is short for agriculture and essential industries - sawmills, cement, wire and nails - though German PW's are now being made available.

OTHER THEATERS

Redeployment news is practically nil, though it is of interest to report that Headquarters Zone Ind, Allied Forces, is now in process of setting up a system for classifying units and personnel essential and non-essential in order to fit them into one of the four categories (I, occupation troops; II, redeployment to the Pacific and the U.S. for continued service; III discharge in the U.S. for eventual release and IV, outright release).- All promotions, as everyone knows, have

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and more than welcome. All joking aside, it's a big job and we will hardly be through the first phase when the rest of us have arrived here. In fact, going over the copy and observing the description "Worbe volunt scripte manet" we could not help adding (but very softly): Et tu, Collins.

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OCCUPATION

Redeployment news is practically nil, though it is of interest to report that Headquarters Command, Allied Forces, is now in process of setting up the rules for classifying units and personnel according and non-essential in order to fit them into one of the four categories (I, occupation troops; II, redeployment to the Pacific and the U.S. for continued service; III di gation to the U.S. for eventual release and IV, outright release).- All promotions, as everyone knows, have been suspended in the interim, a state of affairs which will obviously continue until the manpower pre-classifying is in the clear.- The Economic Section, however, met a new lieutenant-colonel in John K. Outtrim, who, being an RO hims, got his promotion via the War Department, congratulations - The AC Wounds and Decorations Board has been in session, considering about 25 recommendations to date.- Maj. Gen. Anderson of the British Civil Affairs Office of Vienna, took this post week.- The Hq. PT has moved to new headquarters and has been fixed up by Col. William T. Sexton in elegant depression-style; all that is now lacking is a floorwalker. Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, the Provost Marshal, is touring the

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North.- The Swiss have offered to send Red Cross help to the devastated areas and to house tuberculer students in summer camps in Switzerland. - The Education Sub-Commission is aiding the Italian authorities to establish a central catalogue of historical and archeological works in Rome, so the city can become an international center for such research already possessing Europe's best source material in this field; present collections are scattered and badly indexed.- One case of typhus has been reported from Aosta in the North; the outbreak in two Sicilian villages is under control.- Ten counterfeiters have been sentenced to from four to 15 years in Naples AMG courts.- The concurrence of CCS is still being awaited concerning the release of Italian POW "cooperators" in Italy.

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[illegible] COMMISSION
APO [illegible]
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

R&R/[illegible]/DJB

[illegible] BULLETIN

Vol. II, No. 8
[illegible], May 1[illegible]

POLITICAL

The sensitive frontiers of Italy have had their usual share of the headlines this week. From the Northeast the news has been good, and it would seem, looking back over the week, that Field Marshal Alexander's plain speaking in his message to his troops marked the turning point in a very delicate situation. From Belgrade to be sure came the answer that the frank comparison of Tito's action with those of Mussolini and Hitler caused "surprise and resentment"; nevertheless within a few days it was announced that Anglo-American forces were moving into Venezia Giulia and being greeted "politely if coldly" by the Jugoslavs. A telegram from the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at AMG stated (on the 7th) that Tito had accepted in principle the Allied proposals. Work had however, so the TIMES reported, that representatives of the Yugoslav Army be allowed to take part in Allied Military Government, that Yugoslav units be permitted to remain in territory under Allied control and that the Allied command act through civilian authorities already established. Later press reports say that negotiations are continuing and at the moment all is reasonably quiet along the Isonzo.

Bolzano and Val d'Aosta.

However Italy has a long northern frontier and two other trouble spots remain. De Gasperi, back from Trento, reported that the situation in Bolzano is disquieting; "attempts are being made by extranual elements", he said, "to influence the attitude of the German part of the population towards the future of our country". Bolzano, it will be remembered, formed part of the old Austrian Empire before 1918. - More disturbing to the Italians is the continued presence of the Savoia in Piedmont. It is [illegible]

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recognition of the regional autonomy of the Val d'Aosta. Whether this means any more than the restoration of a few place names back to French spelling and the recognition of the bilingualism of the region is not clear, nor indeed is it clear whether the CLN:I is within its rights in according autonomy to a province. Even more "preoccupante" is the NNU story of May 5 reporting the resignation of the prefect of Aosta in the face of the growing separatist movement. The official French attitude has been mild enough; France wants no territories from Italy but merely "a rectification of the frontier", according to the Quai d'Orsay. The Italian press however does not find the phrase entirely reassuring. Comment of the Rome papers has been more in sorrow than in anger, the burden of their song being that "a stab in the back" is only what one would expect of Fascism - with which the new Italy has no connection - but is shockingly out of keeping with the traditions of liberty-loving Parisians.

Party negotiations.

The government crisis continues to live its busy but so far rather subterranean life. Negotiations have been going on in Rome during the past week and various parties or speakers have from time to time interrupted their secret deliberations to throw out iterations of their principles or plans. The CLN:I listed its requirements on May 1: the new government must be appointed by the Central CLN, the CLNAI should be given the "free representation it deserves", Italian government legislation must be integrate with CLN:I legislation, the Volonteri della Liberta must be allowed to enter the regular army and the police force and the new government should take immediate measures for setting up a temporary representative assembly to study the electoral law for the Constituents. Speaking for the communists Togliatti insisted on convocation of the Constituent assembly and said that Italian democracy must be republican; the socialist were pleased to find themselves as usual in perfect accord with the communists and the Action Party appropriately clamored for action, precluding that "the new government must be formed in two or three days not in two or three months". Orosio Liberal, in an interview given on the 3rd said negotiations had now reached a point where it was possible to deal with concrete problems and he believed that full agreement would soon be reached. Nenni's statement in the pages of the 5th contained a little more meat. There will be a new government, he said, it will have" a new political line" and will be the expression of the six parties - which means the socialist and action parties will return to the fold. There is as yet no agreement on who will head the new

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/ Election

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Election in England.

Italians were very pleased at Bevin's remark: "We must not continue to treat Italy as if Mussolini were still in power". It is just what they have been saying themselves these many months. Political developments in England are being followed with keen interest in Italy; even though RISORGE [illegible] LIBERALE instructed its readers that British foreign policy would be much the same, no matter which party came to power, there is a feeling that what happens in England will have its repercussion if not on Italy at least on the Italian political situation and on the prestige of various parties.

AMG IN THE NORTH

Conditions in the North are so good that discussions is now going on as to exactly when Phase II or regional control will commence. June 7 has been set as the date by Maj. Gen. H. [illegible]. Crittenberger, commanding general, IV Corps, for all Patriots who have not done so, to turn in their arms. In Emilia Region, 15,000 of 39,000 Patriots have handed in their weapons - 24,000 of them. Piemonte disarming is progressing well. Milan apparently has been slower than others.

Liguria has filed its first full report. Food has been landing on the beaches but the weather stopped landings and some craft were wrecked. Banks are open in Genoa, Savona and Imperia. The last named city is somewhat restless, [illegible]. Some anti-monarchist disturbances occurred in Imperia, necessitating the dispatch of 200 CC. RR. Genoa. The port city has only 73,000 liters of POL on hand. There is an acute shortage of currency in the region, due to loss of shipments before the Allies moved in. Genoa documents have been arranged extensively, we regretfully report. Postal service has started.

Col. [illegible]. Crandell, RC of Piemonte, asks all officers to give advance notice of their arrival because of shortage of accomodations. Turin fine arts, including the library, have been badly damaged. In Venezia, RC is complaining about the non-existence of telecommunications. Transport is also lacking, although all Northern RC's are looking their best to "borrow" captured German and Fascist Republican transport from military units. Tuscany finally has come under regional control. Tuscany also reports that the fish scut in - in lieu of meat - was in bad condition. Venezia AMG operations are naturally somewhat [illegible] by the

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Liguria has filed its first full report. Food has been landing on the beaches but the weather stopped landings and some craft were wrecked. Banks are open in Genoa, Savona and Imperia. The last named city is somewhat restless, theoretically. Some anti-monarchist disturbances occurred in Imperia, necessitating the dispatch of 300 CC. RR. Genoa. The port city has only 73,000 liters of POL on hand. There is an acute shortage of currency in the region, due to loss of shipments before the Allies moved in. Censor documents have been delayed extremely long, we regretfully report. Postal service has started.

Col. [illegible]arshall, RC of Piedmont, asks all officers to give advance notice of their arrival because of shortage of accomodations. Turin fine arts, including the library, have been badly damaged. In Venezia, AMG is complaining about the non-existent of telecommunications. Transport is also lacking, although all Northern RC's are doing their best to "renovate" captured German and Fascist Republican transport from military units. Tuscany finally has come under regional control. Tuscany also reports that the Fish went in - in lieu of meat - as in bad condition. Venezia AMG operations are naturally somewhat obscured by the Trieste problem, officers moving cautiously and tactfully in dealing with the Jugoslavs, who have been expediting a certain amount of food. Jugoslavs have evacuated all Italian civilians from Capretto, scene of the World War I Italian military disaster, and are reported politically active in Vittorio Veneto, locale of Italy's World War I major triumph.

In the Bolzano area, where Col. Norman H. Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner, acted last week as escort for Mr. Rudolph /Kahn

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Kahn, Nazi ambassador to Fascist Italy, on his way to internment, it has been found somewhat difficult to enforce the rule which forbids the civilian population to fraternize with German Army, since many Teuton soldiers have married into the civilian population. Lieut. Roger Paquette, 5th Army AMG Finance officer for Bolzano Province, is the custodian of some 13 million in currency and securities taken from a captured secret account for Dr. Dr. Nazi Gauleiter of the region.

Civilian movement restrictions in all of North Italy are about to be completely removed below the control line of the Piave. 5th Army instructions to that effect will be issued, it is hoped, by May 20. The Fifth Army has also called for and Italian frontier control units, consisting of 150 Carabinieri, 600 Guardie di Finanza and 60 customs guards.

After a visit of Brigadier General E.L. Munn, SCAO, 5th Army AMG, to the Val d'Aosta, where he looked over French activities 68 Fifth Army combat officers have been sent to the area to help AMG. In addition, 61 5th Army combat officers who took the indoctrination course at AC, have now also been assigned to Northern regions, but will not be retained beyond a short time.

DOMESTIC FRONT

Coincident with the imminent announcement of the removal of civilian movement restrictions, there will be published news of the lifting of the economic boundary line established by the Allied Commission as a temporary "freeze" between the lower wage-price level of the North and the rest of Italy. Movement of trade, of course, will be controlled through PWB and Autotrasporti and regulated freight charges. The economic line served very effectively as a barrier to what otherwise would have been a ruinous rush of speculators, according to Mr. A.C. Antolini, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section, who has returned from an extended tour of the North. The barrier was, in effect, psychological, since road blocks were practically non-existent. It served the purpose of allowing AC to go in and look over the situation. Army control of military movements also kept in check inflationary spending by soldiers, Mr. Antolini reported. The job now is to treat an ordered return to a free economy of the North and South by means of calculated, individual adjustments of wages and prices in provinces, regions or areas, as the case may be, and in proportion of which it may be necessary to deflate the South a bit and correspondingly inflate the North.

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by May 31. The Fifth Army has also called for 400 Italian frontier control units, consisting of 250 Carabinieri, 600 Guardie di Finanza and 60 customs guards.

After a visit of Brigadier General E.L. Hume, SCAO, 5th Army A.G, to the Val d'Aosta, where he looked over French activities 18 Fifth Army combat officers have been sent to the area to help A.C. In addition, 70 5th Army combat officers who took the indoctrination course at AC, have now also been assigned to Northern regions, but will not be retained beyond a short time.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

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The inspection trips will also result in a revision of the Category B items in the joint program for first-aid to the Italian economy on the basis of providing more raw materials or production goods instead of finished goods since the operating plant of the North has been found in such efficient condition. This will also help relieve strain on the shortage of finished goods which the United States itself experiencing. Lastly, the intricacy and scope of AC economic operations in the North may

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require the setting up a Commission section of Headquarters at Verona as long as the Germans retain control of the area. Permission has already been given for sub-commissions to write directly to regional commissioners on technical matters.

Coal scarce.

The lack of coal, which is in world-wide scarcity, is the main problem of the North. A suggestion has been put forward to pump in electrical power to replace coal power and technical difficulties are now being studied. The vital importance of coal to the Italian economy and the industrialized North can hardly be overstressed, all key industries being dependent on this fuel in some way or another. Brigadier G.D. Anderson, Deputy Vice President (Production) of the Economic Section, has pointed out that Italy normally had to import more than one million tons of coal a month. Employment in industries affected (which had in times of peace a payroll of nearly five and half million) would be seriously endangered, and a consequent unemployment of four to five million might easily result. Scheduled for Italy, however, are only some 300,000 tons a month and that not certain. The consequences for political unrest are obvious.

Col. W.P. Evans, director of the Commerce Sub-Commission, Mr. W.V. Braine, director of the Labor Sub-Commission, and Col. J.J. Legg, director of the Food-Sub-Commission, all filed reports on their Northern findings.

Approximately 85 per cent. of the industrial plant is undamaged. The North can supply finished goods for all Italy if raw materials and coal are provided, as already indicated, Col. Evans was told by Italian technicians, who added they could get by this summer with only 140,000 tons of coal. Also available are 15,000 railway trucks out of 30,000 (pre-war figures), 400 electric locomotives out of 2,000 pre-war. There are also 23,000 trucks, of which 5,000 are over 3-tons. The Italian motor industry Fiat alone employs 55,000 in one big plant - could make nearly 2,500 trucks in the next six months - once again if materials were on hand. Chemical industries are 70 to 80 per cent. textiles 60 to 75 per cent. and tanneries and shoe factories 70 per cent., operative. Steel mills could produce 150,000 tons of finished steel through November. The paper industry can produce enough for all Italian needs. Rubber production can be resumed in four months. To repeat, in all cases, coal and raw materials are the missing links.

Mr. Braine was concerned with the necessity of finding alternative works schemes if industrial employment does not materia

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Mr. Braine was confronted with the necessity of finding alternative works schemes if industrial employment does not materialize State relief and communal feeding seemed to be a necessity of the future. It was also found that in the pre-liberation period, Italian employers had kept on their books as much labor as possible to save men from being deported to Germany. To those for whom no work could be found, 75 per cent. of normal wages were paid. Both under Fascist law and CLNAI rules, no worker could be dismissed without permission. Employers state they need the power of dismissal to enforce factory discipline. Returning workers from Germany

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who are getting only 1 or 0 lire day public relief, are sore at those who have been getting pay. Ideas suggested for work relief include construction activity, repairs of bridges and roads, houses and buildings. Special tickets for those without resources will soon be needed to enable them to eat in the public restaurants where meals cost 20 to 25 lire and whose food supply is guaranteed. Prices are rising, helped upwards by free-spending refugees who have cash on their persons but little else. Mr. Brains also discussed the workers' committees appointed to run plants, a political matter which has to be adjusted between the CLNAI, the Italian Government and the Allied authorities.

Col. Lacy was able to bring back the happy news that the North has 50,000 more tons of foodstuffs than was anticipated. Transport and petrol has to be provided quickly in order that the food resources might not be dissipated. The food situation in Milan and Turin has improved as result of mail deliveries arranged from the Cossack railhead. About 250,000 or 25 per cent. of Milan Province's population eat in industrial messes, the public restaurants (mentioned above) or communal kitchens. Milia Milan will have 10,000 to 15,000 tons of new potatoes this summer and many cattle for slaughter. The Army CMP has supplied 30,000 cubic feet of methane gas to Milan to haul local food resources. Bologna was given 200,000 refugees rations. Venezia Section is using captured German food stocks. Venice also has 25,000 tons of grain for export, but the grain is locked in about 1,000 small warehouses. The daily ration of 150 grams in Milan to date has been corn flour. Milan had a stockpile of 70,000 quintals of rice but only three days' food supply in Turin. Liguria had fair stocks of olive oil, a 500- ton per capita having been issued just prior to liberation. Lots of fish was in Imperia but much was also being dumped back into the sea because of lack of transport.

