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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

While the visit of Prime Minister De Gasperi to the United States continued to be reported fully during the past week, the National Congress of the Socialist Party garnered most of the heavy-type headlines in the Italian press as the political maneuvering passed the bounds of a party split and threatened a first-class Government crisis. Although the shifting of the Socialist Party's center of gravity is undoubtedly of major importance in the Italian political scheme of things, a great deal of the space given to it was undoubtedly due to the fact that the events at Rome University lent themselves more easily to a high-pitched flamboyant type of reporting than De Gasperi's earnest pleading in America for understanding, food, and financial support.

Following his visit with President Truman, Secretary Byrnes and other officials in Washington the Prime Minister left the United States Capital to plead his cause in other American cities leaving his top-flight economic advisors to carry on the spade-work.

De Gasperi's Statements

In Chicago 10 January: "We have laid down our plans before American economic experts, showing the capacity of our factories. We told them: 'Furnish us with the monies to put them into operation and we will repay you through our own production'".

At the Cleveland Council for World Affairs: "The distinction between the victor and the vanquished must not be definitive and the peace treaties must be afforded the possibility of undergoing peaceful modification". Also at a press conference in the same city: "My greatest aspiration was to save Trieste for Italy. However the

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In the general run-down of Allied Commission activities in anticipation of the signature of the peace treaty and the ultimate closing of the Commission, one of the first of the aforementioned activities to feel the axe is your *Weekly Bulletin*. In a word this is the last issue; after this there is no more.

Under a succession of very much harried editors, the *Bulletin* has attempted to chronicle the doings of the various Sub-Commissions, Divisions, Branches, etc. of the organization and at the same time give in capsule form a weekly review of the state of the nation. Whether or not the paper has succeeded in its mission is left for the readers to decide.

Be that as it may, the weekly emergence of the *Bulletin* would certainly not have been possible without the whole-hearted cooperation of all the men who make the wheels go round in the Commission. From the Chief Commissioner and the Executive Commissioner down through the entire organization everyone has been extremely cooperative and sympathetic with the necessity of making deadlines. Time has been taken up, conferences interrupted and after-hour telephone calls made and cheerfully accepted by all.

On behalf of all the previous editors of the *Bulletin* as well as for himself, your editor wishes to express sincere appreciation and heartfelt thanks to all who have in any way contributed to the publication of this weekly chronicle.

To our readers, we express the hope that the *Bulletin* has been useful and informative and we also beg your indulgence for the fact that due to intermittent transportation difficulties, the publication has reached your desks a little late on occasions.

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At the Cleveland Council for World Affairs: "The distinction between the victor and the vanquished must not be definitive and the peace treaties must be afforded the possibility of undergoing peaceful modification". Also at a press conference in the same city: "My greatest aspiration was to save Trieste for Italy. However the solution adopted for Trieste is absolutely provisional as what is not logical cannot last". The Prime Minister was also quoted by *Popolo* as saying: "If all the other nations accept the (peace) treaty, we too shall have to yield. We must make sacrifices for peace, but we cannot accept moral responsibility for humiliating terms... the Italian Government has a sense of responsibility but also a sense of dignity".

In New York City 12 January during a radio address to the Italian people: "Owing to the

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swift rhythm of the journey I do not find enough time to make a detailed report to you on the favorable conclusions which are developing. I can tell you that the conversations and the contacts we have had with statesmen, businessmen and labor representatives have shown us that Italy has now celebrated her revival in the international world ".

De Gasperi returned to Washington on 14 January for another conference. Details of the meeting were not given out although it had been reported that one of the reasons for the unscheduled visit was the possibility of the Prime Minister's meeting the new Secretary of State George C. Marshall. The meeting did not take place since Marshall evidently did not arrive from China in time. De Gasperi left for Italy on 15 January.

Prime Minister De Gasperi arrived in Rome on the morning of 17 January. He was welcomed at Ciampino Airport by his family, Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general MTOUSA; Mr. David McK. Key, American Charge d'Affaires and Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

Results.

As to results — they were not long in being announced. Almost immediately after the Prime Minister's departure a press release from the State Department carried by the Associated Press declared the following: (*a*) the United States plans to increase its wheat shipments to Italy in February and if possible will also ship additional coal; (*b*) cancellation of Italy's debt for food and relief supplies furnished through military channels prior to UNRRA will shortly be discussed; (c) un-freezing of Italian assets in the United States will be discussed also; (*d*) a 100 million dollar fund has been earmarked by the American Export-Import Bank for Italian industry while the U. S. has diverted wheat-bearing shipments in mid-ocean to ward off hunger in Italy; (e) the United States considers the revival of trade between the two countries as most encouraging; (*f*) to improve trade conditions it has been agreed by the Italian Prime Minister and American officials that negotiations for a new commercial agreement should to the Italian Government; (*g*) Signor De Gasperi was assured by the United States Government of its continuing concern for the early restoration of Italian economy and of its desire to assist the Italian Government in its reconstruction work; (*h*) De Gasperi's visit emphasizes the determination of Italians to build a stable democratic nation "which will once again play an important role in a peaceful and prosperous world ".

Socialist Split.

Following the opening stormy session of the Socialist Party Congress events pursued their anticipated way. During the morning of 10 January Saragat walked out of a meeting of the Socialist Deputies to the Constituent Assembly when a motion calling for party unity and continued collaboration with the Communists was passed by a vote of 50 to 20. The same motion also included a recommendation for full party autonomy, but this deference to Saragat's feelings was not enough to placate the dissident leader.

The day's session at the Congress was fairly quiet although most papers reported that frantic negotiations were carried on throughout the day to win back the rebels. The Congress was apparently waiting Saragat's speech which was delivered the following day.

During the address, which was frequently interrupted by the tumultuous delegates, the leader of the dissidents declared that his action in leaving the party was forced upon him by the trend it had taken under its current leadership. Totalitarian methods, he said, had been introduced into the organization and it was necessary either to overlook them or react vigorously. He had chosen the latter course and further said that it had been necessary to denounce the state of affairs outside the party organs " as there was no other means of placing the true problem of the moment before the conscience of the Socialists ". The speaker called for the fostering of union between the middle class and the working class stating that only when this condition was satisfied could Democracy take great steps forward in Italy. " If we had a single chance in a thousand to render service to the working class by remaining in the old party we would do so ", he said.

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The following day 12 January Saragat delivered another address, this time to the Congress of the dissident elements, which was being held at the Palazzo Barberini. In this talk, he recommended adoption of a " brotherly " attitude toward the Communists and stated that the new party would not be anti-communistic. He explained this apparent reversal of his thinking as

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follows: "So long as we were in the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Union, where we were obliged to fight for the autonomy of the party which was being sabotaged by the 'fusionists', we may have appeared to be against the United Action Pact, but had there been no 'fusionism' we should not have been obliged to insist upon autonomy. Now that we have achieved greater liberty of spirit insofar as the Communists are concerned we can face discussion with them in a really fraternal frame of mind".

Toward this statement Mario Montagana writing in *Unità* adopted a definitely suspicious attitude. Referring to Saragat's assurances of a "fraternal" attitude toward the communists the writer declared: "All this is excellent. All this may undoubtedly have a certain value. But we repeat that facts have a greater value. And the facts are as follows: (1) The birth of the new party threatens to cause a crisis in the Government, in the Trade Unions and in hundreds of municipal administrations, at a moment which is of very special difficulty in the life of the country; (2) the great majority of the new party or at least its leaders are well-known anti-communists; (3) All the reactionary press and all the reactionaries of the country without exception have greeted the split with joy and enthusiasm and expressed their sympathy with the dissidents and with Sig. Saragat in particular. These are the facts. In the face of these, all the words, all the promises and the undertakings of Sig. Saragat count very little".

Developments.

Events rapidly developed.

The dissident elements, now called the Socialist Party of Italian Workers, elected a 21 member executive committee on 13 January. The committee, which included both Saragat and Matteotti announced that the party would publish a newspaper *Umanità*. On the same day, Lelio Basso, later elected Secretary General of the other party now known as the Italian Socialist Party, delivered an address to the Congress in which he charged that Saragat had been encouraged by the United States and the Vatican to rupture the party.

Nenni felt it necessary to await De Gasperi's arrival in Rome in order to examine the political situation.

Talk of crisis was now flying fast and furiously in the Italian press. It was rumored that Nenni would definitely resign as Foreign Secretary although nothing was heard from Nenni himself on that point. On the other hand the new Socialist Party gave authority of its members to remain in the Government unless their withdrawal should be demanded by "other political forces".

Adding Up.

At the close of the two meetings there was much conjecture in the press as to the strength of the two parties. *Messaggero* had reported on 13 January that of the 114 Socialist Deputies in the Constituent Assembly 29 had gone over to Saragat, 19 had reserved decision for the time being while 66 were remaining faithful to Nenni's Party. On 18 January however *Giornale D'Italia* reported that Saragat's Party now had 43 Deputies. *Tempo* on the other hand took the moderate view that it was impossible to give an accurate estimate of relative strength at the present time.

While in general there seemed to be a backing and filling by all parties in an attempt to avoid crisis, many papers predicted that De Gasperi would be faced with one nevertheless upon his return. In addition to the Socialist problem, there are the demands of the Republican Party, presented at the time of his departure, and still waiting decision.