An effort is being made to repair the Bologna transmission system so that surplus electric power of the North can be fed to Central and Southern Italy. Captured enemy draft animals are being loaned to Northern farmers. The Pirelli plant at Milan started a small-scale production of tires from existing materials last week. All MC visitors from the Economic Section were generally impressed with the efficiency of the CMP and its prompt supply of information. Other economic activities include: Export of 1 tons of corks to Greece; wheat acquisition - 11,514,[illegible] quintals; olive oil collection - 41,703 quintals; the French and the Italians have signed a contract whereby the French promise to deliver the 24,000 tons of phosphate rock still outstanding from the 100,000

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Col. Legg was able to bring back the happy news that the North has 50,000 more tons of foodstuffs than was anticipated. Transport and control has to be provided quickly in order that the food resources might not be dissipated. The food situation in Milan and Turin has improved as result of rail movements arranged from the Cosenza railhead. About 150,000 or 25 per cent. of Milan Province's population eat in industrial messes, the public restaurants (mentioned above) or communal kitchens. Milan Province will have 12,000 to 15,000 tons of new potatoes this summer and many cattle for slaughter. The Army AMG has supplied 30,000 cubic feet of methane gas to Milan to haul local food resources. Bologna was given 300,000 refugees rations. Venezia Region is using captured German food stocks. Venezia also has 35,000 tons of grain for export, but the grain is located in about 1,000 small warehouses. The daily ration of 150 grams in Milan to date has been corn flour. Bologna had a stockpile of 40,000 quintals of rice but only three days' food supply in Turin. Liguria had fair stocks of olive oil, a 500- ton per capita having been issued just prior to liberation. Lots of fish was at Imperia but much was also being dumped back into the sea because of lack of transport.

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/RHUGGLES

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REFUGEES

The refugee problem, as anticipated, is growing and lon -laid of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission are coming smoothly into operation to me t the expected influx of 1,000,000 Italians over the frontiers once they are open again. Approximately 40 camps have been set up or are being established to handle the stream of prisoners-of-war and forced labor that was taken from Italy to swell the dwindling manpower reserves of the former Reich. Special steps are also being studied to move to their homes approximately 100,000 Italians from the Po Valley to South rn Italy and from Southern Italy to h mes in the North.

Military and AMG units have been attempting to speed the movement of an estimated 70,000 refugees now on the roads who crossed the borders into North Italy before the borders were closed. All Army trucks proceeding South from the Bolzano area, for example, have orders to pick up all refugees and transport them as far South as the trucks are travelling. Practically every commune in the area also is helping by providing special food counters where the refugees can eat.

The critical shortage of rail transport is handicapping the movement of refugees now under control, since the railroads are facing heavy military demands for maintenance of the four military lines of communications and emergency shipment of food and industrial coal to the North as well as moving German prisoners-of-war.

Two chief bottlenecks to the refugees movement exist - at Bologna and at Rome; Movement south to Bologna is fairly easy but movement from Bologna further south is difficult due to the aforesaid limited rail capacity. At Rome where this past week 17,923 refugees arrived and another 10,000 left for homes in the South, only one train a day for 1,000 persons can be used for refugees. At least 2,000 refugees have been arriving each day in Rome. Many have walked the entire distance from Berlin and Germany to Italy.

The Northern camps range in size from those at Treviso, with a capacity for 10,000 and at Udine with a capacity for 12,000 to camps with capacities for 1,000 to 5,000. In addition, many AMG regional and provincial commissioners have established smaller camps to accept. Steps are also being taken to move refugees south by sea from Venice and Genoa.

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The first rush of refugees over the frontiers met the sweep of the Allied armies to the Alps. Most of the persons encountered on the roads were mal -nourished men, without women or children, who had been conscripted to help the German Todt Organization in building fortifications in the Bolzano area, which apparently was to have been the southern limit of the so-called Nazi bastion for last-ditch resistance. The Udine section has been one avenue of in ress into Italy. In one day 0,000 persons were found in one border ha let. A C officers, Red Cross officials and even war correspondents helped pile them into trucks for their

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southward and homeward trip. Among the refugees are an estimated 10,000 Jugoslavs in Northeast Italy who are trekking southwards.

Key stations on the way to Southern Italy are already crowded, Forlì has 10,000, Bologna has at least 4,000. Emilia-Romagna was said to have at least 30,000 refugees all together, including many Italian soldiers taken prisoner by the Germans and sent to Germany. AMG units are providing the refugees with biscuits, canned meat, dehydrated soup, medical supplies and DDT powder for delousing. 5th Army wants a liaison officer to coordinate refugee movement, especially through the Brenner Pass. The Swiss have also offered to assist with the loan of 30 doctors and 100 soldiers.

Many of the refugee arrivals are dressed in the oddest garments - improvised kilts out of blankets, a spangled gypsy skirt, boots and a loin cloth, an Italian flag and nothing else, striped convict uniforms. Special personal problems of an intricate sort are also cropping up among the refugees and aliens found in the camps. Polish, Austrian and Russian women assert they were brought into Italy by German soldiers and ask assistance. Others have married Italians and want to stay in Italy. German soldiers of satellite nationalities who turn up in refugee camps ask to be returned to their homes in the Tyrol, Austria or Hungary.

OUR LIAISON DIVISION

It is now nearly two months since the Allied Commission, following the Hamilton directive, withdrew from Italian Government territory, and AC liaison officers were left to carry the ball. Their first report are currently arriving. It is of some interest to note their comments. As everyone knows, liaison officers are stationed at Palermo and Catania in Sicily, Cagliari in Sardinia, Bari, Rome and Naples on the mainland, the AMG Commissioner of Naples also acting as liaison officer for Southwest Italy. As enjoined to do, all liaison officers report on the political situation in their bailiwicks, which situation may be generally described as "active but not startling."

The Sardinian AMG Commissioner, according to Lieut. Col. Lester R. Albert (A), plans to reopen. Sardinia exported 17,465 tons of salt in April among a total tonnage of 31,570. The coal mines produced 27,650 tons, still below par. Lack of rainfall is making matters critical for the cereal crops, which are expected to be poor. Grasshoppers are also a menace. The

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The Sardinian AMG Commissioner, according to Lieut. Col. Lester R. Albert (A), plans to abolish. Sardinia exported 17,455 tons of salt in April among a total tonnage of 21,570. The coal mines produced 25,490 tons, still below par. Lack of rainfall is making matters critical for the cereal crops, which are expected to be poor. Grasshoppers are also a menace. The livestock - to continue the somewhat grim news - is also parched, because of the aforesaid drought. Fishing is good and there may be an exportable surplus. Cities have some unemployment and rural areas manpower shortage because of the military callup. There were only seven murders in the month but four misfires at the same price.

Lieut. Col. Howard Norton (A) at Palermo is still winding

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up unfinished business left when the region closed down. Plans are in progress to turn over control of IVT, the Sicilian transport combine, to the Italian Government. Pantelleria and Lampedusa are under control, though the latter island had a minor problem concerning certain "unexploded" objects being brought to the surface by fishermen. A student demonstration April 21 attacked Separatist headquarters, the date being one long celebrated by Fascists as the birthday of ancient Rome.

Major T. Bentley (S) at Catania had a fuller report, reporting political quiet, a slow upturn in trade, a continued disparity between high prices and low wages, continued increase in crime and inadequate distribution of the 300-gram ration with the arrival of grain ships. Soap is scant. There has been no sugar through official ration channels since February. Fertilizers are in production. School attendance has risen sharply from 8,000 to 30,000 in the district.

At Bari, Lieut. Col. L.F. Dawson (S) - who has since been succeeded by Lieut. Col. F.A. Miller (S) - has a sizable staff of six to take care of the military liaison duties involved with the port. His biggest big job was to help in the aftermath of the disastrous munitions ship explosion which rendered 600 families homeless. Several small labor disputes called for action. Tensions with Allied military, including an incident involving a truck accident in which civilians clubbed some American Negro soldiers, occupied much time in unravelling. Repatriation of Italian refugees in the area is processing slowly. The Fuseno Hospital, near Brindisi, is making a general word in the memory of President Roosevelt.

Col. J.A.C. Pennycuick (S) at Naples, who was formerly CC of Sardinia, affirms the gradual return to normalcy of the region and reports some labor trouble and a rash of crimes of violence. Tidying up the city has been speeded up and attention is being paid to pumping stations of the sewage system. Labor complained that Allied wages are not matching those paid by civilian firms, several strikes on such grounds resulting during April.

ODDS AND ENDS

Mr. Joseph Harris, former colonel and instructor at the U.S. Army School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., through whose portals have passed so many Americans in AC, has been visiting Rome (in connection with his UNRRA duties) and meeting former students at A.F.H.Q. and Procaccini Board has been

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of Hq. Co. is only 5%.- Maj. Robert Lee, former Secretary-General of the Commission and more recently a staff officer of the Economic Section, is assisting the AC to attend the Charlottesville course on the Far East before he leaves for the Pacific.- The next transfer of territory will probably include the Provinces of Florence, Leghorn, Lucca and Pistoia.- A trickle of promotions may be noted: Edward A. Muldoon, to captain; Stanley Bobczinski, Charles T. Kurlen and Millard E. Northrop, to first lieutenant.- The British side of the Allied Commission, Austria, is meeting in Rome while the American contingent is in Florence.- The U.S. War Department has asked AFHQ and AC about the possibilities of repatriating 23,000 Italian prisoners-of-war in the States who have been used as service units: it may be that 10,000 a month will be allowed to return.- The Legal Sub-Commission has distributed a memo listing general orders and proclamations which are still current, showing four consolidated proclamations (from an original 15), 21 general orders (from an original 40) and five notices (which number has remained static).- The Local Sub-Government Sub-Commission reports that the Italian Ministry of Interior, for the first time since 1939, has arranged to remove the holding of examinations necessary to qualify for appointment to the post of communal secretary, the key career job in all communes.- Maj. J.D. Reakes (E) of the Civil Affairs Section reports that nine clearance civilians and Italian military teams in Italy to date have lifted 1,185,000 mines, with about three million yet to find.- Typhus in two villages near Messina has shot up to 40 cases, with ten deaths: an UNRRA team is going in, besides AC officers.

ACTING PRESIDENT TO LONDON

Mr. Harold Macmillan, Acting President of the Allied Commission, has been appointed Air Minister in the new "caretaker" cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and he left Rome to assume his duties in London.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PAB/WET/DKS

AG WEEKLY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No. 7
18 May 1945

POLITICAL

...e di baleni
Trieste in fondo coronata
il capo luva tre' nembi.
Carducci.

Trieste has been the center of political interest this week, and not only for Italy, for, as the Italian press has repeatedly pointed out, there is more at stake in this crisis than the rectification of a boundary line or even the fate of a historic city. The Council of Ministers, having heard the report of Bonomi and de Gasperi who had been instructed to approach the Allies on the matter, acted formally on the 12th that the occupation and administration of Italian territories be carried out by the powers with which Italy signed the armistice. De Gasperi in an interview two days later told Edward Murray of the United Press that if Tito persisted in holding Trieste by force the result would be a nationalistic and reactionary government in Italy with consequent danger to the future peace of Europe.

On the 15th the Roman papers headlined the news of the British and American notes to Tito, asking him, in essence, to turn over Venezia Giulia to AMG. ITALIA NUOVA hailed this move exultantly as evidence that the Allies were not going to consent to the solution of problems by force and other papers followed the same line, the notable exception being the Communist UNITA which played down the story and indeed affected skepticism as to the existence of the note or notes. The Communist position which has been rather ambiguous on the subject of Trieste was clarified by an article of Togliatti in UNITA (16 May). He wrote: "We Communists affirm the Italian character of Trieste and we do not wish to see her destiny compromised by unilateral acts or state- [illegible] believe however that the Communist party wants to find a

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All parties, at least in theory, could probably subscribe to Togliatti's words but at the moment the point at issue is not the eventual disposition of the city but the question of who is going to administer the territory until some kind of peace treaty is made. The Italian point of view is set forth above; final solution of an admittedly delicate problem must take place in an atmosphere of calm and reason and meanwhile "violent, unilateral action" or the policy of the fait accompli cannot be tolerated. The Yugoslavs have taken the somewhat emotional line that since

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their armies liberated the territory they have a right to administer it especially for the protection of the Slav population which suffered persecution under the Italian Fascist regime. Belgrade adds furthermore that 'allied occupation' might well be stretched to include Yugoslav administration, for Tito was an ally of England before the United States or even Russia.

Latest news to come in is more encouraging; it is understood that Tito has voluntarily undertaken to retire west of the Isonzo and there are rumours (unhappily unconfirmed as yet) that he will evacuate Trieste and Gorizia as well. Further, Sylvia Sprigge, MANCHESTER GUARDIAN correspondent in an interview given AVANTI, said that concord and harmony prevail among the Slavic and Italian elements of the rural population of the region and, while the situation in Trieste itself is somewhat strained, there is no evidence of mass deportation or persecution of Italians which earlier reports had spoken of. She feels that good will on both sides is abundant.

[illegible] no problem.

No official steps have been taken on the subject of Italy's northwest frontier where the French have occupied certain regions inside the Italian boundary. De Gasperi turned aside Mr. Murray's question on that matter (in the interview referred to above) and said it was "not important".

The press however has been a little uneasy about it and in the last few days the papers have also given their attention to a fresh crop of rumours, said to emanate from London, concerning the disposition to be made of the African colonies, Pantelleria and Sicily.

Turning to internal matters, the reaction to Nenni's speech (see last week's Bulletin) was that the Socialist leader was announcing his candidacy for head of the next government. Nenni brushed this aside and asked the readers of AVANTI and other parties to consider the content and substance of the Socialist platform rather than indulge in personalities. He did not however entirely deny the soft impeachment. Meanwhile members of the CLNAI, after a trip to Naples where Bonomi made another speech calling for a new government, took off for the North again where they will shortly be joined by representatives of the government and the central CLN for further negotiations. On the 30th at a convention of the CLN of Lombardy it was announced that the CLNAI had asked for the Costituente within six months. How soon the government crisis will be settled to break is difficult to say; it is certain the the Socialists are

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Council business.

Somehow in the midst of all these first priority distractions the government found time for a good deal of routine business and for some special legislation as well. At the Council meeting on the 12th plans were made for integration of police and partisans and for incorporating partisan units into the regular army. Another meeting three days later heard Bonomi announce that 50,000 German prisoners are to be made available for work in Italian reconstruction. (Nenni thanked the Allies, but thought the prisoners would be more trouble than help, unless they could be used for clearing mines.)

Italy has asked the International War Crimes Commission for permission to try in Rome those responsible for the Ardeatine executions.... And the venerable Nitti, pre-fascist premier and staunch anti-fascist exile, interviewed in Paris, said he intends to return to Italy and offer his contribution to reconstruction, particularly in the economic field.

AMG IN THE NORTH

AC and CLNAI representatives have been meeting in Milan on the economic situation and discussion of the economic boundary, of course, ensued. Free trade movement should be permitted as soon as possible was the consensus of the meeting, especially for commodities surplus to the North. The question of unemployment was touched on, a temporary remedy suggested being work in the rice fields which are to be planted soon. The problem of the bonus promised Italian workers in the North who would refuse to comply with German production demands was also considered. Lombardy Region alone has 1,000,000 such persons, indicating a theoretical outlay of three billion lire in bonuses. Partial payment in Italian Government bonds was talked of.

In Liguria Region the first AMG court in Genoa met, convicted and sentenced a man to a year prison. Food supplies are beginning to arrive by sea, the ration being raised to 150 grams daily from the previous 100 grams. Approximately 5,000 arms have been handed in, but the difficulty, said reports, lies in the fact that most Patriots have more than one weapon. Trouble in the western part of Liguria are quiet, but the situation has been

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The Venezia Region situation is, as everyone knows, delicate. From Venice South things are going well, but farther inland there are refugees by the thousands and to the East there is Trieste. Brigadier D.J.E. Dunlop, RC, is also SCAO of 5th Army [illegible] since the departure of Air Commodore Benson for Austria. In the Belzano area where some trouble was feared between Germans, who were still armed, and the population, the air has been cleared by restriction of German troops to billets when not on duty and by American military police on the scene. Many of the population are reported armed, the Germans, it is said, having sold or bartered large quantities of small arms. Italian workers

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have refused to work with Germans in repairing the Brenner Pass railroad, so the Germans are doing it alone as best they can.

Education officers have been reporting to Hq. also. Liguria schools have been closed since April 25. Of 132 schools in Genoa, 47 are occupied by Allied troops or Patriots and 52 are unusable because of damage. Of the 52 damaged buildings, only 11 are destroyed or almost so. The CLN has cooperated well in Liguria and also in Piedmont. In Turin 34 school buildings have been destroyed, so schools run on shifts in the remaining buildings. Venice has only four schools badly damaged but four others requisitioned. Schools along the Po, where the fighting took place, are closed because of the destruction.

Other Northern news:

Prisons are almost all in good shape, and empty of prisoners. In Ferrara Province there is the worst devastated belt since Cassino, about ten miles deep. La Spezia is worse off than "moderately damaged" as reported earlier. Lieut.Col. H.P.P. Robertson, PC, advises us that the town is 30 per cent. completely damaged, 30 per cent. uninhabitable and 40 per cent. habitable. The Florence Sub-Commission has been informed that 25 tons of gold, worth approximately $ 10,000,000, belonging to the Bank of Italy, has been found in cliff caves in the Bolzano area. Terni, it has been found, possesses the largest shoe factory in Italy and although the building was blasted, all but five machines have been saved. Forli will also make shoes from 10,000 kilos of heavy salvage canvas released by PBS at Leghorn.

ECONOMIC FRONT

Allied Commission action on the economic front is still waiting the return from the North of Dr.A.G. Antolini, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section, although some such news from that sector will be noted in another section of this Bulletin. Extensive data being compiled by the Labor Sub-Commission (which is concentrating on wages) and other sources indicate, at first glance, that there may be as many as 2,500,000 unemployed in North, especially because of the lack of raw materials and coal, which latter need is being studied by Brigadier D.L. Anderson, Deputy Vice President (Production) of the Economic Section.

With warm weather, and wheat harvesting about to start for the 1945 crop, the question again has risen of use of Italian Army personnel for help in cutting in the wheat in the same way

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ECONOMIC FRONT

Allied Commission action on the economic front is still awaiting the return from the North of Mr.A.G. Antolini, acting Vice President of the Economic Section, although some such news from that sector will be noted in another section of this Bulletin. Extensive data being compiled by the Labor Sub-Commission (which is concentrating on wages) and other sources indicate, at first glance, that there may be as many as 2,500,000 unemployed up North, especially because of the lack of raw materials and coal, which latter need is being studied by Brigadier B.E. Andrews, Deputy Vice President (Production) of the Economic Section.

With warm weather, and wheat harvesting about to start for the 1945 crop, the question again has risen of use of Italian Army personnel for help in getting in the wheat in the same way in which Italian soldiers were used last year to harvest the Foggia crop. The matter is now under discussion between the Land Forces Sub-Commission and the Economic Section. No AC harvest control officers are to be used in Italian Government territory this year, it seems, although they will be probably employed in AMG areas. Emphasis is placed on the Macmillan aide memoire of last February which pointed out to the Italian Government that the responsibility (and a heavy one) for insuring a successful harvesting belonged strictly to the Italian Government.

Other economic news is as follows:

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Wheat and olive oil amassed, as of May 15, was 11,447,585 quintals (or 94 per cent. of 11,500,000 quintals target) and 413,240 quintals, respectively.... The Commerce Sub Commission arranged recently for the export of 18 tons of cotton seed and 3 tons of dessert olives to Malta and 1,000 tons of sulphur to Yugoslavia.... Cement production last week amounted to 2,302 tons.... The first shipment of Sicilian sulphur to the Italian mainland has been scheduled, 1,000 tons going from Catania to Leghorn.... The Prato woollen textile center now has a daily production of more than 40,000 meters of blankets and heavy cloth. ... Although 20,000 tons of hemp hare been reported in the North, only 165 tons have been found undamaged to date.... Two pasta factories at Gragnano (near Naples) and two food processing plants at Cesena and Sesto Fiorentino have been dereguisitioned in the past week.... Mr. John A. Rudderham (B) has been appointed Deputy Director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission.... In the current internal re-organization of the Economic Section, stress is being put on fast action in answering all correspondence so that accusation of red tape and delay can be eliminated, according to Brigadier General Edward D. McKinley (A), Deputy Vice President (Supply)... Present electric generating capacity in Italy south of the former Gothic Line now is 701,580 kw., more than double the 312,700 kw. found by the Allies on entry.

REDEPLOYMENT CHATTER

The Adjutant's Office of 2675 Regiment at AC Hq. has been burning the mi night oil to get out the verified records of all U.S. personnel to Natousa, as ordered, by May 19 so that first computations on releases from the Army can begin. All U.S. personnel also had to attend a command performance of the War Department film, "Two Down and One To Go," May 16 in Rome, in which the mechanics of release were explained and emphasis put on the sobering fact that the Japanese war will need a vast number of men with specialized talents. A questionnaire recently distributed to all U.S. officers who were asked to indicate their preference as to staying in the army or getting out has now been collected and will be sent to Natousa along with the 66-1's or records of each officer.

A quick and unofficial tabulation of returns from the U.S. officers at Hq. shows that a little over 30 or one fifth of some 150 officers questioned will be eligible for early release.

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A quick and unofficial tabulation of returns from the U.S. officers at Hq. shows that a little over 30 or one fifth of some 150 officers questioned will be eligible for early release, figuring the critical number of points at 85, a figure, incidentally, which will be officially announced later by Natousa. It might be well to add immediately, that military necessity has priority, and that even though one possesses a high credit, he may still be required for duty. Highest American officer credit to date goes to Maj.E.P.Sass of the Air Forces Sub-Commission, with 146. Other high scorers included Lieut.Col.H.K. Smith, executive officer of 2675 Regt., with 126; Capt. Steve Riggio, who works with the American Embassy, 138 (and he says he is not counting two Pacific campaigns for technical reasons), with others running from 125 down to 86. Regular Army officers, of course, do not have take the trouble of calculating their release dates. Four of the nine colonels at Headquarters are Regular Army. Of the

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others, Col.L.D. Densmore of the Economic Section, at this reading, leads the pack with 108 points.

Interesting to note also was the expression of desire as to staying in or getting out. Of the group examined, 32 wanted to be discharged but would take a commission in the reserve corps (B2); 24 wanted out pure and simple (B1), which makes a total of 56. Twenty-nine others were listed as follows: 11 offered to stay for the emergency (A1); four would stay and take reserve appointments (A2), and 14 would stay and take Regular Army appointments (A3).

Although this sampling shows two thirds "want out", chances seem slim for early releases, according to the word at regimental headquarters at the moment. The British component however, had 111 officers earmarked for early release but orders have delayed this happy event until July 31, for the reasons that AC has military necessity for these officers. Another 150 are slated to leave in August. A poll of the original May draft resulted in 60 officers volunteering to stay until no longer needed in AC. In the interim the British side is trying to find replacements for those who will leave, appealing to the British War Selection Board. Eventual departure of the British officers will put respective national officer strengths at more like parity, the British command having been more liberal in their assignments to AC.

Lastly, but not yet official, U.S. Navy personnel are talking of an imminent order sending back home a sizeable contingent of Navy men attached to AC.

ODDS AND ENDS

On May 15 a daily air courier service to cover the North from Rome was started through arrangements by the Air Forces Sub-Commission (lending the use of Italian planes) and Maj. U.J.Birch, HQ. Dispatch Officer.... The Civil Affairs Section will for the present continue having charge of mine clearance activities, not Land Forces Sub-Commission, as we said somewhat prematurely last week but there may be changes.... The ceiling of the Carabinieri, who were reviewed by Field Marshal Alexander in Rome last week, has been increased to 65,000, but there is difficulty finding an equal number of rations at the moment.... The Communications Sub-Commission will be able to start postal service to the North as soon as it finds another four of the eight trucks it needs and which it can get from the Fifth Army in Tuscany. Heretofore, reports

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assignments (42), and 14 would stay and take Regular Army appointments (43).

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The Local Government Sub-Commission has made arrangements for Italian Ministry of the Interior officials to proceed North to search for the complete administrative records of the Italian Government which were removed by the Fascist Republicans.... The United States Information Service (U.S.I.S.) in Italy is seeking American speakers to talk before Italian organizations on their specialities; candidates apply to the Public Relations Branch.... Speaking of public relations, AC's PRB sent off 14 Italian and two neutral correspondents to Milan in a private plane last week in cooperation with AFHQ PRO.... All AFC officers have been requested by Hq. to give all possible help to Allied correspondents, including mess, billet and transport, who may wander into their areas in search of stories; it is one of the sure-fire ways that AC and AMG can get a good press.... Col.Norman D.Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner, is acting as AC representative at German Army Hq. at Bolzano.... The German prisoners-of-war under British control will probably be concentrated in Emilia Region, in the Rimini neighborhood, a factor which may help retard turnback of that particular territory to the Italian Government.... The Germans under U.S. Army control will probably be near Brescia.... Brigadier McCarthy, former director of the AC's Patriots Branch and now in charge of Eritrea, was back in Rome still trying to get authority to bring back to Italy 5,000 surplus Italians from the colony.

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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL.

The North wind, so exultantly shifted by Pietro Nenni many months ago, blew into Rome this week and deposited representatives of the Northern CLN in the capital for a series of conversations and negotiations sure to determine the trend of Italian political developments in the months to come. The Northern delegates were met at the airport by De Gasperi, Scoccimarro and other dignitaries and subsequently were given various opportunities to express their views. They had indeed a rather busy program, calling on the Allied Embassies and on Admiral Stone as well as having frequent contacts, not entirely social, with the central CLN, the secretaries of the six parties in Rome and individually their own opposite numbers. Only five parties were represented in the Northern delegation, the Labor Democrats not being included in the CLNAI.

Bonomi, who was unable to be at the airport because of his visit to Alexander at Caserta for reciprocal congratulations, later received the group and heard Morandi, Socialist and President of the CLNAI, voice the desire of the North for "a complete democratic revival in the life of the nation". The delegation also presented to Bonomi a specific five point program, as follows: Epuration extending from the political to the administrative and economic field; clarification of relations between prefects and regional and provincial Committees of Liberation; economic reconstruction to be financed particularly by those who profited from years of autarchy or by collaboration with the Fascists and the Germans; agrarian reform; and lastly, a foreign policy "free from any kind of nationalism" and aiming

Speeches in piazza.

On the 8th the Northern emissaries made a series of public addresses at a meeting in Piazza Santi Apostoli, headquarters of the CLN. Morandi's speech was particularly noteworthy. He made the point that the insurrection of the North should not be regarded as a regional thing; the problems and the feelings of Italians were national and not regional; it was pure circumstance that had given the North its role. This forestalled somewhat the criticism in *Italia Nuova* that the North was trying to claim the lion's share of the credit for Italy's long resistance to the Germans and it was certainly calculated to allay the feeling of being slighted which some Romans (and other Italians of points South) very naturally evidence (though not for publication) at the lavish praise accorded the Northern patriots. Morandi then went on to say that the country must have a new government to bring about national unity and truly to represent the people.

Such statements may be regarded as logical from a Socialist for the Socialists are the leading opposition party and they have made no secret of their desire to get rid of Bonomi. Whether or not he goes, the next step on the agenda of the Leftist parties is the summoning of the Constituent Assembly. Actually the other parties, notably the Labour Democrats who have recently shown somewhat more sympathy to the Left, are also concerned with this matter but it is the Socialists who have taken the lead and stressed the urgency of action. On May 4th *Avanti* stated that an immediate campaign for the summoning of the Constituent Assembly would begin and on the 10th Nenni fired the first shot, speaking from the stage of Rome's Teatro Brancaccio.

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He began by stressing the need of calling the Assembly as soon as possible and went on briskly to denounce the machinations of the reactionary forces during the Bonomi regimine, which he characterized, in passing, as one of compromise with the past. These forces of reaction, he asserted, were trying to divide Italy by driving a

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wedge between the Northern worker and the Southern contadino. They were also responsible for bringing to the fore the question of Trieste, on which he took occasion to reiterate the Socialist thesis that the Italian character of the city can be preserved by a democratic understanding between the two peoples and a rectification of the Eastern frontier in such a way as to do justice to both parties. He also castigated the reaction for what he called its efforts to nullify the efforts of Scoccimarro, Berlinguer et al. in the field of epuration. The Socialist leader then went on to plead with the Christian Democrats to take a clear-cut stand on the institutional question, arguing that the socialization of industry and agrarian reform are inevitably allied to the proper – i. e. in his opinion the republican – solution of this problem.

Nenni's speech was in part a kind of oral implementation of the Socialist program announced in a communiqué from party headquarters on May 3rd. There it was stated that the time has come for a revision of Italy's political position (meaning of course an end to the ambiguous state of co-belligerency; lest there be any doubt about it *Unità* spelled it out for us very clearly later in the week: "Allied control must be liquidated"). The communique added that "a new political orientation" is needed to provide immediately for setting up the Costituente and to carry on meanwhile the work of democratisation and reconstruction.

Position on Trieste.

The communiqué had also given the Socialist position on Trieste, stating, as Nenni later repeated with embellishments, that the final solution must take into account both the "Italian character" and the "European function" of the city. Less conciliatory on this subject was the order of the day (May 4) of the Democratic (Monarchist) party, affirming the "italianità" not only of Trieste but of all Venezia Giulia and Zara as well and calling on all parties to rally to the defence of the integrity of the national territory... The situation in Trieste is a matter of concern to all Italians at the moment; the announcement on May 8th that Tito had appointed a commander of the town caused general uneasiness and the Com-

a little sobered by the affair and have ordered their followers to abstain from street demonstrations.

Churchill's message to Bonomi, congratulating the Italian army and partisans and looking forward to the time "when Italy... will cooperate with the United Nations in the fruitful works of peace" was very well received. The phraseology, of course, is susceptible of various interpretations. Italians are on the whole inclined to an optimistic reading. *Voce Repubblicana* remarked rather mischievously, however, that Churchill's words are good but "we must learn to be like the English and put our trust not so much in words as in deeds."

...AND MORE THAN POLITICAL

The biggest event of the week, political or otherwise, was the end of the war. It came to Rome as something of an anti-climax since the fighting was already over in Italy and rumours of the surrender in Germany had been frequent enough to dull the edge of triumph. Nonetheless the screeching of the siren and the ringing of churchbells at six o'clock on the afternoon of the seventh were somehow impressive. The next two days were holidays; flags were displayed and thanksgiving services were held. Crowds of exultant Italians marched around to the Allied embassies on the evening of the seventh, and later that night and on the two succeeding evenings groups of exuberant and happy youngsters on leave milled around the streets singing more or less tunefully the proper songs for the occasion not forgetting that old favorite: "Show Me the Way to go Home." The weather of the 8th and 9th was ideal holiday weather-hot with recurrent cooling breezes and a generous and sympathetic sunshine that somehow recalled the days when the circus came to town... One could sense an air of freedom and cheerfulness though there was nothing in the nature of frenzied or hysterical celebration... So it ends, as the poet says "not with a bang" but not "with a whimper" either; rather in a sense of satisfaction and relief. And perhaps too with an underlying awareness of unfinished business. Italians were asking, after the first flush of rejoicing: "And now what?" And many of us are asking, with varying emo-

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city can be preserved by a democratic understanding between the two peoples and a rectification of the Eastern frontier in such a way as to do justice to both parties. He also castigated the reaction for what he called its efforts to nullify the efforts of Scoccimarro, Berlinguer et al. in the field of epuration. The Socialist leader then went on to plead with the Christian Democrats to take a clear-cut stand on the institutional question, arguing that the socialization of industry and agrarian reform are inevitably allied to the proper – i. e. in his opinion the republican – solution of this problem.

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AMG IN THE NORTH

Plenty of details are being carried on the official wires about the North these days but they may all be summed up thus: Everything is fairly under control, although obviously the international political situation in Venezia Giulia

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and Trieste is one which will have be ironed out by the highest commands. SCAO VIII Army has the Venezia Giulia AMG teams close to Isonzo but only a few officers have entered Trieste as yet as Liaison Officers with the military units. Bolzano, which the Germans were methodically preparing for incorporation into the fallen Reich, now has AMG in control. It has 150,000 German-speaking inhabitants and 100,000 Italians, but no discord between the races, in fact, reports say, close accord. Bolzano sustained little damage. In the Udine there is quiet and also Yugoslav detachments. Many Italians conscripted to work for the Todt organization are now moving away from Bolzano, incidentally.