ECONOMIC FRONT

For the period 1 December 1946 to 12 January 1947 there was available 844,062 tons of wheat, the Economic Division reports this week. During this period there were consumed 477,515 tons leaving a balance of 366,547 tons which will meet requirements for 34 days provided it can be distributed to deficiency areas. There has been signalled to arrive prior to 1 February 51,390 tons of wheat.

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The speaker also termed the timing of De Gasperi's visit to the United States "suspicious".

On 14 January Saragat handed in his resignation as President of the Constituent Assembly and the same day Nenni, in a letter to English Foreign Secretary Bevin handed to Sir Noel Charles, requested postponement of his scheduled trip to London. The letter reportedly stated that on that point. On the other hand the new Socialist Party gave authority of its members to remain in the Government unless their withdrawal should be demanded by "other political forces".

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On 11 January another 5,000 tons of wheat from A. M. G. stocks was loaned to the Italian Government. This amount will be available from a shipment of 8,416 tons due to arrive at Venice on 15 January. The balance from this shipment plus 8,000 tons of flour due to arrive at Trieste 16 January will support Udine and Venezia Giulia until 28 February. The 10,000 tons of wheat loaned will be repaid by the Italian Government,

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as guaranteed by UNNRA, in the amount of 5,000 tons by 10 February and 5,000 tons by 22 February.

The High Commissioner of food reports very serious difficulties in supplying wheat and sugar to the Southern Provinces.

The High Commissioner of Food has issued a circular dated 7 January giving instructions on the distribution of pasta ration for January. This ration must be limited to rice and pasta and when possible the pasta component must be substituted with maize flour in the proportion of 500 grams of pasta quaing 700 grams maize flour.

Fuel.

Total availability of coal for January is estimated at 754,000 tons. 519,000 tons has been allocated for consumption during the month leaving a balance of 215,000 tons. This balance is 330,000 tons less than the estimate submitted last week. The reduced amount is caused by difficulties of getting coal to loading ports in the United States and to the freezing of waterways in Europe.

The P. O. L. stocks are estimated as follows. Motor gasoline 64 days, Diesel Oil 38, Kerosene 75 and Fuel Oil 42.

The price of Petroleum products will be increased shortly by 4 lire per litre in order to cover the wage increase granted to workers in the Petroleum industry which is retroactive to 1 October 1946.

Power.

The situation in Northern Italy has been temporarily aggravated due to freezing of streams and ice formation in the waterways supplying the hydro-electric plants.

The power supply to Central Italy has been further reduced from 600,000 KWH to 400,000 KWH per day.

There is no change of the water in storage in the Sila reservoirs.

DECORATIONS

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, last week presented Medals of Freedom to Lt. Col. Guy G. Hannaford, Intelligence Corps; Lt. Col. W. Turner-Coles, Oxford and Bucks Regiment, and Eric W. Feldman, former civilian employee of Allied Commission, in a short ceremony conducted in his office. Lt. Col. Hannaford and Mr. Feldman received the decorations 17 January Friday, while Lt. Col. Turner-Coles' presentation took place Saturday morning 18 January. Both British Officers received the medals with Bronze Palms.

Lt. Col. Hannaford was a member of the Legal Section of Allied Military Government and later the legal Sub-Commission of Allied Commission. He played an important part in the reorganization of Italian Judicial System. Lt. Col. Turner-Coles received his decoration for the work he did as officer in charge of the collection, central storage and distribution of all available food at Salerno, Italy, immediately following combat operations. Award of the medal to Mr. Feldman was made for his work while assigned to Central Prosecution Office, AMG Naples and the Legal Section of the Livorno Liaison Office, AMG.

ODDS AND ENDS

Lt. Col. Lorenzo R. Holmes, legal division, left during the past week on a 30-day leave.

The following U. S. Army personnel left on Wednesday for reassignment to the ZI or separation from the service: Col. Harry M. Walker, economics division, Maj. Clayton C. Craig, regimental S-1 and G-1 Allied Commission, Capt. John P. MacNeil, motor transportation officer, and Capt. Thomas R. Swisher, Headquarters Company Commander. Maj. Raymond Wilson, AAF Sub-Commission left for the ZI Thursday. Capt. Dudak Langarak will replace Maj. Craig as S-1 and G-1.

Further transfers of U. S. personnel on Tuesday include: Maj. Robert E. Vollendorff, formerly of the Economic Division to Rome Area Allied Command. Capt. Lewis W. Gingery, M.M.I.A. to the post of Military Manager of the Excelsior Hotel. Tomorrow 1st Lt. Sidney L. Dane, Displaced Persons Division, will become assistant G-1 Rome Area Allied Command, and the day following 2nd Lt. Billy L. Rowland, Assistant Motor Transportation Officer, to Headquarters Service Company Rome Area Allied Command.

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January 13, 1947 Vol. III, No. 39

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

The most important news during the past week in Italy was that pertaining to the visit of Alcide De Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister, to the United States. Accompanied by various advisers particularly in the economic field the President of the Council of Ministers left Rome on 3 January and arrived in Washington on 5 January.

There was no conjecture about the purpose of the visit. De Gasperi himself in an interview with the press the day before he left reduced his mission to three fundamental points: (1) to create confidence in the new Italy among Americans, (2) to obtain some kind of a guarantee of minimum food shipments to Italy following the end of UNRRA and (3) to obtain an American Loan. The prime Minister further added that he would cite recent outbursts in Southern Italy as an instance of the great need Italy has of "wheat and dollars".

The Italian Prime Minister's round of interviews and other official functions started on 6 January after a Sunday spent in touring the city of Washington. He was present at the session of Congress in which President Truman delivered his address on the State of the Union. The head of the Italian Government was roundly applauded by the members when introduced as a distinguished visitor. Following his appearance at the Congressional session he was besieged by members of the press for comments on the President's speech but refused on the grounds that he was merely a foreign visitor. He did, however, pronounce the foreign affairs part of the speech "very interesting".

The same day De Gasperi was received by Secretary of State Byrnes with whom he had a Congress. *Italia Nuova* headlined "A proof of exceptional cordiality — Congress acclaims De Gasperi with a great pro-Italian demonstration". *Momento* declared, "Our hopes in America are strengthened". *Giornale d'Italia* looked beyond any practical results that might come from the visit. The paper pointed out in a "let's be sensible" manner that it would be a grave mistake to think that De Gasperi had gone to the United States to conclude economic negotiations in a few days. It would be equally mistaken, the paper observed, to regard his visit as implying the subservience of Italy to the United States. The paper emphasized the "moral significance of the journey". It intimated that the Prime Minister's journey was destined to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries and to lay the future foundations of the negotiations which would subsequently be carried on through normal diplomatic channels. A decidedly political note was injected into the journalistic comment by Giannini who, writing in *Buonsenso* declared that De Gasperi's visit might bear interesting and immediate results only if he succeeded in making the most of Italy's position in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

Toast by Secretary Byrnes.

But the rose-colored comments led all the rest. On the night of 6 January De Gasperi was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Secretary of State Byrnes. In the course of the Affair Byrnes toasted the head of the Italian Government in a short speech during which he declared: "Our guest is confronted with extremists of Right and Left. His task is to reconcile them and to have his government agree to sign the peace treaty. The Italian Government must realize the Italian people must pay for the sins

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The same day De Gasperi was received by Secretary of State Byrnes with whom he had a half hour conversation. Details were not given out but the Prime Minister declared on leaving Byrnes office that it was "a great beginning".

Italian newspapers were generally optimistic and enthusiastic in their treatment of the Prime Minister's stay in Washington. Much emphasis was laid upon his reception by the American Congress. *Italia Nuova* headlined "A proof of exceptional cordiality — Congress acclaims De Gasperi with a great pro-Italian demonstration". *Momento* declared, "Our hopes in America are strengthened". *Giornale d'Italia* looked beyond any practical results that might come from the visit. The paper pointed out in a "let's be sensible" manner that it would be a grave mistake to think that De Gasperi had gone to the United States to conclude economic negotiations in a few days. It would be equally mistaken, the paper observed, to regard his visit as implying the subservience of Italy to the United States. The paper emphasized the "moral significance of the journey". It intimated that the Prime Minister's journey was destined to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries and to lay the future foundations of the negotiations which would subsequently be carried on through normal diplomatic channels. A decidedly political note was injected into the journalistic comment by Giannini who, writing in *Buongiorno* declared that De Gasperi's visit might bear interesting and immediate results only if he succeeded in making the most of Italy's position in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

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A great deal of prominence in the Italian press was given to Byrnes' speech. *Giornale d'Italia* used as its headline the Secretary's sentence, "We are anxious to help Italy in the dark days ahead". Practically all of the other papers reported the affair in the same tone and the overall optimism was not diminished following the Prime Minister's "extremely cordial" conversation with President Truman on 7 January. At the conclusion of a twenty minute talk, *Il Popolo* reported that the Italian leader quoted the American President as follows: "We have no demands to present to the Italian people; confidence in their industry makes us keep to our policy of helping Italy". Amid the speech making however, much down-to-earth spade work was being done. The Prime Minister spent some time with Secretary of Treasury John Snyder. The exact subjects of the conversation were not announced but the press presumed they included further payments of lire spent by American forces in Italy and the unfreezing of Italian assets in the United States. Other American officials with whom he conferred were Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson and Undersecretary of State William Clayton. In the meantime, Italian Foreign Trade Minister Campilli was conferring with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson.