Food seems to be in hand throughout the Po Valley, though transport difficulties about getting the stocks into the cities are appearing. AFHQ has indicated that all captured German transport will be turned over to AMG for this use. Turin and Milan feel the food pinch most, but nowhere critically. Liguria, because of its location, has to be fed principally by sea and some concern is felt. Arms are being satisfactorily handed in at Genoa, as at other places. At Verona, for example, about 4,000 weapons were turned in. Verona and Vicenza have suffered more art damage than any of the other cities in the path of the fighting. The French who came into western Liguria disarmed many Partisans, although AMG is now on the ground in all parts of the region except in a small portion still held by the French. There is also talk of French electric power being relayed to Genoa.

In Milan, after protracted discussion between the Italians, IV Corps and PWB concerning the establishment of the *Corriere della Sera*, it has been decided to go ahead with publication of the famous pre-Fascist newspaper as soon as possible, under a duly appointed Commissariat. Milan also has an exportable surplus of electric power. Factories are working but are not expected to do so long since raw materials are short. Even a few railroad trains are running. Gas works are in usable conditions, but everywhere there is a shortage of, and great cry for, coal.

Prices, in general, are going up and the disparity between the North and the South seems to be disappearing, although wages were a complicated

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Economic Section is busy looking into the Northern economic situation, with Mr. A. G. Antolini, Acting Vice President, inspecting conditions on the spot. Other news of importance has to do with the sale of surplus U. S. war equipment to the Italian Government which is a straight deal between the U. S. and the Italians, with the Allied Commission being used as a general advisor. The list of materials to be made available is now being made up by G-4 at AFHQ while the U. S. Army and Navy Liquidation Board, sitting in Rome, is figuring out procedures for the sales and transfers of ownership.

Use of German prisoners-of-war – and there are certainly plenty of them – is under discussion by Economic Section sub-commissions. There is a question of the ration they should receive if put to work. Under terms of the Geneva Convention, they are well-off as POW's. If treated as a disbanded army, they may get a ration one third as large as the British-American one. Brigadier General E. B. McKinley, Deputy Vice President — Supply, is investigating the matter.

Brigadier D. L. Anderson, Deputy Vice President, Production, is proposing to establish an Industrial Advisory Board, with sub-committees for each basic industry, composed of representatives of the AC, the Italian Government and of each industry, to counsel on general industrial priorities and re-activation procedures.

Looking forward to the day that the Economic Section might be a mission attached (in respect of nationality) to the embassies here, the sub-commissions are being asked to keep the embassies informed of all their plans and activities. The two commercial attaches of the embassies have been privy to AC economic affairs in detail for some time, having been principals in the current negotiations concerning revival of Italian foreign trade.

A new factory has started in Ravenna for the manufacture of substitute machinery belting, where, instead of rubber, impregnated canvas is used; the plant, once materials flow in steadily, will have a capacity of 3,000 meters a month. — The wheat collection, as of May 9, was 11,423,583 qtl. and that for olive oil 474,241 qtl. — The Etruria Co. sulphuric acid plant near Florence

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tary units. Bolzano, which the Germans were methodically preparing for incorporation into the fallen Reich, now has AMG in control. It has 150,000 German-speaking inhabitants and 100,000 Italians, but no discord between the races, in fact, reports say, close accord. Bolzano sustained little damage. In the Udine there is quiet and also Yugoslav detachments. Many Italians conscripted to work for the Todt organization are now moving away from Bolzano, incidentally.

Food seems to be in hand throughout the Po Valley, though transport difficulties about getting the stocks into the cities are appearing. AFHQ has indicated that all captured German transport will be turned over to AMG for this use. Turin and Milan feel the food pinch most, but nowhere critically. Liguria, because of its location, has to be fed principally by sea and some concern is felt. Arms are being satisfactorily handed in at Genoa, as at other places. At Verona, for example, about 4,000 weapons were turned in. Verona and Vicenza have suffered more art damage than any of the other cities in the path of the fighting. The French who came into western Liguria disarmed many Partisans, although AMG is now on the ground in all parts of the region except in a small portion still held by the French. There is also talk of French electric power being relayed to Genoa.

In Milan, after protracted discussion between the Italians, IV Corps and PWB concerning the establishment of the *Corriere della Sera*, it has been decided to go ahead with publication of the famous pre-Fascist newspaper as soon as possible, under a duly appointed Commissariat. Milan also has an exportable surplus of electric power. Factories are working but are not expected to do so long since raw materials are short. Even a few railroad trains are running. Gas works are in usable conditions, but everywhere there is a shortage of, and great cry for, coal.

Prices, in general, are going up and the disparity between the North and the South seems to be disappearing, although wages were a complicated problem, being in some cases better than in the South but in most others lower.

Refugees are developing into a problem, one estimate putting 300,000 north of Verona. Many of these refugees are from Germany and Austria. Speaking of refugees, Mussolini's wife, Rachele, and two children, are being moved to an internment camp not far from Rome.

tions on the spot. Other news of importance has to do with the sale of surplus U. S. war equipment to the Italian Government which is a straight deal between the U. S. and the Italians, with the Allied Commission being used as a general advisor. The list of materials to be made available is now being made up by G-4 at AFHQ while the U. S. Army and Navy Liquidation Board, sitting in Rome, is figuring out procedures for the sales and transfers of ownership.

Use of German prisoners-of-war – and there are certainly plenty of them – is under discussion by Economic Section sub-commissions. There is a question of the ration they should receive if put to work. Under terms of the Geneva Convention, they are well-off as POW's. If treated as a disbaned army, they may get a ration one third as large as the British-American one. Brigadier General E. B. McKinley, Deputy Vice President — Supply, is investigating the matter.

Brigadier D. L. Anderson, Deputy Vice President, Production, is proposing to establish an Industrial Advisory Board, with sub-committees for each basic industry, composed of representatives of the AC, the Italian Government and of each industry, to counsel on general industrial priorities and re-activation procedures.

Looking forward to the day that the Economic Section might be a mission attached (in respect of nationality) to the embassies here, the sub-commissions are being asked to keep the embassies informed of all their plans and activities. The two commercial attaches of the embassies have been privy to AC economic affairs in detail for some time, having been principals in the current negotiations concerning revival of Italian foreign trade.

A new factory has started in Ravenna for the manufacture of substitute machinery belting, where, instead of rubber, impregnated canvas is used; the plant, once materials flow in steadily, will have a capacity of 3,000 meters a month. — The wheat collection, as of May 9, was 11,423,583 qtl. and that for olive oil 474,241 qtl. — The Etruria Co. sulphuric acid plant near Florence has commenced production. — More than 185 qtl. of sodium materials were released to pharmaceutical manufacturing firms last week. — The Sicily Advisory Committee on Electric Power has fixed a three-year program of importing foreign machinery and plans to increase the storage capacity of the Gaummauta Dam by 500,000 cubic meters.

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ANOTHER TRANSFER OF TERRITORY

On May 10 the fifth transfer of territory back to Italian Government jurisdiction was consummated. Umbria-Marche Region closed down May 9 and officers began to withdraw. Affected were the Provinces of Grosseto, Siena and Arezzo in Tuscany, Terni and Perugia in Umbria and Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Ancona and Pesaro in the Marche, with the Port and Commune of Ancona remaining under AMG. This brings approximately three fifths of Italy and 24,000,000 persons back under direct Italian rule. The Chief Commissioner, in a press release, said there would be another transfer of territory in the near future. It will probably consist, it was indicated, of the rest of Tuscany Region – the Provinces of Lucca, Apuania, Pistoia, Pisa, Livorno and Firenze – plus the Ravenna and Forli Provinces of Emilia Region. This would then close down Tuscany Region, too, thus freeing more officers for the North.

ODDS AND ENDS

Col. Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner and Vice President of the Establishment Section, who has been acting as a sort of roving fullback for the Allied Commission in the North, has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star he only recently won. The Cluster was presented by Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, commanding general, IV Corps, in recognition of the colonel's "bravery and good judgment" in seizing the commander of the German SS troops in Milan and arranging the surrender of the Nazis under SS command there. — May 12 is known as R-Day in NATOUSA, meaning that all records must be up to date so that redeployment of U. S. personnel can commence, at least from the bookkeeping side. — Air Vice Marshal I. E. Brodie (B) is the new director of the Air Forces Sub-Commission. — 600 tons of U. S. medical supplies are being unloaded at Leghorn while at Naples another 750 tons are being turned over to Italian authorities for distribution in Southern Italy. — The Public Health Sub-Commission has borrowed 50 tons of Paris green from military sources for the malaria campaign. — American school children are sending, through the Junior Red Cross, 20,000 gift boxes to Italian children, the Education Sub-Commission reports. — AFHQ has lent the AC 50 mine detectors for use in mine-clearing, which activity will hereafter be directed by the Land Forces Sub-Commission, using Italian Army personnel. — The Rear Army Control Line, according to the Civil Affairs Section, will shortly be moved on the line of the River Piave and due North and, in effect, result in virtually complete freedom of civilian movement in Italy again.

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LEGAL CASES

28471 - 28490

May 4, 1945 RESTRICTED

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394 - VOL. II, N. 5

POLITICAL

A new and invigorating current has flowed into the Italian political stream during the past week. If similes were not out of place in the sober columns of our *Bulletin*, we might say that this current has in it something of the fresh swiftness of the Adige and something of the serene purposefulness of the Po. The Tiber, itself not normally a stream to be sneezed at, looks a little sluggish by contrast...

What will be the final result of recent political developments in the North is as yet not predictable but certain effects are already discernible. The rapid and coordinated operations of the patriots which enabled them to seize and organize Milan, Genoa, Turin and other large cities of the North before the Allied armies entered have given Italian morale a lift perceptible even in the capital. "Italy has now not only martyrs but heroes as well", wrote Pacciardi in *Voce Repubblicana*, concluding that Italians have now the right to talk to the "heroic Tito" on terms of equality.

Summary Justice.

The case for Allied status has of course been much strengthened—and not only in Italian opinion—by the deeds of the patriots, praised by Italian and Allied authorities alike.

The summary justice inflicted on Mussolini and his henchmen brought forth cries of exultation from those who had been saying bitterly that epuration in Italy has so far been a joke and general approval from all sides—except the *Osservatore Romano*, which entered a protest against the "violent and macabre" circumstances of Mussolini's execution. Finally the end of German resistance in Italy proclaimed by General Clark on the 30th and confirmed by

should follow. (See *Weekly Bulletin*, no. 12, for June 25, 1944.)

The C. L. N. parties held a joint rally on the 29th to celebrate the glorious events in the North and speakers from all of the six parties addressed the crowd. According to reports the audience was strongly anti-monarchist in its reactions, and when the Christian Democrat speaker attempted to say—quoting Churchill—that "one man alone" had brought ruin to Italy, he was interrupted by shouts of "No, no; the King too", "Badoglio", etc. The republican party as might be expected, lost no time in taking advantage of this state of mind and published a manifesto declaring the institutional truce was over and the time has now come for summoning the Costituente (in which the monarchists may also be represented, added the manifesto) and meanwhile a provisional government should be set up.

May Day.

A May Day pronouncement of the Socialist and Communist parties likewise called for the Constituent Assembly and announced their joint platform would have three points: establishment of a republic, socialization of monopolistic industry and agrarian reform. Other parties or factions of parties are invited to support this program. Togliatti in two speeches commemorating Gramsci (Communist leader who died in a Fascist prison in 1937) and in another radio talk as well called for "a new political direction" for the country, and, at the public meeting of the 29th, recalled Bonomi's promise to resign as soon as the North was liberated.

The government's response to events has been, as is logical, somewhat less revolutionary. A message of congratulation to the Allied Armies and the patriots was issued on the 27th with the

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The government's response to events has been, as is logical, somewhat less revolutionary. A message of congratulation to the Allied Armies and the patriots was issued on the 27th with the accompanying statement that the needs and aspirations of the North would be studied and satisfied as far as possible. The government has also asked the Allied Commission for permission to contact Northern C. L. N. as soon as possible and it is reported that representatives of the Northern groups are soon to come to Rome to meet with the government and the opposition

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parties in the capital. What—if any—changes will come out of this meeting is yet to be seen. Nenni (in *Avanti*), leading the Leftist drive for immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly, declared that anyone who retards or obstructs the formation of the new body is a traitor, and the time has come to sweep aside the "putrefying corpse of the monarchy". The government papers however have so far confined themselves to exultant and laudatory comments on liberation and the partisans.

Concern for Trieste.

The general concern for the future of Trieste and Venezia Giulia was sharpened by the rumour of Tito's occupation of the Adriatic port—recent reports which state carefully that the city was liberated by partisans and not Tito's regular troops may have somewhat allayed this concern though it is too early to assess the reaction. The government, after consultation with Allied authorities, declared on the 30th that the problem of Venezia Giulia cannot properly be studied until the war is over and that meanwhile, by the terms of the armistice, the Region must pass under Allied military administration... Italians are also somewhat troubled by the advance of French troops in Piemonte, a move which, as *La Capitale* sees it, "makes no sense at this time from a military point of view."

Another result of the pride in the heroism of the North has been the intensification of the campaign in the press against the proposed economic barrier between North and South. As noted last week there has already been much criticism of this scheme; this week's press has returned to the charge with reinforcements. Not only *Avanti* and *Italia Libera* but the Liberal *Risorgimento Liberale* and the economic journal *Secolo Ventesimo* have attacked the project as politically deplorable and economically unsound. It is clear that Italians are unanimous in wanting unity and territorial integrity; many, too want a change in the government—just how many, time will tell.

AMG WITH THE ARMIES

With the surrender of the German armies in ably to ease the situation. Northern Italy, in brief, is largely undamaged, which makes the work of AMG that much easier. In fact, as the Chief Commissioner told the forward staffs in a recent memorandum, the period of AMG control may be shorter and should be lighter than what was anticipated, especially with the Northern C. L. N. apparently anxious to cooperate with Allied authority in local administration.

From special reports by the two Armies, 15th Army Group and Special Force officers, whose undercover work with the Patriots has paid off in big dividends, the following summary account of key cities in the North may be made:

Bologna, little damaged outside the railroad yards, had 50,000 refugees, but with power and water limited. A large number of trucks are available, needing about two weeks to be made roadworthy. La Spezia was also only moderately damaged. Verona suffered heavily, all bridges being blown but the power station escaped unscathed. Some art damage, also. Food distribution needed and is getting a reorganization. Genoa, with Brigadier M. Carr, RC of Liguria, in charge, is normal. First food shipments by sea are on the way. Ferrara, where the 8th Army smashed into the German flank, has no water or power. Venice is completely undamaged, with all conditions normal. Milan suffered heavily from air raids naturally but all utilities are working. Food is short but not critical. Lombardy has 70,000 tons of coal but hardly any gas. Reports from Pavia, Reggio, Modena, Piacenza, Treviso and Turin, all indicate no damage and installations saved.

In cooperation with PWB, AMG is also trying out a new scheme for transport in the North. Civilians are being asked to assemble hidden vehicles and register them with AMG for food distribution. It is pointed out to the civilians that the trucks are to be rented, as it were, and not requisitioned unless absolutely needed. Other news includes another big Patriot parade, this time in Modena, where Brigadier General E. E. Hume reviewed 10,000 Patriots who handed in ten truckloads of arms. Carabinieri have moved into the North in force also, some 6,000 being there now and another 4,000 on the way.

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AMG WITH THE ARMIES

With the surrender of the German armies in Italy on May 2, an end finally came to the rush of special sitreps following the swift advance of the Allied Forces, and one may stop to take stock of what has been found in the North where AMG is in full control, having moved almost as rapidly as the combat troops. Everywhere, of course, there is praise for the Patriots whose guard on power plants and supplies has helped immeasurrecent memorandum, the period of AMG control may be shorter and should be lighter than what was anticipated, especially with the Northern C. L. N. apparently anxious to cooperate with Allied authority in local administration.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

The news from the Economic Section this week is all in the North, as with practically all other AC activity. Every Sub-Commission has sent or plans shortly to send, special delegations to the area to investigate conditions on the ground. Mr. A. G. Antolini, Acting Vice President, is

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expected to take a tour of the region also in the next few days. Mr. K. E. Stauffer of the Economic Section is currently looking into Northern price levels. Mr. L. J. Kugel, Deputy Director of the Commerce Sub-Commission, is examining the trade possibilities. The Section is also waiting on information concerning key installations and supplies from the surrendered German forces. The economic boundary, with road blocks, set up between the North and the rest of Italy came in for a press release in which the Economic Section told the Italian press particularly, that the control line would be kept only as long as was necessary to work out means to weld the two economies together.

The Industry Sub-Commission is in process of trying to derequisition the Arrigoni food processing plants, largest canners in Italy and much of whose equipment can be put back to work in short order. — Emilia Region hopes to export 5,000 tons of fruit this season. — A new system in forward regions whereby payment is required for WD transport has boosted traffic on the Autotrasporti agencies, in Emilia, for example, to 8,000 tons in March, compared with 5,000 in February. — The wheat collection, as of May 2, was 11,387,440 quintals and the olive oil collection 463,159 quintals.— The Rome Tuscolana plant resumed production of sulphuric acid April 28.

PBS IN NAPLES

Close cooperation between officials of the U. S. Army's Peninsular Base Section and those of the Allied Commission resulted in lasting benefits to Italians through the restoration of shattered utilities in the Naples area. This was revealed in a recent PBS report on rehabilitation of utilities in that zone during the first 11 months of Allied operations there. While vital to the military in the conduct of an arduous campaign, the work of restoring sewers, electric power installations, water facilities, streets, roads and sewers had an all-important bearing on the everyday lives of the civil population.

Chaotic conditions were found to prevail in the Naples area when our troops first occupied it and officials of the AC took over the administration of civil affairs. As one of the first steps out the vicinity. This called for mine clearance, the removal of huge quantities of rubble and the filling of hundreds of bomb craters using Army Engineer troops and equipment together with many civilian laborers and such rock, gravel and other materials as the immediate area afforded.

This work, which started immediately upon the arrival of Allied troops, expanded steadily from mid-December 1943 until early in May 1944 when a road net of 225 miles outside of Naples and all of the main arteries within the city were maintained by PBS Engineers. The work continued to expand until, at the end of the 11 months period, 1,284,918 Allied military man hours had been expended on the work. In addition, Italian civilians worked 2,007,650 man hours and Italian military units worked over a half million man hours. Nearly a half million truck and heavy equipment hours were expended.

Next in importance to traffic arteries was the need for swift action to repair Naples' sewers and water system. Faced with the threat of a major epidemic, PBS and AC officials rushed sewer repair work and at the end of the period covered in the report had accomplished emergency work on sewers at 24 key points in the Naples system. On this work the military expended 27,444 man hours while 136,298 civilian man hours were used.

The retreating Germans had shrewdly demolished key installations in the city's water system and this problem had to be met aggressively. The result of extensive repairs to reservoirs, aqueducts and city water mains was the immediate establishment of a series of water points for civilians, as well as to fill military needs, and the eventual restoration of normal services through a series of emergency and permanent installations.

Like work was accomplished in the restoration of minimum electric power facilities. Here again the Germans had done their usual thorough job of destruction. Despite the extent of the damage, which had completely deprived the Naples area of electric power, emergency repair work resulted in near normal conditions at the end of the 11 months period.

The same result was achieved in the matter of communications. Beginning two days after the initial landing at Salerno, PBS Signal troops

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Chaotic conditions were found to prevail in the Naples area when our troops first occupied it and officials of the AC took over the administration of civil affairs. As one of the first steps in restoration and rehabilitation, civilian officials and contractors were called upon for such manpower and materials as were available. The actual work started immediately under the supervision of PBS Engineers and the ensuing results were impressive, the report revealed.

First task was to open up street and road nets from the port to Army installations through-

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The same result was achieved in the matter of communications. Beginning two days after the initial landing at Salerno, PBS Signal troops worked steadily forward with the advancing combat units and, by the end of the period covered in the report, had restored civilian switchboards destroyed by the retreating Germans, maintained military lines of communication and re-established a minimum civilian service covering the entire metropolitan area. On all of the work done in the area by and under supervision

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of PBS troops, civilians were employed whenever possible in order to relieve Armed Forces personnel for close support of combat units.

ODDS AND ENDS

The next transfer of territory to the Italian Government will take place shortly subject to ratification by the Allied Advisory Council, and will include the Provinces of Grosseto, Siena and Arezzo in Tuscany, Terni and Perugia in Umbria and Pesaro, Ancona, Macerata and Ascoli in the Marche, with the Commune and Port of Ancona remaining under AMG. — The Umbria-Marche Region will be abolished in course and AC officers withdrawn except for a few specialist and liaison men. — Arrival of sugar shipments made possible the first distribution of sugar in four months in Perugia, Umbria-Marche Region reports. — Col. Paul F. Russell, famed Rockefeller Foundation malariologist, who was on duty with the Public Health Sub-Commission until recently, has been awarded the Legion of Merit. — We have two new full colonels Arthur E. Sutherland, 5th Army AMG chief of staff, and Hamilton T. Walker, SCAO, IV Corps: congratulations to all. — UNRRA reports that 12,000 tons of goods have been delivered to Italy, with three more ships on the way. — More than 200 U. S. officers in AC have expressed interest in being civilianized on the spot in response to the recent circular asking for applicants for FEA and the Auxiliary Foreign Service of the State Department. Permission is about to be given for the Italian Government to discuss its hopes for civil aviation — The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is studying the question of repatriating Libyan school children brought to Italy from that Italian colony. — Lieut. Col. C. T. Francis (B), Public safety Chief in Lombardy, has received the OBE and Lieut. Col. E. J. Pullen, SCAPO, 8th Army AMG, and Major T. Sculby, the MBE: felicitations. — Emilia Way, house organ of Emilia Region, tells us that a free election was held (with permission) in the Commune of Mondaino in Forli Province, in which voted 833 persons out of 1,085 men and women eligible and that 60 per cent. cast ballots for the Communist Party. — The first civil air mail service abroad – to Tripolitania – has started.

ERRATUM

Our face is red. In our account of the Acting President's trip to the North in the April 27th issue of the Bulletin, there was a slight mix-up of names. Mr. MacMillan was met at General Clark's headquarters by Col. Nelson Montfort, DCCAO, and Lieut. Col. P. Friend-James and not by Col. A. C. Bowman, who met the Acting President later in 8th Army territory. Our apologies.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
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AC WEEKLY BULLETIN

Vol. II, No. 4
27 April 1945

1. Political

The government's "definitive decisions" on the formation of the Consultative Assembly were announced at the end of the Council meeting on Wednesday. As noted in last week's Bulletin the parties of the C.L.N. will have a preponderant majority in this assembly which will number around three hundred in all. In addition to the representatives of the parties there will be appointed also spokesmen for the various unions, and twenty four members from the CGIL. The new partisan group (Associazione Nazionale Partigiani Italiani, known as ANPI) will have six members and representation of other agencies will bring the veterans total up to 10. The free professions will have ten delegates. As planned originally too the Consultative Assembly will include the 60 staunch anti-Fascist ex-deputati of the pre- usselini parliament and 5 senators. ITALIA NUOVA (whose democratic non C.L.N. party gets 10 seats) doesn't like it much and described the new organization as "neither political nor technical, neither traditional nor revolutionary, founded on compromise and a typical creation of neodemocracy Bonomi style", which is to say, in ITALIA NUOVA's opinion "totalitarian in essence". It is true that the representation is weighted heavily in favor of the C.L.N. - even more heavily than is apparent since it is likely that many of the labor representatives, many if not most of the old parliamentarians and some others may belong to one of the six parties. It is also true, however, that almost every kind of political and social current has been given expression in the new assembly and since it is purely a "Consulta" and not a parliament, the actual strength of the representation is probably not as important as ITALIA NUOVA would have one think

Wednesday's meeting began with a message read to the Council by Bonomi congratulating the Allied armies on their successes in the North and lauding with particular pride Italy's two armies - regulars and the partisans - for their share in the victories. It was in a way symbolic that the meeting should begin on this strain for Italians are looking North these days and

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discussion of this matter is to be expected.

The press is in unhappy unanimity on the subject of exclusion of Italy from San Francisco. CANDORIO, a weekly comic sheet, proposed that the opening day of the conference be declared a day of mourning - not for Italy but for the rest of the world since a new world order could hardly hope for success if it began by excluding "a country as rich as Italy in political experience". This puts the case rather more strongly than most but all parties regard the action - or rather lack of action - of the United Nations as an indication of their misunderstanding of the new Italy. Indeed at the meeting of the Council De Gasperi read a message to his fellow ministers expressing Italy's disappointment - this message is to go to the United Nations.

Acting President sees AMG in Operation

Anticipating events in the north, Acting President Harold MacMillan left his desk last week to make a flying four-day trip to the forward regions. He was accompanied by the Director of Public Relations and Lieutenant John Atkinson, his aide.

On the initial day he conferred with General Mark W. Clark regarding the progress of the offensive. He was met at the General's headquarters by Col. Alfred C. Bowman, Regional Commissioner for Emilia, who later conducted him by special plane to Forli where Air Commodore C.L.Benson, SCAO, 8th Army AMG, joined the party.

The second day saw the President out early to inspect various phases of AMG work in Ravenna, Rimini and Riccione. Lt. Col. Henry P.Lucera, Provincial Commissioner in Ravenna, and Major Norman Newton, Monuments and Fine Arts, showed him the splendid work that had been done in restoring damaged historical monuments in and around the city.

Inspection of mine clearance came next with Major M.W. Harrison conducting the party. The President interestedly watched AMG-trained Italians prodding out "SCNU" mines from a farmer's field.

The next stop was at the Saccharin Ravennate plant, near Ravenna, where Major H.B.Bradbury (a former Connecticut lawyer turned industrialist by the mysteries of AMG) has done a fine job in reactivating a hemp and rubber plant. The plant is concentrating on the production of machine belting made from hemp cloth and scrap rubber. The plant will soon produce enough belt-

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Inspects Plant.

Enroute from Ravenna to Rimini the President inspected one of a series of repaired pumping plants which have drained the land flooded by the Germans. He was shown around by Capt. C.H. Ault.

In Rimini the President was unusually interested in the new town plan and the rehousing project. He went over the blue-

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prints with Lt.Colonel H.S. Robinson, Major T. Goddeere and Lieut. Peter Natale.

A refugee station occupied chief interest of the President in Riccione. He saw how the refugees were brought in, vetted be security, bathed, desinfected, fed and lodged. Grateful refugees spoke warmly to him of the care they were receiving.

During the afternoon word came through that Bologna had been liberated. To celebrate the news and the imminent transfer of Emilia headquarters to that city, Col.Bowman "threw" a banquet with flowers and speeches.

The third day of his visit was spent with the 5th Army Commander witnessing military operations in forward areas and meeting with members of the Guards Brigade, in which he served in the last war. The President returned to his camp near Imola covered with dust and in a happy frame of mind.

The red-letter day of the trip was the visit to Bologna and Modena, the latter visit a few hours after it was liberated. Brig.General Ereking D.Hume SCAO, 5th Army AMG, met Mr.MacMillan at the Municipio in Bologna where AMG had established headquarters.

The streets were crowded with happy Bolognese and jubilient partisans roamed the streets looking for Fascists and collaborationists. There was an occasional bit of shooting between Partisans and members of the Black Brigade, some of which the President saw from the window of General Hume's office.

Conditions Good.

Generally the President found conditions were good in Bologna and that AMG had matters in hand. He complimented General Hume on his early arrival in the city and the way things were being handled. Colonel Bowman in the meantime was scouting around for office space for his regional headquarters when the territory will revert to him.

To the Allied war correspondents who had established themselves at AMG headquarters, Mr.MacMillan made the following statement:

"It has been a great occasion for me to visit Bologna so soon after its liberation, and to see that most of the city has escaped destruction. Allied Military Government, with the cooperation of the population, appears to have the situation well in hand. Essential public services are being quickly restored and life is rapidly returning to normal.

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"In due course Emilia will probably pass to the administration of a freely-chosen Italian government. Rear Admiral Hillery H.Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, and I call upon the people of Bologna and the population of the rest of Emilia which is being rapidly liberated from the invader, to put their hands, their hearts and their minds now to the reconstruction of a democratic Italy, welded together by the idea of national unity."

Trip to Modena.

By lunch time word had come through that Modena, to the north of Bologna, had been liberated. General Hume, without lingering at lunch, decided to hurry there on behalf of AMG. Sens-

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sing the possibility of excitement, the President insisted on going along. His civilian hat flapping in clouds of dust, the President jeeped to Modena with the General, passing long lines of troops moving forward. At the gates of Modena the President's jeep was halted by enthusiastic natives who tearfully shook his hand and that of the General. Bunches of flowers were tossed into the car.

Partisans, loaded with every variety of lethal war equipment, jumped aboard the jeep and directed the General and the President to the Municipio where they met briefly with the Partisan leaders who had been running the city since the day before.

The Partisans reported there still were a few Germans and Fascists in the city and this was verified by the sound of an occasional burst of gun fire from various sections of the city. Later, as the party moved through the streets alongside a group of German prisoners and collaborationists being taken to prison, the shooting increased in tempo and everyone (including the visiting Liberators) had to take cover temporarily. Before leaving the President received assurances from the Partisans that order would be promptly restored in Modena.

Following his return to headquarters in Rome, the BULLETIN asked the President to give our readers a short message. Here it is:

MacMillan Message.

"When I was appointed Acting President of the Allied Commission last November by President Roosevelt and Mr.Churchill, I sent a message to all AC/ANG officers and officials saying that I hoped to meet them personally as often and as soon as possible.

"In spite of a number of distractions (including a visit to London to lay the foundations of the New Deal for Italy and several weeks of civil war in Athens) I have seen a good deal of the work both at headquarters and in the field. I have also had the good fortune to make two four-day trips to the forward areas in recent weeks - one upon the west of the line, and the other a few days ago upon the eastern side.

"Like every other observer I have been immensely impressed by how much you have achieved with very modest resources. The whole conception of Allied Military Government is unique in two ways: first, because never have victorious armies turned so immediately to the task of liberation and reconstruction, and secondly, because never has an alliance between two nations been accompanied by such closely woven and integrated effort. At headquarters we deal with papers and plans; in the field one has the

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"My visit to the Fifth Army a few weeks ago enabled me to appreciate the work of consolidation behind the lines and preparation for the great forward move. My visit to the Eighth Army and to part of the Fifth a few days ago gave me the privilege of seeing the actual forward spring. After many disappointments and great hardships the Allied armies have won a complete and resounding victory. The courage of the troops has been made fruitful by the rare skill of their commanders. In this triumph

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[illegible] battle zone is [illegible] when the work of reconstruction begins. You have to improvise by new and unconventional methods. You have to depend on resourcefulness and initiative. From the first landings in Sicily to the Gothic Line where we have stood so long you have done a splendid work.

"We now set out together on a new task. I am certain that you will crown your efforts by success in the solution of the problems that await us in Northern Italy. If you can do this (and I am sure you can) and set the Italian people upon a new path towards liberty and dignity, you will be able to look back with legitimate pride as partners in an undertaking unique in history."

3. AMG with the Armies

The front lines in Italy are moving so fast that it is simply impossible to give an accurate and complete picture of conditions AMG is finding in the liberated towns. Two facts stand out: Italian Patriots are doing excellent work in maintaining law and order while waiting for AMG to come in and AMG staffs and regional follow-up teams are moving as rapidly as possible to assume their new tasks. Lombardy, Liguria and Venezia Regions are moving into their bailiwicks. An unverified report had a British colonel, a liaison officer with the Patriots, speaking over Milan radio early April 27. The fall of Verona, railroad link to the Brenner Pass, announced as captured in communiques of April 27, but badly damaged, caused Brigadier General Hume, SCAC, 5th Army AMG, to rush to the city at once, shortly after reviewing a Patriot-parade in Bologna and receiving the surrender of 4,000 weapons by 3,500 Patriots. Lieut.Col. Thomas Michie and a small team were also en route to Verona. An AMG team has also left for Genoa. All three RO's of the forward regions - Brigadiers Carr and Dunlop and Colonel Poletti - are now forward and on the heels of the on-rushing troops.