Aside from Byrnes brief reference to it at Monday night's banquet, the peace treaty was scarcely mentioned in the public utterances of the various dignitaries until 8 January when during a press conference De Gasperi declared that the question of the treaty had not been discussed officially in Italy, contrary to the reports of various newspapers. He said that the treaty was a matter concerning the Italian Constituent Assembly.

Byrnes Resigns.

During the visit to Washington it was announced that James Byrnes had resigned as American Secretary of State and that the new Secretary would be General George C. Marshall. There was a brief speculation in the Italian press as to what effect this change would make in Italo-American relations but the flurry was stilled when De Gasperi announced following a visit to Byrnes on 8 January that he had been informed

Socialist Congress.

In the field of national politics the Socialists took most of the headlines with the opening of the National Congress in Rome on 9 January. For some weeks the papers have been filled with polemics between the leaders of the various trends particularly between Saragat and Nenni. However for a week or two before the opening of the Congress things had been fairly quiet as most of the groups seemed to be awaiting a showdown at the Congress. Two days before the opening of the Congress the so-called non-fusionist (with the Communists) element headed by Saragat decided to withdraw from the Socialist Party of Proletarian Union. It was declared that this group would form an independent Italian Socialist Party. At the same time the P. S. L. U. P. held a meeting in which the strength of the party was estimated. According to *Messaggero* Nenni estimated that his group would probably count on about 580,000 votes of the party members as compared with an estimated 250,000 for the opposition.

The Socialist Initiative trend of the party also met on the 7th but was not heard from until the opening day of the Congress itself when Matteo Matteotti read a statement to the effect that the Party "had been sold to outside interests" and called upon the Congress to dissolve itself. It was apparent that the dissident elements were getting together, for a second congress of these elements was held during the day at Palazzo Barberini.

But there was apparently a split within the split. Alberto Simonini of the Socialist Unity trend (Saragat's) announced at the regular party congress that the majority of that group was willing to talk matters over in respect to relations with the Communists before walking out.

In a lengthy address during the day Pietro Nenni, Foreign Minister and President of P. S. L. U. P., denied that he was considering any organic fusion of the Party with the Communists. He declared that this idea had been "buried" when it was voted down at the Florence Congress last spring. He announced that he was willing to step down as party leader if that was the price demanded by the other elements for their unti-

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Questioned in Washington as to the possible political effect of Saragat's resignation from the Socialist Party, De Gasperi reportedly stated that he did not know whether this action would bring about a Government crisis. Saragat is not a

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member of the cabinet but is President of the Constituent Assembly. The Prime Minister told newspapermen that there was a possibility that Saragat might resign his office, but then might be reelected.

The Communist Party's National Conference on Party Organization opened on 6 January in Florence. Togliatti delivered an address in which he stressed the "democratic" character of the party. "We discuss our problems in our basic organizations and at the meetings of the Party Executive... We are not however of the opinion that a party can be called democratic only if its leaders accuse one another of being fascists... We hold discussions on democratic lines but we all know that we are united by a solemn pact to which we adhere when we join the party and by which we undertake in the course of the struggle which lies ahead, to be always on the same side of the barricade". He also expressed the hope that the Socialist Party might maintain its unity.

Party Report.

In a report of party organization Pietro Secchia mentioned the electoral success in the 2 June elections, the victorious campaign against Corbino and the party's struggle for national reconstruction. He declared the party's membership as of 31 October was 2,166,448, an increase of 445,000 during the year 1946 up to that date. He complained however that there was too much disproportion in the numbers of members in the various regions and Federations. Greater attention must be paid to the South and the islands he declared. Referring to the Communist press he announced that during a "Communist Press Month" 30 million lire had been subscribed but that *Unità*'s circulation had shown no spectacular rise.

On 6 January several hundred partisans and former youthful followers of Mussolini's republic gathered at the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier in Piazza Venezia, Rome in a reconciliation ceremony. A similar ceremony had been held in Perugia on New Years day and had been favorably reported. This time however the various veterans' organizations and party leaders were decidedly not in accord. As a result, following a meeting held the same evening, an order of the day was issued disclaiming all connection with

Court of Cassation.

At the new year inauguration ceremony of the Court of Cassation which was held on 4 January, Massimo Pilotti Procurator General delivered an address during which according to *Italia Libera* he failed either to mention the Republic or note the presence of President of the Republic De Nicola. The paper inveighed against the slight and urged Minister of Justice Gullo to take measures "for the defense of the Republican regime".

On 8 January at the meeting of the Council of Ministers, Gullo did in fact demand that the Government should take disciplinary measures against both the President of the Court and the Procurator General on the grounds of serious lack of respect to the Head of the State. The council, however, decided to postpone action on the question until the return of Prime Minister De Gasperi from the United States.

ECONOMIC FRONT

For the period from 1 December 1946 to 7 January 1947, 825,307 tons of wheat were available in Italy, according to this week's report by the Economic Division. Of this amount 421,990 tons were consumed leaving a balance of 403,317 tons. Providing stocks can be moved from deficiency areas this balance will meet requirements for the country for 36 days.

The wheat supply in Venezia Giulia and Udine will increase by 8,000 tons on 15 January, the Economics Division reports, with the arrival of the S S Nikola Labalic, and 8000 tons flour are scheduled to arrive in Trieste on 16 January, while the S S Kelly is due on 23 January in Trieste with a cargo of coal.

Control of food prices and the fight against the black market in Rome have brought about a further shortage together with an increase in prices, the division also reports. The price of eggs for example has jumped from 35 lire ten days ago to the present figure of 45 lire. Even at this higher price they are not always available.

Coal.

The estimated availability of coal to January is 1,045,000 tons. Allocation for consumption during this month has been increased from 400,000

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Party Report.

In a report of party organization Pietro Secchia mentioned the electoral success in the 2 June elections, the victorious campaign against Corbino and the party's struggle for national reconstruction. He declared the party's membership as of 31 October was 2,760,148, an increase of 145,000 during the year 1946 up to that date. He complained however that there was too much disproportion in the numbers of members in the various regions and Federations. Greater attention must be paid to the South and the islands he declared. Referring to the Communist press he announced that during "Communist Press Month" 30 million lire had been subscribed but that *Unità*'s circulation had shown no spectacular rise.

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Coal.

The estimated availability of coal for January is 1,045,000 tons. Allocation for consumption during this month has been increased from 400,000 tons to 560,000 tons leaving an estimated balance at the end of the month of 515,000 tons.

Power.

Due to freezing of rivers and canals in the north of Italy power from the area's hydro-electric plants has been decreased. Because of this drop

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in import from the north and increased consumption as compared with the preceding month the estimated power shortage for January is about 36 per cent. This is a considerable estimated increase over December's shortage of 26 per cent. In November the shortage was 32 per cent.

The Sila reservoir group have now about 58 million KWH in storage as against 40 million KWH reported last week.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Group Captain L.E. Jarman, senior staff officer, made a short visit to the A.F.S.C. Detachment in Milan on 2 January when outstanding matters were discussed with Flight Lieutenant Lord, the detachment commander.

A special flight of three Italian Aircraft, one SM. 95 and 2 G. 12s, left Italy for Cairo, Egypt, where they brought an Italian Opera Company which had been invited to visit the country at the special request of the Egyptian Government. Another special flight was arranged to Pola for Vatican Officials connected with relief. An Italian aircraft conveyed the party to Udine, but from there the flight was continued in an R.A.F. aircraft.

Amendola Airfield is scheduled to be officially turned over to the Italian Air Ministry in the near future. The 55th Station Hospital in Foggia will also shortly become Italian Government property.

As a result of an International Conference held in Paris during October and November 1946, the Italian Air Ministry agreed to set up an Approach Control Zone in the Milan area for air traffic control.

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

Evacuation of Germans to their homeland has begun with the return to the American Zone of 170 persons and it is hoped that during the month of January a way will be found to return the remainder of the Germans now in Bolzano and Fossoli di Carpi to Germany.

Fourteen persons have emigrated from Bagnoli Displaced Persons Center to Paraguay, where they will re-settle and begin their lives anew.

Six-hundred Greeks are expected to be in transit through Italy during the first two weeks of January. Of this number 284 are from Austria and 160 from Germany.

ODDS AND ENDS

The following American officers have recently joined the Allied Commission and have been assigned to the indicated offices: Lt. Col. Gervais Chittick, (Legal Division); Capt. Marcel A. Huet, (Public Relations Branch); Capt. Thaddeus J. Trybalski, (Communications Division); and Capt. Fredric C. Barr, unassigned.

Last week's *Bulletin* (this section), concerning Maj. T. I. M. Scully, should have read: Maj. T. I. M. Scully, M.B.E. (O. C. British Detachment) has left the Allied Commission on leave to the United Kingdom.

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January 6, 1947 Vol. III, No. 38

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

General unrest in Italy continued to mount last week as the weather turned colder and the people became more immediately confronted with the elementary problem of food and unemployment. In the newspapers there was much speculation as to the possible results that might come from the prospective visit of Prime Minister De Gasperi to the United States. The press, however, also had other matters to write about as the reaction of the people to continued want took a more violent channel that lead to disorders and general strikes.