La Spezia, the West Coast naval base, was found only moderately damaged. Cardinalori and the provincial commissioner are already on the job. 2,500 Patriots are there, well disciplined and under command of an Allied officer. Reggio Emilia has water, power, little damage and 5,000 Patriots. Food will last for a few days yet. The 5th Army AMG reported on a large number of smaller towns, where incidental damage was indicated and no acute problems. Ferrara was mainly undamaged except for the railroad station and outskirts. The water acqueduct was broken for two kilometers but city wells had water. Power was out but food

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...time during the week to overhaul its shop and divide the sub-commissions between the two deputy Vice Presidents, Brigadier W.G. Anderson and Brigadier General Edward H. Chinley, for general supervision. Brigadier Anderson will be in charge of production activities and so will supervise Industry, Public Works and Utilities and Labor Sub-Commissions. General Chinley will be in charge of supply and has jurisdiction over Agriculture, Food, Commerce, Shipping and Transportation Sub-Commissions. The Finance Sub-Commission will report directly to the Acting Vice President, W.H.S. Stoddard. General Chinley started off his group by having an afternoon session on supply and requisition procedures and general functions under the new economic directive.

Mr.Antolini will hold a press conference April 27 to explain the economic boundary line between Liberated and North Italy, the private trade program and the amount and value of the civilian supplies which the Allies have imported into Italy... Dr.David G.Sachs, Harrison civilian, has been appointed deputy director of the Labor Sub-Commission...The trouble at the Carditello coal mines seems about over and normal production should be reached again soon, it is hoped... The Italian Ministry of Agriculture plans to make a "Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Forest among its long-range re-forestation plans... Meat allowance, to April 25, was 11,772,770 qtl. and olive oil collected was 272,74 qtl... A sulphuric acid plant has gone into production at Castellino at the rate of 300 tons a month... Glass production also has commenced at the Pordenoni plant in Rome... Arrangements have been made to hand over to CCS/MTO 10 ships flying the Italian flag for use in constwise shipping... The second 15,000 kw. generator at Terni has been repaired after six months' work and is now supplying power to Central Italy... A Joint Military Finance Committee has been set up at AFHQ to coordinate allied military financial policy in this theatre; the committee will work in closest cooperation with the AC.

5. Odds and Ends

The Commerce Sub-Commission has made 100,000 blankets available to the Welfare Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission for distribution to needy Italians through UNRRA... [illegible] cable/wire service to the U.S. and U.K. will be resumed, probably about May 4, the Communications Sub-Commission reports... The first call-up for recruits for the Italian Navy will take place in May and June, the Navy Sub-Commission announces... The War Disposed and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission has finally worked out the status of Italian prisoners of war still held in

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Italy and who are called "cooperators"; the lot - 3[illegible],000 - will be released to the Italian Government July 1.... Undulent fever is reported at Pisa, Tuscany Region says.... The Public Hq. 1th Sub-Commission, incidentally, has caused an imported American vaccine for brucellosis - the cattle disease which results in undulent fever in humans - to be manufactured on quite a large scale in Rome, 5,000 tubes having been produced, although only 12 cows have been vaccinated to date.... A new transfer of territory to the Italian Government is being studied, approval for which has to be given by the Allied Advisory Council.... Col.Norman E.Dicke, Deputy Executive Commissioner, has been awarded the Bronze Star "for meritorious service in support of combat operations in Italy during May and June,1944"; congratulations.... British officers in AC are also being offered the chance to go into civil affairs in the Far East.... Lieut.Col.Joseph D.Scholtz (A) and Col.John B. Thornhill (A) have been appointed Deputy PC's of Venezia and Emilia-Marche Regions, respectively.... The Local Government Sub-Commission has suggested to the Italian Government that the election plans, based on a 1919 law, are not yet good enough to guarantee a free election democratic style.... New U.S.Army regulations state that officers going home on TD will not be returned to this theater... Brigadier Maurice S.Lush, the Executive Commissioner, has returned from London.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R26/WB3/PRB

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN
Vol. II, No. 3
22 April 1945

1. Political

The Council of ministers, having postponed the scheduled meeting of the 13th on learning of the death of President Roosevelt, met on the 17th and began its activities by offering its thanks for the "gesture of generous fraternity" on the part of Argentina which has announced a gift of 100,000 tons of wheat to Italy. The Council added that it looked to the Allies for help in bringing the wheat to Italy as soon as possible. A draft decree was approved creating a Defence Committee to advise the government on military matters and a new Chief of the General Staff, General Claudio Trezzani, was named. The functions of the General Staff were carefully defined as "advisory .. on principal technical questions affecting the armed forces". General Trezzani is an infantryman who fought in Africa and has recently spent some time in the United States as a prisoner of war. According to reports he is regarded in military circles as a man of monarchist sympathies.

The Council then elaborated further the rules for repression of Fascist activities which it had approved some weeks ago. One point is noteworthy; the presidency of the epuration committees may now be entrusted to University professors, lawyers or retired state functionaries as well as to magistrates, the only categories eligible in the past. This is a move long since recommended in the interests of efficiency by Associate High Commissioner Berlinguer and the Leftist press. It was also announced that special Assizes Courts would be set up in the liberated North and that punishment for fascist activities had been made more severe, - even including the death penalty. It was perhaps this last measure which caused ITALIA NUOVA to exclaim "The government is fighting Fascism with Fascist methods."

At this meeting too De Gasperi made a dignified commentary on the relations with Yugoslavia. The question of Trieste, he said, could hardly be settled while the patriot elements of both countries were bending all their efforts to expel the Ger-

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At this meeting too De Gasperi made a dignified commentary on the relations with Yugoslavia. The question of Trieste, he said, could hardly be settled while the patriot elements of both countries were bending all their efforts to expel the German invader. He hoped the matter would be studied on a level "above that of press polemics". The Council followed these remarks with a resolution stating its desire to see a harmonious good neighbor relationship grow up and flourish between the two countries. These manifestations of reason and calm were applauded by some sections in the press but did not prevent others from continuing their campaign to establish the Latin character of Trieste; one Montemuliano (in ITALIA NUOVA) going so far as to prove, at least to his own satisfaction, that there were fewer

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than 20,000 Slavs in the city in 1941. Nor did the conciliatory tone of Italy's foreign minister prevent Tito from repeating his claims to Istria, Gorizia and war reparations from Italy as well as the city of Trieste... It was also reported, perhaps by way of diversion, that Abyssinia intended to present its claim for Eritrea at the San Francisco Conference.

In this context further irritation was added by the Separatist Convention in Palermo. The session lasted three days and was full of fiery speeches and talk of defence of Sicilian independence at all costs. The signal accomplishment of the convention was the dispatch of a message to the United Nations urging that the Separatist case be considered at San Francisco. The government in an official communique called this an act of treason and the whole press of Rome fell to belaboring the separatist movement, though explanations for its existence varied. To Nenni in AVANTI a Fascist plot was clearly visible; ITALIA NUOVA saw in the movement the hand of "outside forces" which had been known to stir up trouble in the South in preunification days. Aldisio, Sicily's High Commissioner, called the whole business a bluff but the TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO pointed out shrewdly and sadly that Italy will not be represented at San Francisco while the Separatists, thanks to their memorandum, will.

Further and apparently final plans for the Consultation Assembly were worked out at the second Council meeting of the week (April 20.) Noteworthy is the representation accorded parties outside the C.L.N. The Republicans are to have ten representatives and the Democratic Party and the Democratic-Liberal Concentration (both Rightist and Monarchist) five each. (Each of the six C.L.N. parties will have twenty-six representatives.) ITALIA LIBERA promptly took up the cudgels for the Sinistra Cristiana (quondam Catholic Communista) and it is likely that other opposition groups will be heard from when the press has had more opportunity to study the Council's report, not yet officially published.

Baistrocchi, Fascist hierarch, once Undersecretary for War and self-appointed chief of the General Staff in the old days, has been arrested. Baistrocchi was responsible for such modernizations in the Italian Army as the introduction of the "passo romano" (elsewhere known as the goose step) and the adoption of "Giovinezza".

The Camera del Lavoro of Messina was reported attacked by "Fascist elements" and, according to the first version of the story, was set on fire. This brought threats from IL LAVORO that the workers would take the law into their own hands if

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vention was the dispatch of a message to the United Nations urging that the Separatist case be considered at San Francisco. The government in an official communique called this an act of treason and the whole press of Rome fell to belaboring the separatist movement, though explanations for its existence varied. To Nenni in AVANTI a Fascist plot was clearly visible; ITALIA NUOVA saw in the movement the hand of "outside forces" which had been known to stir up trouble in the South in pre-unification days. Aldisio, Sicily's High Commissioner, called the whole business a bluff but the TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO pointed out shrewdly and sadly that Italy will not be represented at San Francisco while the Separatists, thanks to their memorandum, will.

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Baistrocchi, Fascist hierarch, once Undersecretary for War and self-appointed chief of the General Staff in the old days, has been arrested. Baistrocchi was responsible for such modernizations in the Italian Army as the introduction of the "passo romano" (elsewhere known as the goose step) and the adoption of "Giovinezza".

The Camera del Lavoro of Messina was reported attacked by "Fascist elements" and, according to the first version of the story, was set on fire. This brought threats from IL LAVORO that the workers would take the law into their own hands if the government failed to act. However it now seems to have been a matter of minor banditry and the theft of a typewriter and the government reports the situation under control.

C. AMG with the Armies

Bologna, goal of Allied arms for the last six months, fell to American, Polish and Italian troops 21 April. Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, SCAO, 5th Army AMG, following his penchant for getting into newly liberated cities as soon as possible, was one of the first Allied officers to enter the city. Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Acting Executive Commissioner, likewise

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was on the spot. The gist of the Bologna situation is as follows:

The city is in fairly good shape. The railroad yards are badly bombed but the center of town is practically intact. The water system is likewise intact. Sewers are all right. The electric power system also seems to have escaped destruction and connections should be made shortly. The same for the telephones. There are a lot of people in the city, but the exact number is unknown. There is enough food on hand. Partisans are in fairly good order. Just before the Fascist left, they caught and shot a few Partisan leaders, whose followers immediately retaliated with a little shooting of their own. Political problems do not appear acute. The C.L.N. has nominated a Communist for Major. Lieut.Col. Frank Gray (A) has moved into the Municipio."

Towns of the 8th Army side have been falling faster than on the West Coast side where Massa and Carrara were liberated earlier in the week. Food for 12,000 was ordered for Massa. Scabies was rampant in the area. Carrara had 30,000 population. 400 Partisans were keeping order in both towns. The Apuania team has already moved in to administer the province. Power stations suffered minor damage and power is expected to be restored shortly. Water was o.k.

On the East Coast Imolia fell first. A 62-year-old former Lancashire football player, William Garbutt, was found in the town and hired as an interpreter. 50,000 persons were in Imola, including 330 patients in the hospital. Mills, water and food appeared satisfactory. In its onward rush toward Ferrara, the 8th Army was less than 25 miles from the first provinces of Venezia Region which has four provincial seems ready to move in. Castel San Pietro had 9,000 population on entry, including 1,500 from Bologna. Normal population is 3,500. AMG is already functioning. More than 100 tons of grain were found stockpiled. There was no electricity but two steam-operated flour mills were found. Massa Lombarda, with half its normal population of 4,000, sustained heavy damage. San Agata was 90 per cent. destroyed. Conselice was also somewhat damaged, but in all three towns food and public health gave no concern.

3. The Economic Front

Wheat amassed to April 19 was 11,504,654 qtl., while the olive oil collection stood at the same date at 438,340 qtl.. The third Italian agricultural conference has opened, with AC Reg. and regional agricultural officers in attendance... A shortage of raw material has caused the shutdown of five hemp weaving

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completed... In eight month the five national betting lotteries in Italy have garnered 242.5 million lire; Naples alone now contributes at the rate of 10 million a week... Umbria-Marche Region says that road blocks definitely reduced black market prices wherever tried and that 340,000 eggs are being amassed monthly and are being sold to the public at 10 lire each... 860,000 Italian Navy shell forging are to be converted to scrap to make at least 2,500 tons of steel for carpenter's nails and other construction materials... Mr. L.J. Kegel, former merchandising manager of Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago, is the new Deputy Director of the Commerce Sub-Commission... A United States Army and Navy Liquidation Board is in Italy to look over surplus war equipment and negotiate sales to the Italian Government, which, in turn, will sell to private dealers, netting, it is hoped, a good profit which will help as a deflationary measure... For a 2,300-calory diet a family of five would have had to spend in March 12,456 lire, compared with 10,277 lire last December, 2,39? in September, 1943 and 1,147 in September, 1943... Lucca factories are selling sewing thread at 14 lire per 100 meters while the Rome sales price for the same is 140 lire... Prato textile mills report that labor costs amount to only 8,000 lire out of a daily production cost of 300,000 lire, or only 2½ per cent. compared with the normal 33 per cent of normal times... Imported civilian supplies, according to accounting records of the Finance Sub-Commission, amount to 1,521,000 tons since the days of Sicily through December, 1944... A further shipment of 1,060 trucks to Italy has been approved, which with the 1,700 authorized (of which 1,350 have already arrived) will make 3,360 trucks to help relieve the transport situation... The Allied Motor Transport Group, which will use these trucks, hopes to have a strength of nearly 9,000 officers and men (90 per cent. Italian Army personnel) and 2,400 operating trucks and replacements when complete... Since its first small beginnings in February, 1944, this organized MT transport has hauled ,000 tons of civilian supplies... Once fully organized the group will have monthly lift of 150,000 tons...

4. Warming up for Northern Italy

With the final drive to clean the Germans out of Italy now going into high gear, MG Hq. and the regional teams for the North have been on the qui vive and last-minute plans and projects are going the rounds preparatory to entry of the Allied Forces into what promises to be the biggest job of military government since the liberation of Sicily. Regional Commissioners for the North have all been introduced to Major General Willis

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From the North, where AFHQ will also encounter for the first time national frontiers with France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia, reports have arrived that Italians have hidden considerable machinery and that Germans have orders to destroy

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as much equipment as possible on withdrawal. Grain has been systematically shipped to Germany, though there is not much Germany left to ship now. Germans are said to have bought up Italian goods right and left, using 300 billion Italian-printed lire to do so. Milan is reported crowded with refugees, 6,000 Italian workers having recently been returned from Germany. Wheat is short but adequate stocks of rice and corn are said to be available. Fats, cattle and fertilizer are scarce. Despite the low price levels of the North, sugar in Turin is said to be selling for 600 lire a kilo on the black market and butter for 700 lire.

Venezia Region will have a new problem in A G - besides Trieste and the Yugoslav - in the Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, which have been incorporated into the Reich economy and which will probably need systematic change-over into the Italian system, including introduction of no lire currency, an exchange rate for the Reichsmark and new administrative procedures, all points on which CCS and AFHQ will rule.

The geographical delimitations of North Italy will be officially announced shortly. At this reading they will probably consist of Italy north of the northern boundaries of Tuscany and the Provinces of Forli and Ravenna. Comprising about three-eighths of all Italy, the industrialized North will present two major headaches - one political, the other economic (of which more later). The first consists of Fascists in their last lair, and of Patriots who are called Volunteers of Liberty under the Committee of National Liberation of Alta Italia. The Patriots, well organized and functioning with Allied support and even officers from our military units, are hoping to defend key installations against German attempts at scorched earth tactics. Speaking of destruction, Fine Arts officers of AC have made a detailed map of North Italy art deposits and monuments for the Air Forces, copies of which map are being distributed down to squadron level. Rations, hospitalization and clothing for Patriots will be a military responsibility, according to the latest AFHQ ruling, pending CCS confirmation. The military units will also try to get the Patriots to disarm as early as possible, after which it will be on AMG responsibility until the Carabinieri move in. For the new tasks of frontier patrol, some discussion is under way to use Guardia Finanze in preference to the CC.RR. A spearhead of 3,000 Carabinieri (eventually 7,500) is already set to move into the North and AFHQ has authorized the transfer of 48 armoured cars, 30 trucks and four light utility cars to the CC.RR.

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The C.L.N.A.I. is expected to have set up "shadow" governments in many places which will be found operating when AMG move in. They are supposed to resign at once and recognize the authority of AMG, which in turn, is prepared to try to use as much C.L.N. personnel in the civil administration as possible. Prefects, for example, should be appointed from local non-career persons acceptable to the C.L.N., while the vice prefects may come from career administrators being readied in the pool by the Local Government Sub-Commission. The C.L.N.A.I. has been

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recognized by the Italian Government as its representative in the North and the Northerners have recognized the Italian Government in Rome as the sole repository of legal authority. The Allies have NOT given the C.L.N. any political recognition as a constituted authority but have made military agreements with the military army of the C.L.N. for the Volunteers of Liberty to work under Allied military orders. The wishes of the Italian Government to contact C.L.N. representatives as quickly as possible will be favoured by AC in the interests of obtaining a nationally representative government. As far as epuration is concerned, it is expected that the Patriots will do a bit of unofficial epurating on their own, since all official positions there are held by Fascist Republicans. In any event, AMG epuration is expected to be as swift and thorough as it can be made.