On 27 December a crowd of citizens estimated at several thousand, stormed the City Hall at Bari. The disturbance apparently began as a protest against the rising cost of living and the general unemployment. As the throng grew it marched on the City Hall and attempted to ram the doors with commandeered busses. Attempts to break up the riots were made by police on foot and in armored cars. The police resorted to firearms and succeeded in repelling the assault on the City Hall. In the action one demonstrator was killed and at least fourteen injured. The crowd broke up into two groups one of which marched on the Bari branch of the Bank of Naples and the other on the city's main fruit market. The former group succeeded in starting a fire at the bank before police and firemen could put it out. While this disturbance seemed to grow spontaneously, it was quickly taken over by the local Chamber of Labor which called a general strike the following day. The strike was short lived but the fact that the general unrest was spreading was borne out by rioting at the Sicilian town of Palmi near Palermo evidently due to the same causes as that which had provoked the outbreak of disturbances were due to left-wing agitation. On the other hand *Unità* attacked the Government because the police had fired into the mob and further cried that the Southern towns were being managed by "Monarchists and Fascists".

In return the Christian Democrat newspaper *Il Popolo* thundered that the Naples and Bari strikes were only the beginning of a "calendar of strikes," instigated by the parties of the left for no other purpose than to bring discredit upon the Government. To this both *Unità* and *Avanti* charged that the strikes represented a spontaneous reaction to the De Gasperi Government. The Italian press in general said that the two aforementioned strikes were only the forerunners of others in several localities in Sicily and Southern Italy.

A general strike was begun at Caserta on 2 January with the local Chamber of Labor demanding the same measures as had been demanded by the Chambers at Naples and Bari. *Il Globo* reported that there were persistent rumors to the effect that a general strike would be called at Rome between 5 and 8 January. The same paper charged that the purpose of this rumored strike along with the others was to sabotage Prime Minister De Gasperi's mission to Washington and thus prevent a further turning away of Italy from the East to the West in the country's diplomatic relations.

De Gasperi and the Council.

The general rising clamor and its possible connection with the impending visit of the Prime Minister to the United States was by no means unnoticed by the Prime Minister. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 30 December, De Gasperi deplored the attitude taken by the leftist press toward his contemplated trip. In

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Although it appeared that the various outbreaks were spontaneous in origin the Italian press had other ideas. Practically everywhere South of Rome the municipal governments are rightwing and the organs of the rightist parties were not slow to declare that the increasing series of disturbances were due to left-wing agitation. On the other hand *Unità* attacked the Government because the police had fired into the mob and further cried that the Southern towns were being managed by "Monarchists and Fascists".

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newspapet *Popolo* in order to have the Government's action supported, not only prefers silence but demands that during De Gasperi's trip to America, hunger be satisfied by machine-gun fire. The unemployed people of Bari and all of Southern Italy should die quietly of starvation merely because a Cleveland return ticket is in the pocket of the President of the Council of Ministers. Evidently the semi-official staff of *Il Popolo* feel sure that De Gasperi will return as a victor, laden with gold from his travel on the high seas."

The Prime Minister declared that by such publications his mission was being devalued and the people of Italy unnecessarily excited. He inveighed against what he called the "systematic sabotaging of action by the Government and of the discrediting of the state's authority. He declared that he would not tolerate the situation. "If one shares in the Government, one must support the Government and not take part in demagogy", the Prime Minister said. He further compared the present situation with that of 1919 which was followed by the rise of fascism.

De Gasperi concluded his remarks at the meeting by pointing out that his trip was the result of the first invitation of its kind made by another government to Italy and further declared that the importance of the visit should be neither overvalued nor undervalued. At the same meeting Foreign Minister Nenni voiced his regret that he could not accompany the Prime Minister owing to the imminence of the Congress of the Socialist Party.

Republican Demands.

The importance of De Gasperi's trip to the United States was further indicated by the fact that the demands of the Republican Party for immediate adoption of their nine-point program mentioned in last week's *Bulletin* were postponed until the return of the Italian Prime Minister. The memorandum of the Republicans was explained by the Republican Minister Macrelli at the Council Meeting but by mutual agreement final consideration and decision were shelved. This was patently a truce inasmuch as the original demands had listed immediate adoption of the

Maria Romana, private secretary, Minister for Foreign Trade Campilli, Dr. Zoppi, of the Ministry, Dr. Menichella Director General of the Bank of Italy, Dr. Carli also of the Bank of Italy, and Dr. Canali who will act as the Prime Minister's Secretary for press relations. According to *Messaggero*, De Gasperi's schedule called for his presence in Washington on 6, 7, and 8 January during which time he was expected to confer with President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes. On 9 January he is to visit Chicago and on 10 and 11 January he will visit Cleveland taking part in an "International Study Convention", sponsored by the Magazine *Time*. During 12 and 13 January the Italian Prime Minister will be the guest of New York City and he will then return to Italy. During his absence De Gasperi's posts will be filled by Foreign Minister Nenni as Acting Prime Minister and by Minister of Merchant Marine Aldisio as Acting Minister of Interior.

Rome's Mayor

The mayoralty situation in Rome was resolved on a temporary basis with the appointment on 28 December of Mario de Cesare as governing commissioner of the City. The Commissioner was formerly Prefect of Ravenna and Brescia. He will be assisted by two sub-commissioners. It is likely that new elections will be held in a few months in another attempt to elect a mayor. At the Administrative Elections of 10 November the People's Block obtained a plurality but were unable to obtain a clear majority which would have enabled the parties comprising the Block to establish a Mayor. The situation resulted in an impasse when the Christian Democrats refused to collaborate with the leftist parties in the formation of a local government. At one point the Christian Democrats joined with the Qualunquists and did succeed in electing a mayor who was to head a junta composed of the proportional representation of the parties. The leftists however refused to serve under those conditions and the elected mayor, thereupon resigned. Another suggested solution involving the coalition of the leftist, Liberals and Christian Democrats also resulted in failure. It was predicted that extremely heated political campaigns would precede the new elections.

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De Gasperi left Rome in a C-54 aircraft on 5 January. Included in his party were his daughter Secretary for [illegible] suggero. De Gasperi's schedule called for his presence in Washington on 6, 7, and 8 January during which time he was expected to confer with President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes. On 9 January he is to visit Chicago and on 10 and 11 January he will visit Cleveland taking part in an "International Study Convention", sponsored by the Magazine *Time*. During 12 and 13 January the Italian Prime Minister will be the guest of New York City and he will then return to Italy. During his absence De Gasperi's posts will be filled by Foreign Minister Nenni as Acting Prime Minister and by Minister of Merchant Marine Aldisio as Acting Minister of Interior.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

Consumption of wheat in Italy for the period from 1 to 29 December was 439,899 tons. It was reported this week by the Economic Division. Inasmuch as the amount of wheat available up

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to 29 December was 778,071 tons, a wheat stock of 458,172 tons was on hand as of 30 December. This stock is sufficient to meet requirements for 41 days contingent upon the availability of transport to move the stocks. In addition to that on hand at the end of last month 67,751 tons has been signalled to arrive up to 1 February.

Arrangements have been made for the loan to the Italian Government of 5,000 tons of wheat from military stocks. Stocks of wheat and flour on hand in Venezia Giulia and Udine will supply these areas through January and repayment will be made by 1 February.

Coal.

The stocks of coal on hand as of 31 December 1946 was estimated to be 345,000 tons. It was expected that approximately 700,000 tons of coal would arrive in January making a total availability for the month of 1,045,000 tons. The allocation for consumption during the month is 500,000 so that it is estimated that 545,000 tons of coal will be available as of 31 January 1947. Normal shipments of coal will begin to arrive about 10 January.

P. O. L.

P.O.L. stocks on hand were reported as follows: motor gasoline 55 days, diesel oil 40 days, kerosene 60 days and fuel oil 60 days. It was reported that of the two million barrels of crude oil paid for by UNRRA, 900,800 barrels have now been received at the refineries of Bari and Naples and local distribution of the products refined therefrom has been started.

Power.

No change has been reported in the power situation in Northern Italy. There has been no marked improvement in the electricity situation in Central and Southern Italy. The Silla reservoirs are filling up steadily, however and last week had reached about 52 million KWH which is about one sixth of their capacity.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

Orders have now been received from A. F. H. Q. for the withdrawal of British Liaison Units attached to Italian Army Territorial Commands. The withdrawal of these units outside from areas still occupied by Allied troops is to begin almost immediately. This withdrawal curtails the more intimate functions of L. F. S. C. in respect of the Italian Army and leaves mainly centralized liaison with the War Ministry and Central Schools in and around Rome.

Negotiations are now in progress with a view to the transfer to the Italian Army of surplus British equipment from the occupation forces in Austria. It is expected that much useful maintenance equipment for arms and transport will be obtained from this source.

Decoration.

On 28 December 1946, in San Severo at a large ceremony which had been arranged by the Sindaco and the Carabinieri, representatives from M. M. I. A presented a Bronze Star Medal to Lt. Col. Ottorino Bazza, now retired and former Commanding Officer of the Carabinieri unit, which had guarded the vital points in the lines of communication in the Foggia Area during the war. The Allied Force Units of the British Eighth Army and the U.S. 15th Air Force were supplied with aviation gasoline through the highly important and valuable pipe line located in that area. Lt. Col. Bazza's unit performed its duties so well, that there was no interruption of the flow of gasoline to the Air Corps Units due to sabotage. His important assistance was greatly valued by the United States in the war against the common enemy.

ODDS AND ENDS

Maj. T. I. M. Scully, M.B. Camp Commandant has left the Allied Commission on leave to the United Kingdom.

Three American officers have recently joined the Allied Commission and are awaiting assignment. They are: Lt. Col. Langdon A. J. Jackson, Maj. Robert E. Vollendorff, and 1st. Lt. John W. Hughes, Jr.

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been signalled to arrive up to 1 February.

Arrangements have been made for the loan to the Italian Government of 5,000 tons of wheat from military stocks. Stocks of wheat and flour on hand in Venezia Giulia and Udine will supply these areas through January and repayment will be made by 1 February.

Coal

The stocks of coal on hand as of 31 December 1946 was estimated to be 345,000 tons. It was expected that approximately 700,000 tons of coal would arrive in January making a total availability for the month of 1,045,000 tons. The allocation for consumption during the month is 500,000 so that it is estimated that 545,000 tons of coal will be available as of 31 January 1947. Normal shipments of coal will begin to arrive about 10 January.

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December 30, 1946 Vol. III, No. 37

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, sends the following New Year's Message:

"To all personnel of the Allied Commission I send my warmest personal wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year with deep gratitude for the splendid service and support received from all hands during the past year".

POLITICAL

Rome newspapers last week took a two-day holiday in order to celebrate Christmas. The afternoon papers did not appear on 24 and 25 December while the morning papers were not published on 25 and 26 December. News therefore was rather thin particularly in the field of party politics. It seemed apparent that the various party leaders were withholding any significant announcements possibly because of the diminished publication.

Of great significance however was the prominence of coverage given the Catholic demonstration against anti-clericalism held in Piazza San Pietro on Sunday 22 December. Normally those papers which do publish Monday editions, limit themselves to accounts of various sporting events. The demonstration however was fully covered with many of the papers printing the full text of the address delivered by Pope Pius XII and also printing three and four column pictures of the throng.

To a crowd of Italian citizens variously estimated at from 200,000 to 500,000 the Pope declared among other things: "You are here to proclaim before Italy and the whole world the strong union which joins you with the See of Peter and with the tapers of divine things, worshippers of sensation to be stained by ignominy and covered with mud... From the Roman soil the first Peter who was surrounded by the threats of a perverted imperial power launched the first cry of alarm: 'Remain strong in your faith'. On this same soil we now repeat to you with doubled energy, that cry as your native city is now the theater of unceasing efforts aimed at reviving the fight between the two opposite fields: for Christ or against Christ; for his Church or against his Church..."

Anti-Clerical Press.

The mass-meeting was directly the result of an increasing fury of anti-clericalism which has characterized a certain portion of the Italian Press. A short time ago an edition of *Il Mercante* was seized by the police for printing alleged obscenities concerning the Pope and even while the Pontiff was speaking an edition of *Don Basilio* was announcing that provincial organizations were being formed and that these organizations had the objective of calling a national congress of anti-clerical supporters. It was suggested that a new political party might be the result.

Don Basilio is published by Ruggero Maccari who also publishes the anti-clerical *Il Pollo*. As publisher of the latter organ Maccari on 23 December was sentenced by a Roman Court to two years in jail for "publishing obscenity and insults against religion and the clergy".

Press comment on the address of the Pope was in many cases tied in with Maccari's sentence. *Avanti* employing a quotation from the Pontiff's address for a play on words headlined "Awake Roman citizens!... and the judges, suddenly awakened, have severely condemned the newspaper *Il Pollo*". *Unità* headed the story of Maccari's conviction with "Oil on the fire", and

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other advised believers in the Catholic faith not to deal with political issues with a dogmatic spirit, declaring that politics was not a mystic body like the church but a worldwide affair.

Relations of Church and State were defined on 19 December when a Sub-Commission of the Constituent Assembly approved a proposed article which read: "The State and the Catholic Church are independent organs within their own spheres. Their relations are regulated by the Lateran Pacts. Any modification of them bilaterally accepted, will not require a procedure of constitutional revision but will be submitted to normal procedure of ratification."

While the first sentence passed the committee without any serious disagreement, the same was not true of the other two. The Communists objected to the second sentence on grounds which included among others the fact that the Pacts had been concluded while the Fascists were in power. The Christian Democrats dismissed this argument as absurd. In the case of the third sentence the ultimate wording was evidently proposed by the Liberals as a compromise for the benefit of the Communists.

Prime Minister De Gasperi's Visit.

Aside from the splash created by the Catholic demonstration, news during the week was light and scattered as to origin. On 21 December *Messaggero* and other papers carried a dispatch originating from Washington to the effect that Prime Minister De Gasperi had been invited by the State Department to visit Washington. He will leave Italy on 3 January arriving in America on the 11th. It was expected that his visit would last about ten days during which the Prime Minister would definitely confer with Secretary of State Byrnes and possibly with President Truman. Italian Government circles declared that De Gasperi would concentrate on three topics during his conversations with American officials. These are a dollar loan, food, and the general United States attitude toward Italy after the signing of the Peace treaty. In connection with finances *Messaggero* reported on 21 December that "an authoritative spokesman of the State Department", had declared that United States reimbursement to lire furnished American troops in Italy should amount ultimately to 350 million dollars. The same day

De Gasperi's prospective trip caused a good deal of discussion in the Italian press. *Capitale* declared "De Gasperi's conversation will not change the dictated peace. The trip has a prevailingly financial goal." *Momento* headlined, "De Gasperi will discuss the dictated peace in relation with Italy's present situation.". *Popolo* pointed out "The visit will coincide with the opening of Congress". *Italia Nuova* citing the uncertain political situation in Italy declared that it was up to De Gasperi "to clear all doubts in the minds of the American Government and to give it security as to Italy's democratic attitude". *Messaggero* typified the Italian press sentiment with the heading "A Beginning". Practically all the papers were optimistic.

It was announced by the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers that Ambassador Tarchiani had suggested that Foreign Minister Nenni accompany the Prime Minister or himself visit the United States later on. Nenni chose the latter plan.

Admiral De Courten Resigns.

One incident during the week which aroused considerable interest and conjecture in the Italian press was the resignation of Admiral Raffaele De Courten as Italian Navy Chief of Staff. His resignation was generally credited by Italian newspapers as a protest against the fate of the Italian navy as pronounced by the Peace Treaty. While the future size of Italy's navy has been known for some time, the disposition of the various units of the fleet as presently constituted has been kept secret by the Council of Foreign Ministers. At least one paper *Giornale d'Italia* tied up the resignation with the arrival in Rome of Admiral Sir Algerton Willis of the British Navy, Commander in Chief, Mediterranean. It was erroneously claimed that Admiral Willis had come to discuss reports that the Italians would scuttle their fleet rather than turn it over to the victorious powers. On 21 December the Council of Ministers accepted the resignation and appointed Admiral Francesco Maugeri as Navy Chief of Staff. Admiral Maugeri is presently commander of the La Spezia Naval Base. *Avanti* declared: "De Courten leaves the Navy after having kept it on behalf of the Savoias." *Giornale della Sera:* "The Allies have not appreciated the Italian co-belligerance. De Courten

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As to party politics the most significant event of the week was the threat of the Republican Party to withdraw from the Government if a nine-point program of economic and political reform were not immediately adopted. Although the Repu-

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blicans, one of the smaller parties, have only two members in the Government the threat was a new call to crisis inasmuch as some of the points presented were directly in contrast with the Government's present policy. For example one item was the immediate withdrawal of currency in circulation and the substitution of a new currency. Another was the merging of the Treasury and Finance Ministries. This had been a sore spot at the time of the resignation of Corbino as Minister of Treasury. Other demands voiced by the Party included the elimination of pro-Monarchist elements in the Ministry of Interior, the unification of the armed forces into a single ministry of defense and the elimination of useless Governmental agencies.

Rome was still without a mayor. On 23 December representatives of the various parties held another meeting to resolve the impasse that has prevented election of a mayor since the administrative elections of 10 November. This time it was proposed that the Liberals and Christian Democrats join the People's Block to form the administration. The Liberals however refused and now it looked as though a Commissioner might be appointed instead of a Mayor and that new administrative elections would be held six months after his appointment.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Economic Division reported this week that the amount of wheat available during the period from 1 to 21 December was 722,904 tons. The consumption during the same period amounted to 242,682 tons leaving a balance on hand of 480,222 tons. This was sufficient to provide for requirements for 44 days providing the transportation was available to move the stocks. Shipments amounting to a total of 73,899 tons were already in transit or signalled to arrive up to 4 January 1947.

The SEPRAL of Rome has issued a provision according to which the bread ration for one day each week will be composed of 100 grams of bread and 200 grams of maize flour. This provision is effective from 1 January 1947. Similar provisions have already been adopted in some Northern provinces where part of the bread ration has

figure is based upon a total availability for the month of December of 755,000 tons and an estimated essential consumption of 100,000 tons.

The P. O. L. situation showed a marked improvement. Stocks on hand are estimated as follows: motor gasoline 53 days, diesel oil 38 days, kerosene 60 days and fuel oil 60 days.

As to power, no change is reported for Northern Italy. The Silà reservoirs in the South, however, now have a storage of approximately 40 million KWH as compared with 19 million KWH a week ago. A meeting of the Advisory Committee on Electric Power for Central and Southern Italy was held on 20 December. Additional hydro- and steam-generating units will be put into operation in January, thus relieving the situation which is still quite critical due to insufficient availability of water. It was estimated that, insofar as curtailment of power is concerned, no important change will take place in January with respect to the present situation.