Tied up with this question is that of re-creating the great pre-Fascist newspapers of the North like the Corriere della Sera of Milan and la Stampa of Turin. The PWB Press plan, agreed to by AC, envisages close cooperation between AMG and PWB, with PWB willing to check with AMG about all news and radio materials used. All newspapers will be suspended immediately and Fascist papers suppressed for good. Those publications the authorities decide to authorize will be in charge of commissariats appointed by AMG. Clandestine papers which operated during the Germans will be allowed to continue but must apply for a license within seven days. Military censors will operate in the larger towns. In others AMG will act as the censoring power. Newsprint is now being stockpiled for the North. A stockpile of 2,500 tons, belonging to Milan and Turin papers, has been found in Switzerland, incidentally, and will be shipped into Italy as soon as the Swiss border is negotiable.

That is worrying the Economic Section is the Northern economy of wages and prices, the availability of industrial production (Italian technical experts are to enter the area as soon as possible for this purpose) and the first priority problem - food and transport. The Allied Motor Transport Group, under its energetic organizer, Col. J.J. Carnes (A), and with new trucks arriving from the States, is set for its big job. 15th Army Group have requested transport help. AC will lend 550 trucks in the first phase. An advance echelon of the Transportation Sub-Commission will go forward as fast as possible to help coordinate movements. Col. Legg, director of the Food Sub-Commission, has been devoting his time almost exclusively to the North. A food

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The main economic problem; of course, lies in the fact that the North Italy wage-price structure is on a much lower level than in Liberated Italy where the inflation spiral has been in evidence. Bread in North Italy, for example, is five lire. Here it ranges from 16 to 18 lire. It will be of the utmost importance to get in as much local wheat as possible as quickly as possible. A nation-wide amassing policy for next harvest cannot be established until Northern conditions are examined. Present thinking is to introduce the U.S. AAA system of pre-determined crops, of which the Government will ask for a certain share at a set price and allow the farmer to keep or sell the rest in a free market. Prices may be allowed to vary regionally. In any event, the counsel of the AC Advisory Anti-Inflation Board to the Chief Commissioner has been to treat North Italy initially as a separate economy, to "freeze" the wage-price structure and to establish strong controls on the line between South and North Italy in order to prevent smuggling. The labor committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board has decided to go into North Italy with only its basic wage rates and without the cost-of-living bonuses which have accrued in Liberated Italy in the course of the last year. The Board also voted for geographical differentials on the matter of wage increases. The wage rate for unskilled Labor in the North is reported to be 30 lire. There it is 85 without the cost-of-living bonuses. The Anti-Inflation Board recommended the appointment of Regional and Provincial Joint Advisory Boards to review requests for increases in wages and prices as a measure of inflation control until such time as the matter can be tackled on a national scale.

What the Regional Commissioners think about the hot spot they soon will be sitting on can be best be told over a drink; they know they have their work cut out for them. Piemonte Region, for one, has issued a fine brochure giving detailed instructions on what to do and how to do it. Lombardy Region - six millions persons in 1,400 communes with the hottest spot of all industrial, teeming Milan, held a three-day staff meeting a short time ago and went over its program point by point. The region would like to have more specific directions about displaced persons, for one thing. Lombardy Region also proposes to have the C.L.N. submit names of candidates for offices only after unanimous agreement. It is also concerned with what may happen if the Germans flood the canals in Milan and Mantua. The region's 210 officers are to be spread over 10 provincial administrations, counting Milan City as one province. Methane gas is used in many automobiles in the North and the region will try to continue such

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and allow the farmer to keep or sell the rest in a free market. Prices may be allowed to vary regionally. In any event, the counsel of the AC Advisory Anti-Inflation Board to the Chief Commissioner has been to treat North Italy initially as a separate economy, to "freeze" the wage-price structure and to establish strong controls on the line between South and North Italy in order to prevent smuggling. The labor committee of the Allied Force's Local Resources Board has decided to go into North Italy with only its basic wage rates and without the cost-of-living bonuses which have accrued in liberated Italy in the course of the last year. The Board also voted for geographical differentials on the matter of wage increases. The wage rate for unskilled labor in the North is reported to be 80 lire. Here it is 65 without the cost-of-living bonuses. The Anti-Inflation Board recommended the appointment of Regional and Provincial Joint Advisory Boards to review requests for increases in wages and prices as a measure of inflation control until such time as the matter can be tackled on a national scale.

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2. Odds and Ends

Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Acting President, and Mr. C. Stewart Brown, Director of Public Relations, are taking a trip to the front... 60,000 parcels from the U.S. have been received in Rome

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in Rome, Naples and Palermo since Jan.1... while six million letters a week are now being processed in Italy, 25 per cent.of pre-war volume, the Communications Sub-Commission reports... AFHQ has granted authority, while awaiting confirmation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, for rations and clothing to be issued to Italian Patriots; also authorized has been the creation of five Patriot reconnaissance companies... The Public Safety Sub-Commission is worried about the 30 to 60 per cent. over-crowding of Liberated Italy's 35 judicial prisons while 17 penal prisons could accomodate another 9,000 prisoners; all as a result of the logging court dockets which show 16,500 cases behind in Sardinia, 7,835 in Southern Italy and 2,000 in Tuscany... The Records Bureau of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission now has more than approximately 75,000 names of 70 nationalities on its roster, of whom the location of 60,000 persons is known while records exist to show that the other 15,000 have been in Italy in the last year... Emilia Region officers and men are proud of their latest honor: the Commanding Generals of the 5th and 8th Armies have accorded Emilia personnel the privilege of wearing the respective army patches of the Army AFHQ's to which they have been attached these last several months... Five more U.S. promotions have arrived: To colonel - Howard M.Baldrige; to Lieutenant Colonel - Frank F. Williams; to Captain - Almond M. Allyn, Edward L. Ellsberg and John H. Fields,Jr... Barcellona in Sicily has informed Admiral Stone that the chief square of the town will be named after President Roosevelt... The Legal Sub-Commission has got out an index of all important Italian Government decrees to March 1, 1945 for practical field use... Orders have been issued recalling U.S. personnel earmarked for Austria from their AC attachments... Colonel Richard G.Wilmer, former director of the Legal Sub-Commission and now back in the States, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his service in Italy... Congratulations to Pfc. Henry M.DeLee for the Bronze Star presented to him by Col.C.T.Parkin,CO, 2675th Regt., for "meritorious service" in the course of his duties at a repatriation camp where he helped unearth a Fascist plot and aided in conviction of the plotters... Good wishes, too, to Thomas A.Vitanze and Mario A.Perillo; who have been honorably discharged from the Army as enlisted men and immediately appointed by Col.Parkin as Junior warrant officers... Felicitations are also in order for 5th Army A.G., which, as Company G, 2675 Regiment, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque by Lieut.General Lucian K.Truscott, Jr., commanding general, Fifth Army, for "superior performance of duty in the accomplishment of exceptionally difficult tasks"... More Kudos: Col.G.D.Murphey (A) of the Economic Section received

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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AC WEEKLY BULLETIN

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15 April 1945

1. Political

For Italy as for the world the tragically significant event of the week was the death of President Roosevelt. It would be inaccurate to say that concern for possible political consequences was absent; this concern was evident in such things as Bonomi's reassurance to his countrymen that American policy was a matter of principles rather than individuals and Salvatorelli's commentary tracing the connection between the American declaration of independence and Wilson's and Roosevelt's application of its statements to the world at large. But the tragedy far transcends politics and Italy and Italians are not at this moment thinking politically but feeling deeply and humanly. The Capital has gone into three days mourning, schools and theatres are closed and all flags at half mast. Formal visits have been paid by leading personalities on Ambassador Kirk and Admiral Stone, messages sent to Mrs. Roosevelt by the Luogotenente and De Gasperi. The meeting of the Council was adjourned after a tribute by Bonomi to the President. Such manifestations have been merely the official indications of the very real sense of shock and loss that is widespread and profound and is perceptible in every street corner conversation among Italians of all classes. Intellectuals and workers, conservatives and liberals, politicians and simple folk who know nothing of politics - all are as one in feeling quite sincerely and deeply that Italy and Italians have lost a friend.

Our copy was torn from our hands last week by the inexorable deadline while we were in the middle of the Duce d'Aosta affair. We were speaking in our last paragraph of the protest of the President of the High Court against the words attributed to him by the Manchester Guardian Correspondent. The response was not long in coming Bonomi, on the recommendation of DeCourten and after consultation with leading members of the government, procured the Luogotenente's order for removal of the indiscreet Duke from his post of Admiral. This action was of course most welcome to the Left and anti-monarchist circles and even the

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The Consulta seems to be taking shape. On the 10th a meeting was held of the special interministerial committee in charge of plans for the new body and representatives of the Action and Socialist parties were invited to attend. ITALIA LIBERA had a very good analysis of the difference between the government and the opposition point of view; the main issue being that the latter

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The Liberal party during the week took occasion to affirm its solidarity with the Trieste section and by now all shades of political factions have found some way of expressing their conviction that Trieste is Italian - the only exception being the Communists. Togliatti has played down the whole business as "not being on the international plane".

2. AMG with the Armies

The spring and - we hope - final campaign in Italy opened April 9 and AMG at once began assuming new responsibilities. Not much news came from the front but on the 8th Army side, according to the first action sitrep at hand, the situation is well in hand. Civilian wounded and refugees were not yet problems, only some 700 of each having been found as of April 12. Food seemed plentiful. Alfonsine was badly damaged. Fusignano had no inhabitants. Cotignola was totally destroyed, but contained 2,000 inhabitants who had to be evacuated. All the wounded were taken care of but many dead are said to be under the rubble caused by the tremendous air bombardment. Lugo, which normally has a population of 35,000, was found to contain 30,000 since the Germans used the town as a center for evacuating the surrounding countryside. The hospital held 450 wounded. Capt.D.Ellison, our Public Relations Officer with the 8th Army AMG, got into Lugo ahead of the CAO, with about 30 war correspondents on his heels. He reported that the town's government has been re-organized two hours after the town was taken; that 30 volunteer police had been appointed pending the arrival of the CC.MM who showed up shortly after; that volunteer workers are keeping the shell-torn road in condition for tanks, and that the new Allied news sheet, the PWB Corriere Alleato, is being distributed. Lugo, incidentally, was the town in which Garibaldi organized the expedition for his Sicilian campaign. Lastly, word comes that Brigadier F.K. Dunlop, AC of Venezia, is sniffling the smoke of battle and has established his advanced headquarters as near 8th Army Main as possible, in the hopes of quickly following the troops into Venice. In his spare time, the brigadier is studying Russian.

3. The Economic Front

The mechanics of re-opening private export trade with Italy were being fashioned by the Economic Section as the week ended. A letter of suggestions was going to the Italian Government, which, in effect, proposed to promote direct private trade as soon as possible and to use the government as an intermediary agency only until direct contacts could be worked out. The AC proposals also would place certain Italian products necessary to

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fied amounts of food, medicines and machinery from Switzerland.

In the meantime, controlled foreign export continues and March was the record month to date, exports amounting to more than 900 million lire and 8,699 tons and included goods to Metropolitan France for the first time. The citrus fruit season came to an end, 911,434 boxes of lemons and 80,380 boxes of bitter oranges having been shipped to the U.K. To the U.S. will go soon essential oils, mercury, processed human hair (100 kilos), straw goods, marine salt juniper berries, snuff and certain building stones.

The other highlight of the economic week - to leave aside the matter of planning for the North which will be discussed at length next week - was the news that Brigadier D.L. Anderson, C.B.E. is arriving from AFHQ to take a post alongside Brig.Gen. McKinley as a Deputy Vice President. Brigadier Anderson will cover price production activities while General McKinley will look after the supply side of the Section. Mr.Antolini is acting Vice President. A worry which may become worse before it becomes better also cropped up during the week in the shape of the Sardinian coal situation where a slowdown has cut production to 800 tons a day or to 20,000 tons a month instead of the previous 40,000 tons. Representations are being made in high quarters to meet the problem, since adequate Italian coal production is a major contribution to the war effort.

A host of items may be added as indicating heightened economic activity. The Commerce Sub-Commission issued a fancy brochure on the correct drill for handling controlled non-subsistence materials, which should be valuable to all officers in the field... 30,000 tons of steel for construction is expected to be made from 430,000 Italian shell forgings made available for scrap by the Navy Sub-Commission... Coastwise shipping moved 7[illegible],000 tons in March, 30,000 more than February, the Transportation Sub-Commission reports... Commander J.J.Lawler, is leaving the Allied Commission, to the regret of all of us; Col.F.B. Winspace has replaced him as joint director of the Finance Sub-Commission... The Grano del Popolo, as of April [illegible], was [illegible],293,334 qtl... The olive oil collection was 430,741 qtl... A program to raise 15,000 tons of potatoes in the Avezzano Valley for the Army has been drawn up... Tire repair materials have arrived; the job is now to set up AC controlled repair plants... Ammonia is now being produced at the Montecatini plant at Crotone.... Col.Ernest J. Riestelt (A) is Acting Director of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission in the absence of Col.Jenny in Switzerland.... Many new train schedules state that passengers will ride in box cars, there being

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4. Odds and Ends

Hq.observed a five-minute period of silence and prayer at 1600 hours 14 April in memory of the departed President of the United States.... Mr. Stone and Mr.Eric Biddle of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget is looking over operations of AC.... Lieut.Col. Dawson (B) had his hands full with his first big liaison job this past week when the munitions ship blew up at Bari.... Italian

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Commission, Italian refugees have been evacuated out of 61 Roman catholic stave country... The Bronze Star has been awarded to Major Ray Ashworth (A) for services in ACS when he was in Italy: good wishes... The A. also ought to be proud of "Major Tomato" A. Colsher (A) who has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for ... heroism and wonderful and wounded Italian civilian ... Army Journal... The mailing for AG le that there will be no stoppage of work on official col bration of V-E Day, should ... nation-ly buzzed upon us... AFG public safety officers in Naples have conducted a counterfeiting ring with ten arrests, confiscation of printing presses which are said to have printed 40 million lire of ... notes... Four more American promotions are in: To major - Henry E.Hudson; to captain - William A.Dean and Daniel J. Sturmer, and to first Lieutenant - Gilliam T. Cregg, Jr....

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

R26/T1/SRS

AC WEEKLY BULLETIN
Vol. II, No. 1
8 April 1945

1. Political

The past week has been relatively quiet on the political front. The Council, meeting on the 4th approved some matters which had been pending for a long time. The Fascist racial laws were rescinded in toto, and the constitution of a Consulta for Sardinia, projected some time ago, was approved. Pensions of wounded veterans are to be increased by 100% and farmers granted bonuses by Fascism are to pay back sums to the state expected to reach one and a half billion lire. Action on these rather heterogeneous matters had been expected and there was no press comment worthy of quotation. The new issue of government bonds went on sale on the 5th and Soleri made a statement for the press urging subscription and affirming that Italy's financial situation while grave was not beyond salvation. The papers have all urged support of the bond issue, even the usually irreconcilable VOCE REPUBBLICANA.