ITALIAN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS RISE FROM THE RUINS

Acceptance by the Italian Government of the overhead telephone lines and associated terminal equipment constructed by the Allied Military Forces in Italy provides the first expansion of the Italian long distance telephone system since the beginning of the war. These lines were constructed by the Allies as additions to the existing Italian long distance telephone cable system. The routes of the main lines approximately parallel the Italian cable system. Many other lines, spurs of the main lines, extend into remote regions where telephone service was not generally known before the war.

The acceptance of these lines comes after months of surveys and checks by Italian telephone engineers and consulting engineers. Lines costing six million dollars to construct are being sold to the Italian Government through surplus disposal agencies.

Agreements to purchase were preceded by use of the Allied constructed facilities in the Italian systems, as Italian civilian operation replaced Allied Military operation during recent months. The lines built by the Allies have been merged into the Italian state system to supplement exist-

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The SEPRAL of Rome has issued a provision according to which the bread ration for one day each week will be composed of 100 grams of bread and 200 grams of maize flour. This provision is effective from 1 January 1945. Similar provisions have already been adopted in some Northern provinces where part of the bread ration has been substituted with maize flour, considering 100 grams of bread equal to 100 grams of maize flour. In Rome the proportion of maize has been made higher (135-200) because the maize flour on hand cannot be kept for a long time due to humidity.

It was estimated that 355,000 tons of coal would be available as of 31 December. This [illegible] prevalent. Stocks on hand are estimated as follows: motor gasoline 33 days, diesel oil 38 days, kerosene 60 days and fuel oil 60 days.

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Agreements to purchase were preceded by use of the Allied constructed facilities in the Italian systems, as Italian civilian operation replaced Allied Military operation during recent months. The lines built by the Allies have been merged into the Italian state system to supplement existing crowded routes, and to replace other routes where war damage proved to be too great to justify re-building the state cable.

Acceptance of these Allied open wire lines will be a minor part of the Italian plan for rebuilding the system destroyed by the war. Telephone

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service will be extended beyond that provided before the war. Plans under the Piano Quinquennale di Ricostruzione of the Italian Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications propose a vast expansion of the system.

Local Services Severely Damaged.

Almost all local telephone service is provided by five concessionary companies, so-called because the five companies are given the right to operate local telephone systems in five areas into which Italy is sub-divided for such service. Before the war there were approximately 480,000 telephone subscribers of the service provided by the five concessionary services.

At the end of 1940, of 7334 urban districts in Italy, 1759 were without telephone service. Urban districts with telephone service varied from 100 per cent. in Umbria, 90 per cent. in Emilia, Lombardy and Marche, 61 per cent. in Sicily, 51 per cent. in Calabria, 38 per cent. in Liguria, to 29 per cent. in Sardinia.

Damage of war to facilities of these five companies was enormous. Total damage estimated by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is shown:

	Damage at Original Cost
Stipel	L. 158,000,000
Telve	" 56,000,000
Timo	" 126,000,000
Tetl	" 198,000,000
Set	" 116,000,000
Total	L. 604,000,000

At present relative lira valuations, the cost of replacing this damaged equipment is estimated in the Piano di Ricostruzione Quinquennale at 9,060,000,000 lire. In addition, the buildings of the concessionary companies were damaged or destroyed to the extent of 72,000,000 lire at 1939 prices. The cost of this rebuilding is estimated at 3,920,000,000 lire at 1946 prices. Technical services and supplies incident to planning, procuring and construction of damaged services is estimated to cost 2,100,000,000 lire. Rebuilding war damaged equipment is planned to extend over a three year period.

were systematically destroyed by the Germans as the Allied armies forced the enemy to the north. Everytime a main highway bridge was blown out, a section of telephone cable was destroyed. Some 250 such sections were destroyed between Palermo and Bologna. Eleven of fifty-four repeater stations were destroyed, five were dismantled and carried away, and many were damaged by shells and bombs.

Long distance state owned telephone equipment was damaged by war to the extent of 329,000,000 lire at 1939 costs. At present prices the estimated replacement cost is lire 1,935,000,000.

Buildings used for long distance telephone service are also used for postal and telegraphic services, and it is not possible to state how much building damage is chargeable against telephone costs. However total Posts and Telecommunication building damage is estimated at 124,000,000 lire at 1939 prices, and 2,480,000,000 at 1946 prices.

Plans prepared by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications for rebuilding the state owned telephone services call for expenditures over a three year period of:

1st year. . . .	L. 1,974,000,000
2d "	" 1,974,000,000
3d "	" 987,000,000

The agressive Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the managers and engineers of the state Azienda di Stato and the concessionary companies are planning to do more than repair war damage. Ambitious plans have been prepared for expansion and enlargement of the telephone system. Improved types of equipment will be installed. Range of communications will be increased. Services will be made available for more people.

Repair of war damage and expansion costs are estimated at a total of 61,395,000,000 lire. This total repair and expansion is planned for a five year period.

Total annual estimated expenditures at 1946 prices for telephone construction by the Italian Government and the concessionary companies are:

	Repair of War Damage Lire Millions	Expansion Lire Millions	Total Lire Millions
1st year . .	5,598	10,200	15,798

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Damage of war to facilities of these five companies was enormous. Total damage estimated by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is shown:

	Damage at Original Cost
STIPEL	L. 148,000,000
TELVE	56,000,000
TIMO	126,000,000
TETI	198,000,000
SET	116,000,000
TOTAL	L. 604,000,000

At present relative lire valuations, the cost of replacing this damaged equipment is estimated in the Piano di Ricostruzione Quinquennale at 9,060,000,000 lire. In addition, the buildings of the concessionary companies were damaged or destroyed to the extent of 72,000,000 lire at 1939 prices. The cost of this rebuilding is estimated at 3,920,000,000 lire at 1946 prices. Technical services and supplies incident to planning, procuring and construction of damaged services is estimated to cost 2,100,000,000 lire. Rebuilding war damaged equipment is planned to extend over a three year period.

Long Distance System Systematically Destroyed.

The Italian state owned long distance telephone networks and facilities were most severely damaged by acts of war. Constituting a vital link in the control of enemy armies by the German high command, the long distance telephone facilities. Palermo and Bologna. Eleven of fifty-four repeater stations were destroyed, five were dismantled and carried away, and many were damaged by shells and bombs.

Long distance state owned telephone equipment was damaged by war to the extent of 320,000,000 lire at 1939 costs. At present prices the estimated replacement cost is lire 4,045,000,000.

Buildings used for long distance telephone service are also used for postal and telegraphic services, and it is not possible to state how much building damage is chargeable against telephone costs. However total Posts and Telecommunication building damage is estimated at 124,000,000 lire at 1939 prices, and 2,180,000,000 at 1946 prices.

Plans prepared by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications for rebuilding the state owned telephone services call for expenditures over a three year period of:

1st year	L. 1,974,000,000
2d "	1,974,000,000
3d "	987,000,000

The agressive Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the managers and engineers of the state Azienda di Stato and the concessionary companies are planning to do more than repair war damage. Ambitious plans have been prepared for expansion and enlargement of the telephone system. Improved types of equipment will be installed. Range of communications will be increased. Services will be made available for more people.

Repair of war damage and expansion costs are estimated at a total of 61,395,000,000 lire. This total repair and expansion is planned for a five year period.

Total annual estimated expenditures at 1946 prices for telephone construction by the Italian Government and the concessionary companies are:

	Repair of War Damage Lire Millions	Expansion Lire Millions	Total Lire Millions
1st year	5,598	10,200	15,798
2d "	1,692	9,600	14,292
3d "	3,705	9,600	13,305
4th "	—	9,000	9,000
5th "	—	9,000	9,000
TOTAL	13,995	47,400	61,395

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This is exclusive of building construction which will approximate 6,922,000,000 lire.

Truly the Italian people plan to raise its telephone communication from ruins to the level of effective and efficient systems. Its best engineers are estimating and evaluating needs and manufacturing capacity. Communications experts from other countries are making independent analyses and recommendations. Availability of equipment for import has been determined.

Several factors remain to impede movement ahead. Undetermined are the effect on Italian economy of the peace terms, manufacturing capacity that may be used to fulfill the terms of reparations, and source of raw materials for use in Italian production.

These ambitious plans, aggressively executed, aided by natural resources of other nations will materially help restoration of normal life in Italy. Consummation of these plans may be a major step into the policy of abundance for the Italian way of life, supplanting any idea of scarcity that may have been a guiding but outmoded principle of the past when the major aids to a more abundant life were not available to many of the people.

ODDS AND ENDS

Major James P. Loewns, (A), recently joined the Allied Commission and has been assigned to Land Forces Sub-Commission.

Lt. Col. Albert Whipple Morse, (A), (Land Forces Sub-Commission) has left the Allied Commission to return to the United States for discharge.

Capt. J. Stopford, (B), has been promoted to the rank of Major.

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December 23, 1946 Vol. III, No. 36

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

In the political field, Italy last week centered its attention almost entirely upon the domestic scene. The peace treaty had been finished by the Council of Foreign Ministers with the possible exception of a few very minor details which were to be left to the Deputies. Little remained aside from the circularization of the official texts and the ratification and signature by the signatory powers. The general consensus of editorial opinion was that everything that could be done had been done. It was by no means a good treaty—they thought—but there it was. It was unlikely that the document would make news of a substantial nature in Italy until it came to be considered by the Constituent Assembly.

And so the editors dropped practically all mention of foreign affairs from their columns and looked more searchingly at the internal state of the nation.

The usual party polemics which were never absent even in the most hectic days of the Paris Conference and the meeting of the Four in New York, continued to steal the columns of the various organs. But it was rather different from the almost casual name-calling that had characterized the Italian party press up to this point. It was becoming increasingly evident that to most of the Italian people, politics for its own sake was distinctly a luxury. The issues as cited in the press left the academic realm of governmental philosophy and descended to the more realistic level of food, shelter, prices and unemployment.

Probably the most important news of the week was the General Strike in Naples. Demonstrations started early in the week apparently as a spontaneous protest against the steadily increasing prices. But the protest became organized

2 June and 10 November by substantial margins was now endeavoring to take its revenge by sponsoring a demagogical policy. Erasmo writing in *Risorgimento Liberale* cited statistics purporting to show that Venice which has a Social-Communistic administration had obtained a large allotment of food but that during the same period Naples had not fared so well. *Italia Nuova* on 19 December declared that an attempted sacking of an UNRRA depot had been headed by headers of a leftist party ".

Free Press Issue.

The free press issue, however, swiftly became the *causa celebri* of the entire situation. In the general tie-up of Naples commerce and services newspapers were authorized to go to press provided they " voiced the will of the people ". *Domani d'Italia* a Christian Democrat newspaper printed an article opposing the strike in which it declared: " the hastiness with which the Agitation Committee took action arouses in many persons the well-grounded suspicion that by resorting to the extreme measure of the strike the real interests of the people were not taken into consideration ". The paper was not published on 19 December and its failure to appear was caused according to *Unita* by the publication of the offending article. *Popolo* immediately charged that the local Chamber of Labor had been overcome by a minority which was trying to uproot democracy by suppression of the freedom of the press, while *Italia Nuova* cried that " This attempt to reduce the freedom of the press ", was clear proof of the paper's previous charge that the leftist parties were trying to take revenge for their election defeats.

The strike came in for its attention at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 17 December.

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POLITICAL

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Probably the most important news of the week was the General Strike in Naples. Demonstrations started early in the week apparently as a spontaneous protest against the steadily increasing prices. But the protest became organized when a general strike was called on 17 December by the Naples Labor Confederation. To all intents and purposes Naples became paralyzed. The strike was not long a non-political issue.

Naples has a Monarchist Mayor and *Italia Nuova* charged that the People's Block which had been defeated in Naples in the elections of 2 June and 10 November by substantial margins was now endeavoring to take its revenge by sponsoring a demagogical policy. Erasmo writing in *Risorgimento Liberale* cited statistics purporting to show that Venice which has a Social-Communistic administration had obtained a large allotment of food but that during the same period Naples had not fared so well. *Italia Nuova* on 19 December declared that an attempted sacking of an UNRRA depot had been headed by leaders of a leftist party ".

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The strike came in for its attention at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 17 December. Following a report by De Gasperi on the details of the strike as then known, the prime Minister censured the strike as unnecessary inasmuch as all demands could have been properly presented to proper bodies of the Government. At the same meeting Acting High Commissioner for Food Aldisio declared that bread rations were insured

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for Naples until the end of the month. Ferrari announced that 10,000 quintals of pasta and large stocks of wheat were on their way to Naples. Minister of Public Works, Romita, declared that public works at Naples amounted to seven billion lire and employed 14,000 workers.

On 18 December Prime Minister De Gasperi took to the radio to exhort the people of Naples to end the strike. He agreed that the situation was difficult but drew an analogy between the people of Naples and Italy as a whole pointing out that "on the world's markets Italy is also making queues; she is standing in line in Washington, in Buenos Aires, in Ottawa, and in Turkey among many other nations and she will be allowed to proceed only if the Italians prove they are a disciplined people". The strike was ended on 19 December, but the strike committee announced it would continue to exist to insure execution of promises made by the Government.

Party Politics.

Party politics, aside from the Naples matter, last week were unusually calm with most of the headlines reflecting heated internal party discussion rather than inter-party strife. The Socialist Party, which had occasioned most comment during the past three weeks with its several "trends", dropped almost completely from the news. This was generally credited in political circles to the imminence of the Party Congress to be held in January. It was felt that the various groups were saving their ammunition for the Congress.

A split however, developed in the Liberal party. At a meeting of the Party Directorate on 12 December a motion by Enzo Selvaggi providing for merger of the party with the Uomo Qualunque was defeated by the narrow margin of fifteen votes to thirteen with two abstaining. Selvaggi and his followers thereupon resigned from the Liberals and the short marriage between the Liberal Party and Selvaggi's former Italian Democratic Party was finished. As far as could be ascertained the secession consisted of only former Democrats aside from a group known as the Liberal Youth Rome Committee. The old-line Liberals were apparently standing fast. Selvaggi's switch to the Uomo Qualunque (which followed his resignation from the Liberal Party) Democrats from joining the Uomo Qualunque before, was the fact that at the time of the referendum the Democrats were working for the success of the Monarchy whereas the Uomo Qualunque included both Monarchists and Republicans. He concluded by saying that now that the Uomo Qualunque had changed its name to include the liberal element there was nothing to prevent the union of the two parties.

The change in the name of the Uomo Qualunque Party was accomplished at a meeting of the National Convention of the party on 14 December. The new name is Liberal Democrat Front of the Uomo Qualunque. It was proposed by Giannini who declared on 13 December that there were only two political ideas, totalitarianism and liberalism and that therefore there could be only two political blocks. Giannini claimed that only the Uomo Qualunque had propagandized the liberal idea. The Party leader however, held out an olive branch to the Communists when during an interview with ANSA on 19 December he declared that a struggle to the end between the two parties would be harmful inasmuch as no matter who won, the result would be totalitarianism. "We firmly believe and sincerely hope", he said, "that it will be possible to find a common ground on which to start a useful collaboration".

In the Christian Democrat Party there were some indications of strife. At a meeting of the party's National Council on 13 December criticism of the left trend of the party against the party secretariat provoked the resignation of the Political Secretary Attilio Piccioni. However, Piccioni withdrew his resignation that night when the leftist criticism was defeated. On 16 December the party National Council passed two motions supporting the present three-party Government system and the single syndicate of workers and stressing the need for absolute solidarity among the parties and men working for the Government. The motions were rather significant in view of the fact that recently there has been a rising chorus demanding complete rejection of collaboration with the Communists and also a withdrawal from the General Confederation of Labor. These demands had been spearheaded by Stefano Jacini leader of the Right-Wing trend of the party and Guido Gonella Minister of Edu-

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took to the radio to exhort the people of Naples to end the strike. He agreed that the situation was difficult but drew an analogy between the people of Naples and Italy as a whole pointing out that "on the world's markets Italy is also making queues; she is standing in line in Washington, in Buenos Aires, in Ottawa, and in Turkey among many other nations and she will be allowed to proceed only if the Italians prove they are a disciplined people". The strike was ended on 19 December, but the strike committee announced it would continue to exist to insure execution of promises made by the Government.

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Palmiro Togliatti in an article published in *Unità* on 17 December contrast ed the difficulties of the other parties with the discipline of the Com-

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munists. He described the troubles of the Socialists and the Christian Democrats as crises of expansion and maturity and that of the Liberals as a crisis of dissolution.

ECONOMIC FRONT

Estimated wheat consumption in Italy for the period from 1 to 15 December was 165,464 tons it was reported this week by the Economic Division. Inasmuch as the wheat available during the first half of the month amounted to 701,409 tons, consumption for this half month has left a balance of 535,945 tons or sufficient to meet requirements for 49 days contingent upon the availability of transportation to move the stocks. It was expected that 17,372 tons would arrive prior to 26 December. A total of approximately 17,000 tons of wheat arrived recently in AMG territories. These territories are now able to meet bread and pasta requirements up to 28 February.

Little change is reported in the coal situation. The January allocation for Italy by the European Coal Organization is 422,400 tons from the United States and 176,000 tons from all other sources making a total of 598,400 tons.

Improvement in the Italian civilian P. O. L. situation is reflected in the following stock position: motor gasoline 35 days; diesel oil 11 days; kerosene 50 days and fuel oil 60 days.

As to the power situation, no change is reported in Northern Italy. The hydroelectric situation is gradually improving in Central and Southern Italy. The seasonal re-fill of the Silc reservoir group has started, raising it from a low of 7 million KWH to 19 million KWH. The capacity of this group is 500 million KWH. The thermal plants are working almost to full capacity.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
POSTAL SECTION

Postal Sorting - Carriages.

In 1938 the Italian Postal Service was using approximately 550 sorting-carriages on the railway systems throughout Italy. These sorting-carriages were of three types and were allotted according to size to the routes over which they worked to being used for postal purposes at the time of the Italian surrender to the Allied Armies.

The recovery of Italy's internal postal services necessarily kept pace with the recovery of her railway services, and as passenger trains were reintroduced, arrangements were made for sorting-carriages to be put again into service. It was then found that not only had the original number been definitely reduced by a 50 % loss, but that further depletions had occurred through (*a*) lack of running repairs, (*b*) being used by organizations other than the postal service and, (*c*) attached to long distance train services as baggage and guards vans.

These carriages built to Italian specifications to meet the requirements of a staff of six or seven persons travelling and working in them, (mainly during the night) for periods of 8 to 10 hours, appeared luxurious compared to the ordinary closed railway wagon, for heating, cooking, and lighting installations are fitted. It can therefore, to some extent, be understood why they were taken for other types of work when found apparently derelict in railway marshalling yards.