In the field of foreign affairs it was announced on the 5th that Saragat had been formally accepted by the French and would shortly leave to take up his post in Paris. Tarchetti, proposed ambassador to Turkey is also soon to leave. There has been a good deal of comment on the San Francisco conference, with emphasis on the unhappy exclusion of Italy. Croce spoke with some vigor to Reuter's correspondent on the subject - and later in the week the London Times printed a letter from him to the same effect - arguing that to deny Italy representation would be an offense to the nation in view of its long devotion to democracy and the recent heroic struggle of the partisans. It would also be a setback for the United Nations, he feels, to attempt to lay the foundations of a durable peace without Italy's voice being heard. A similar line was taken by Don Sturzo (quoted in TIMES-OLD.) On the subject of colonies Nenni said that Italy was anxious to establish friendly relations with an independent Abyssinia. That Italy had accomplished in East Africa, Eritrea and Somaliland, he added, should not be forgotten: these colonies, in his opinion "had been administered with great wisdom, especially [illegible] point period." TEMPO, commenting on this statement,

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In the field of foreign affairs it was announced on the 3rd that Saragat had been formally accepted by the French and would shortly leave to take up his post in Paris. Marchetti, proposed ambassador to Turkey is also soon to leave. There has been a good deal of comment on the San Francisco conference, with emphasis on the unhappy exclusion of Italy. Creda spoke with some vigor to Reuter's correspondent on the subject - and later in the week the London Times printed a letter from him to the same effect - arguing that to deny Italy representation would be an offense to the nation in view of its long devotion to democracy and the recent heroic struggle of the partisans. It would also be a mistake for the United Nations, he feels, to attempt to lay the foundations of a durable peace without Italy's voice being heard. A similar line was taken by Don Sturzo (quoted in TEL D'OLO.) On the subject of colonies Bonomi said that Italy was anxious to establish friendly relations with an independent Abyssinia. That Italy had accomplished in East Africa, Eritrea and Somaliland, he added, should not be forgotten: these colonies, in his opinion "had been administered with great wisdom, especially in the pre-Fascist period." TEL D'O, commenting on this statement, brought into the open the widespread Italian feeling on the colonial question which had been hinted at in various articles over the past months; if there is to be a general reorganization of the colonial system with international administration, Italy will have no objection but she would resent being deprived of her pre-Fascist colonies if the old colonial system is to be continued by other nations.... Somalia (TEL D'OLO) is the most recent addition to the list of editors and politicians who have proclaimed publicity that Trieste is

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Italian. IL POPOLO is the organ of the Christian Democrat party, whose leader, De Gasperi is also foreign minister.

The opposition papers have been much concerned with possible developments consequent on the liberation of the North. ITALIA LIBERA believes that it will mean the cross-roads for Bonomi; either he will have to reconstruct the "new forces" in the country or reveal himself and his government as definitely reactionary. The meeting of the six parties of the C.L.N. which took place on the sixth may be seen as significant in this light. The order of the day voted at the end of the meeting recommended a convention of the provincial Committees of Liberation as soon as the North should be liberated and stated that the six secretaries would soon reconvene to discuss details of the new Consulta. These are both points that the Socialist and Action parties have been urging and the meeting (the first of all six parties since the December crisis) probably indicates the government's desire to tackle the problems of the North with its rearguard safely on shipping - or desertion.

The government's announcement that General Cadorna is now in command of patriot resistance in the North has aroused suspicion - or more accurately further suspicion - in the ardent republican breast of VOCE REPUBBLICANA, Pacciardi, editor of that vigorous organ, is willing to give Cadorna credit for doing his duty but sees in this late turn of the spotlight an effort on the part of the monarchy to claim credit for the patriot struggle, inspired, Pacciardi believes, by very different motives. And, as the week ends, the Leftist papers are aflame with indignation because of an alleged statement of the Duca d'Aosta (kinsman of the King and at present an admiral in the Italian Navy). According to Sylvia Sprigge, Manchester Guardian correspondent, the Duke said he "would have shot" the judges of the High Court who sentenced Roatta. The statement was published in VOCE of the 4th and confirmed in a letter written by Mrs Sprigge to the editor of the same paper. Saroni, president of the High Court, protested immediately and asked Bonomi, De Gasperi and De Courten for "whatever the government may deem opportune for the preservation of the dignity and prestige of the High Court." The barrage from the left synchronized with this step. ITALIA LIBERA commented that the incident was a significant revelation of the mentality of certain circles: UNITA and AVANTI more pointedly asserted that such sentiments were hardly appropriate from an admiral in his country's service, AVANTI adding that Aosta had been dismissed for a less serious indiscretion. No one has yet asked for the Duke's head but his epaulets may be in some danger.

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2. The Economic Front

The AC Advisory Anti-Inflation Board, having established its terms of reference, is now going into high gear. It has written a memorandum of recommendations to the Chief Commissioner to pass on to The Italian Government concerning Liberated Italy and will next tackle the even more complicated question of the North and its key problem of lower price levels. Its first move, in brief, asked for stronger controls to be exercised by the Italians, as was suggested

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in the Macmillan Aide Memoire to Prime Minister Bonomi, where adequate economic controls were set down as a Chief Allied requirement. The controls requested concern prices, commodities and wages. Producer to consumer control - of buying, transporting and distributing were emphasized, that is, control which, if not downright physical control, would be tantamount to the same. The bulk of food is now sold at illegal prices, the budget of a typical family of five existing at a daily diet of 2,200 calories costing 1,678 lire in March against 2,154 lire last September. Seventy per cent. of the items for this budget can be obtained only in the black or uncontrolled market. More and stronger buying by the Consorzi Agrari or by trusted private agents was urged. Distribution should be rigidly licensed and rules enforced. The upward trend in prices has accelerated the last few months, the memorandum indicated. In line with prices, wages are out of line, there being no general revision of basic wage rates since 1944 at least. Any changes in rates since then have been sheer cost-of-living bonuses despite the change in money values. Indeed, the difference between skilled and unskilled wage rates has almost disappeared in many cases. A skilled bricklayer, for example, is getting 800 lire a day while an unskilled laborer may get 700 lire a day. Private wage agreements between employers and workers are adjusted in some cases, employers paying more to retain or placate their workers the instance being that of sheet metal workers being paid 50 lire a day. The Board recommended the establishment of a National Wage Regulation Committee to watch negotiations between industry and labor and to protect the interest of the government and the consumer. Similar boards, to act in an advisory capacity only, would be appointed in Allied Military Government territory, to keep policy uniform as possible.

The importance of taking full advantage of shipping offered by AFHQ was highlighted at the weekly staff meeting of the Economic Section where it was disclosed that, at the moment, only 1,500 tons of a proferred 20,000 tons of shipping had been programmed. Mr. A.G. Antolini, Acting Vice President of the Section, said the shipping could be used despite inside internal difficulties of bookkeeping, though at the same time he said the obstacle in the shape of transporting the goods to the ports were considerable. There was stuff to be moved, 40,000 tons of phosphates from North Africa were needed, 20,000 tons of wheat at Leghorn is waiting, and Northern food stockpiles must be dipped into and brought South in view of the currently slow rate of imports. Ravenna has been cleared as a port. Last month 72,000 tons were moved by sea. A good example of adequate planning for shipping is the project to bring in 600,000 sacks from Sardinia for Food Sub-Commission use. Notice of the movement has been given in advance to the Transportation Sub-Commission, which will try to get the ship required at the proper time some weeks hence.

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Six sugar processing plans will be re-activated, starting in July, to make an expected 17,000 tons of sugar for the civilians and 4,000 tons of molasses from which to obtain yeast for the armies, the beets to be had from plantings of an estimated 17,500 acres, the Industry Sub-Commission reports.... The 1941 Granai del Popolo now stands at 11,[illegible]637 qtl, or better than 5[illegible] per cent. of the 11,000,000 qtl goal.... The pressed olive collection, as for April [illegible], had

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, had a total of [illegible],1[illegible] qtl. or better than [illegible] per cent. of the target, with former Basio-Umbria Region having the best results - [illegible] per cent. - to date.... Another 1[illegible]0 truck have arrived, bringing the shipments this year to 1,1[illegible]; the trucks are being put together in Rome on regular assembly lines and are being assigned to the Allied Motor Transport Group for service... The Finance Sub-Commission is learning what assistence it can to the Italian Government's first major try at floating a bond issue; the issue is for [illegible]5 billion lire of 5 per cent., five-year maturity bonds, sold at 97%, which would give them an effective yield of [illegible].1[illegible] per cent., a cool bait for the loose money the issue is aimed at.....Col. French, RC of Umbria-Marche Region, reports that in the four Italian Government provinces of the Abruzzi, (which he gave over April 1), there were [illegible]7[illegible] projects engineering projects worth 512 million lire prepared, of which [illegible]71 worth 113.2 million lire have been completed, [illegible]30 worth 1[illegible]2 million lire are in progress and 216 worth 212 million lire are awaiting o.k. by the Italian authorities.... A rash of foot and mouth disease in Sardinia has forced cancellation of mainland livestock shipments.... Speaking of livestock, RC officers believe too much ground is given over to raising livestock which could be used for crops... In the last monthly report before withdrawal, Col. Tenyounick, RC reported that the power project at Tumendona (whose [illegible]r 2 wells and works is expected to increase power capacity 50 per cent. on the island) is progressing well... Cagliari, it was also reported, although severely damaged in by Allied bombings, now has complete water supply, sewage facilities, electricity, street lighting and trams and half of its normal gas services.... Although the larger producer of Italian lignite, (3[illegible],000 tons last month - 6,[illegible]00 tons below schedule because of manpower shortages and slow-down strikes), Sardinia has to import 2,000 tons of Allied coal a month for its industries and railroads... In Naples, as Southern Region gave over, 1,[illegible]57 telephones were added and nine long distance lines,.. March grain shipments were 10,[illegible]00 tons below schedule and April looks worse, with a [illegible]5,000 shortage indicated.... A sulphur program has been started which will mean a distribution of about 4[illegible]0 tons of ground sulphur a week for northern farmers... Col. T.A. Penny, Director, Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, is in Switzerland, looking over possibilities of transporting electric power into Northern Italy; Swiss manufacturers, incidentally, are hesitant on their chances for making power equipment to repair the devastated Italian electric plant, asserting they lack raw materials... Salt is quoted at 1,100 lire a kilo in Milan; Food Sub-Commission salt stockpiling is going on at the rate for such future contingencies .....

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Region, reports that in the four Italian Government provinces of the Abruzzi, (which he gave over April 1), there were 84 projects engineering projects worth 512 million lire prepared, of which 221 worth 116.2 million lire have been completed, 300 worth 179 million lire are in progress and 216 worth 212 million lire are awaiting o.k. by the Italian authorities.... A crash of foot and mouth disease in Sardinia has forced cancellation of mainland livestock shipments.... Speaking of livestock, AC officers believe too much ground is given over to raising livestock which could be used for crops... In the last monthly report before withdrawal, Col. Pennycuick, AC reported that the power project at Tumendosa (whose three wells and works is expected to increase generating capacity 50 per cent. on the island) is progressing well... Cagliari, it was also reported, although severely damaged in by Allied bombings, now has complete water supply, sewage facilities, electricity, street lighting and trams and half of its normal gas service.... Although the larger producer of Italian lignite, (84,000 tons last month - 6,700 tons below schedule because of manpower shortages and slow-down strikes), Sardinia has to import 8,000 tons of Allied coal a month for its industries and railroads... In Naples, as Southern Region gave over, 1,267 telephones were added and nine long distance lines... March grain ship arrivals are 10,000 tons below schedule and April looks worse, with a 75,000 shortage indicated.... A sulphur processing has been started which will mean a distribution of about 750 tons of ground sulphur a week for northern farmers... Col. E.A. Penny, Industry, Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, is in Switzerland, looking over possibilities of transporting electric power into Northern Italy; Swiss manufacturers, incidentally, are hesitant on their changes for making power equipment to repair the devastated Italian electric plant, asserting they lack raw materials... Salt is reported at 1,100 lire a kilo in Milan; Food Sub-Commission salt stocks are being built up for such future contingencies .....

3. Overtonnage

All U.S. officers in AC, although those under 21 may find it more difficult, are to be offered a chance to apply for a limited number of civilian jobs with the Foreign Economic Administration and the Auxiliary Foreign Service of the State Department. Acceptance would mean taking off the uniform over here and working for AC as a civilian, the change-over to be in effect immediately. There are some 70 FEA jobs open. Commanding officers of applicants will be asked

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to give their opinions on the applicants under their present command. After the Italian assignment is completed, TO personnel will be considered for other foreign assignments or work in Washington. Those who go with the State Department will serve in the AC as long as needed and then be subject to appointment at a diplomatic or consular post. All officers relieved from active duty will get honorable discharge and will be eligible for all pay and allowances accorded after honorable separation from the service, except for accumulated leave. Anyone interested has only to tell the Establishment Section through channels. In turn, the applicant will be informed if any position exists for which he may be considered and full particulars forwarded. After an interview, recommendations will be made through AFHQ to Washington for action.

1. Odds and Ends

In its final monthly report, Sardinia Region reports that 10,000 cases are still hanging fire in Italian courts.... AFHQ has asked for an interim report on how the New Deal for Italy is working out... A typhoid outbreak is noted at an AMG camp in Florence, 34 cases and suspects and one death being reported... New York University is offering a Fellowship to graduate Italian art students, the Education Sub-Commission says... Increased postal facilities in Forli Province, Marche-Umbria Region indicates, may make Forli the only province in Italy with daily mail service...AFHQ Fine Arts officers have approved expenditure of 5 million lire for fine arts reconstruction in Ancona ... The Patriots Branch and the Local Government Sub-Commission have amalgamated: Col. R.E. Cripps (C) is the new director of the sub-Commission, succeeding Col. R.C.S. Spicer (C); Lt. Col. Ralph E. Temple (A) is Deputy Director in charge of the Local Government Branch, and Lieut. Col. T. Craig (C) is Deputy Director in charge of the Patriots Branch .... Lieut. Col. A.D. Bonham-Carter (C) takes the place of Col. Cripps as Chief Staff Officer of the Civil Affairs Section....Under the tutelage of the Chief Commissioner and Col. Fisher, Acting Executive Commissioner, regional commissioners were officially presented to Prime Minister Bonomi the other day.... Col. Kirkwood, DC of Tuscany, is ill in a hospital at Florence; we wish him a quick recovery... The Public Relations Branch is beginning to grope with the problem of what to do about the horde of civilian correspondents who will be left in Rome after the housekeeping establishments of AFHQ, TRO move forward.... Italians who still retain prisoner of war status in Italy and work under supervision of military authorities (but with considerable freedom) seem loath to lose their prisoner status because they would at the same time lose good pay and maintenance conditions, it is reported, thus bringing a new factor to the keeping of the Allied pro-

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Washington for action.

. Odds and Ends

In its final monthly report, Sardinia Region reports that 15,000 cases are still hanging fire in Italian courts.... AFHQ has asked for an interim report on how the New Deal for Italy is working out... A typhoid outbreak is noted at an AMG camp in Florence, 31 cases and 6 suspects and one death being reported... New York University is offering 50 fellowships to graduate Italian art students, the Education Sub-Commission says... Increased postal facilities in Terni Province, Marche-Umbria Region indicates, may make Terni the only province in Italy with daily mail service.... The Fine Arts officers have approved expenditure of $2 million lire for fine arts reconstruction in Ancona ... The Patriots Branch and the Local Government Sub-Commission have complemented: Col. I.R. Griggs (G) is the new director of the sub-Commission, succeeding Col. R.G.S. Spicer (C); Major Ralph E. Temple (A) is Deputy Director in charge of the Local Government Branch, and Lieut. Col. P. Craig (A) is Deputy Director in charge of the Patriots Branch .... Lieut. Col. A.D. Denham-Carter (C) takes the place of Col. Griggs as Chief Staff Officer of the Civil Affairs Section....Under the tutelage of the Chief Commissioner and Col. Fiske, Acting Executive Commissioner, regional commissioners were officially presented to Prime Minister Bonomi the other day.... Col. Kirkwood, PC of Tuscany, is ill in a hospital at Florence; we wish him a quick recovery... The Public Relations Branch is beginning to grope with the problem of what to do about the horde of civilian correspondents who will be left in Rome after the housekeeping establishments of AFHQ, TRO move forward.... Italians who still retain prisoner of war status in Italy and work under supervision of military authorities (but with considerable freedom) seem loath to lose their prisoner status because they would at the same time lose good pay and relatively nice conditions, it is reported, thus bringing a new factor to the keeping of the Allied promises in the New Deal for Italy memorandum as to Fascist Italian POW's held in Italy its 12... City lights went on in Naples for the first time in four years last week; Rome is also having street lights for the first time since liberation...The Education Sub-Commission, in cooperation with the Italian Ministry of Education, is planning an interchange of lectures in Rome and Florence between Italian professors and specially selected lecturers; officers who wish to volunteer should send in their names... That is believed to be the first free

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technic l school in Italy has been started at Naini Tal r nuspices of the Y.M. .A & and the town's civic leaders to train unskilled laborers in various crafts.... Honorary appointment as a Commander of the British Empire has been conferred on Admiral Stone by the King of England on the recommendation of the First Lord of the Admiralty; congratulations.....

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