At the time of the break-through into Northern Italy, when the internal postal services were able to make the biggest bulk recovery movement only 30 % of the sorting-carriages were available.

A great deal of time was spent by postal and railway officials in tracing the carriages used for purposes other than the correct one, but once the registered numbers of the carriages were established, little time was lost in getting them returned to the Postal Administration.

The advantage of the use of sorting-carriages within a country's postal service is recognized internationally, and it will readily be seen that to sort correspondence on the train while travelling between two stopping places provides a more rapid service than the conveyance of sealed bags of mixed correspondence to a distant office only to be resorted in a stationary sorting office and later returned over the same route by another train to the place of address.

Great advances have however been made and with the repair of partially damaged carriages and the overhaul of many that threatened breakdown owing to lack of maintenance during the war years, and the careful arrangement of the allo-

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In 1943 the Italian Postal Service was using approximately 550 sorting-carriages on the railway systems throughout Italy. These sorting-carriages were of three types and were allotted according to size to the routes over which they worked to cover the requirements of the bulk of mail to be dealt with by the necessary number of postal personnel carried.

During the war 50 % of these sorting-carriages were either destroyed or removed from the Italian State Railway system and with the drastic reduction of rail services no sorting-carriages were carriages to be put again into service. It was then found that not only had the original number been definitely reduced by a 50 % loss, but that further depletions had occurred through (a) lack of running repairs, (b) being used by organizations other than the postal service and, (c) attached to long distance train services as baggage and guards vans.

These carriages built to Italian specifications to meet the requirements of a staff of six or seven persons travelling and working in them, (mainly during the night) for periods of 8 to 10 hours, appeared luxurious compared to the ordinary closed railway wagon, for heating, cooking, and lighting installations are fitted. It can therefore, to some extent, be understood why they were taken for other types of work when found apparently derelict in railway marshalling yards.

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Great advances have however been made and with the repair of partially damaged carriages and the overhaul of many that threatened breakdown owing to lack of maintenance during the war years, and the careful arrangement of the allocation of the available carriages by the inspectors of the postal movement section, practically all the important centres of Italy are today being served by sorting-carriages. Rome and Naples are the main points of radiation of the train services on which the sorting-carriages operate. (Naples covering the southern and Rome the

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northern junctions with a shuttle service operating between these two centers to cover transfers between the two systems.

Italy has not so far developed the system of using a complete train consisting solely of Post Office sorting carriages and stowage vans for mails, as is used in certain other countries, nor have the sorting carriages in use at present been fitted with apparatus for picking up and discharging mail bags at specified points at the side of the railway track while the train is in motion. This latter system considerably developed in Great Britain and the United States of America gives even greater advantages of a quick postal service to the smaller and intermediate towns between the important railway junctions at which scheduled stops are made.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Permissive authority has been given by higher Allied authorities for Italian civil aviation services, in addition to scheduled air lines, to operate inside Italy, Sardinia and Sicily. This authority refers to companies to operate air charter services carrying freight on non-regular schedules, taxi services using light aircraft acting as feeders of main aircraft terminals, and private aircraft used for commercial and business matters.

In order to give employment to aeronautical workers and to assist in the rehabilitation of Italian commerce and civil aviation, approval has been given for the construction of a limited number of civil type aircraft. These aircraft are for internal requirements only.

The Italian War Cross for Military Valor and the Italian War Cross of Merit were presented to Lt. Colonel Frank E. Marck and 1st Lieutenant Patt Favano. Among those present at the ceremony at the Italian Air Ministry on 19 November, 1946 were Dr. Cingolani, Italian Air Minister, General Aimone Cat, Chief of Staff Italian Air Force and the General Staff of the Italian Air Ministry.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

The present period between the demobilization being given to the setting up of an Alpini school at Aosta to train specialists in Mountain warfare.

A certain number of Allied tanks are in the process of being handed over to the Italian Army to be held available for the formation of the new armored units within the terms of the Peace Treaty.

It is hoped that some 1000 Universal carriers will shortly be made available to the Italian Army from British surpluses.

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

The overall picture, from the Displaced Persons point of view, remains fairly static with little or no change to report. The total number of Displaced Persons in Allied Commission Camps as of 7 December was 10,818, a minute reduction on the figures quoted in the two previous editions of this Bulletin.

The Repatriation Section of this Division has passed a comparatively quiet week. Seventy-seven Spaniards passed the frontier and safely embarked at Genoa for Spain.

About 250 Italians were repatriated from Germany during the week.

ODDS AND ENDS

Col. C. B. Findlay, CBE, MC, (B), (Displaced Persons Division) is on temporary duty in the United Kingdom.

Maj. D. S. Strachan-Andas, (B), (Captured Enemy Materials Sub-Division) has left for the United Kingdom on python.

Capt. N. J. Coombs, (B), (G-1) has returned to the Allied Commission from leave to the United Kingdom.

The following American officers have recently been transferred to the 7106 Regiment and have been assigned as indicated: Maj. James L. Curnutt, (Air Forces Sub-Commission); Maj. Ray J. Wilson, (Air Forces Sub-Commission); Maj. Lionel Mann, (Legal Division); Capt. Roy R. Walker, (Adjutant Section, Headquarters 7106 Regiment); Capt. Richard A. Holloway, (Economic Division); Capt. John C. Miller, (Displaced Persons Division); Capt. Haynes M. Baumgardner, (Air Forces Sub-Commission); 1st Lt. Joseph J. Tridel, (Motor Transport Section); and 1st Lt. Robert F.

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Other sorting-carriages and stowage vans for mails, as is used in certain other countries, but have the sorting carriages in use at present been fitted with apparatus for picking up and discharging mail bags at specified points at the side of the railway track while the train is in motion. This latter system considerably developed in Great Britain and the United States of America, gives even greater advantages of a quick postal service to the smaller and intermediate towns between the important railway junctions at which scheduled stops are made.

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LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

The present period between the demobilization in November and the next call up in January is a quiet one in the Italian Army. Consideration is

It is hoped that some 1060 Universal carriers will shortly be made available to the Italian Army from British surpluses.

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December 16, 1946 Vol. III, No. 35

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

Construction of the terms of the peace with Italy was finished.

The tortuous negotiations which have characterized all conferences were begun in the deliberations of the Council of Foreign Ministers at London. The recommendations of the Four were thoroughly discussed at the meeting of the 21 nations at the Paris Conference and last week after examining the recommendations of the Conference the Four finally brought their discussions to a close in New York City. On 12 December the Associated Press reported that the Foreign Ministers had decided that the treaty should be signed at Paris on 10 February 1947.

The final sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers were characterized by the same give and take that has marked all deliberations. For example in the matter of reparations Molotov won his point on the raising of the amount to be given to Yugoslavia by Italy and also managed to gain reparations for Albania. On the other hand an Anglo-American proposal to limit the benefits of the treaty to signatory powers was accepted.

Final decision on reparations resulted in an addition of 35 million dollars to the bill which Italy will be called upon to pay. As recommended by the Paris Conference she would have given 100 million dollars to Russia, 100 million dollars to Yugoslavia, 100 million dollars to Greece and 25 million dollars to Ethiopia. Albania was left out of reparations consideration at the Paris Conference with the intetence that this country could recoup any losses through liquidation of Italian property in Albania under article 69 of the treaty.

Italian reparations now amount to 360 million dollars as compared with the previous 325 million. At the meeting of the Ministers on 5 [illegible] insisted on payment of

were reduced to 5 million dollars. The other allowances approved in addition to the 100 million dollars already granted to Russia were 125 million dollars to Yugoslavia and 105 million dollars to Greece. The figure of 25 million dollars to Ethiopia was left unchanged. According to nearly all newspapers, discussion of Italy's reparations was closely tied up with those of Bulgaria who had her war bill cut 70 million dollars from the amount approved by the Paris conference. Bulgaria will pay 45 million dollars to Greece and 25 million dollars to Yugoslavia.

Reaction to Reparations.

As might be expected the news of the reparations was received gloomily by the Italian press. Most papers took the attitude that Albania had profited from Italian occupation to the extent of 100 million dollars in the development of ports, roads, schools, etc. *Giornale della Sera* for example headed the news with "Our civilizing the Albanians valued at 100 million dollars." *Risorgimento Liberale* noted "A gracious present to Albania". *Momento* declared "The 'compromise treaty' concluded to Italy's complete detriment."

As to the receipt of benefits from the treaty, one of the agreements reached by the Four at the later sessions was that providing for the exclusion from such benefits of any nation not accepting the treaty in full. This clause was first proposed at Paris when Yugoslav delegates stated that their country would refuse to sign the treaty as it stood then. Although nothing has been reported since, of a prospective Yugoslav refusal to sign the treaty, in the event that this country refused to sign she would not be eligible for reparations from Italy under the terms of the document as now adopted.

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POLITICAL.

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Italian reparations now amount to 360 million dollars as compared with the previous 325 million. At the meeting of the Ministers on 5 December Molotov had insisted on payment of 10 million dollars to Albania. Byrnes and Bevin are reported to have held out against this proposal pointing out that the Paris Conference had rejected all reparations to Albania. The final outcome of the discussion however found reparations allowed to Albania although these reparations were reduced to 5 million dollars. The other allowances approved in addition to the 100 million dollars already granted to Russia were 125 million dollars to Yugoslavia and 105 million dollars to Greece. The figure of 25 million dollars to Ethiopia was left unchanged. According to nearly all newspapers, discussion of Italy's reparations was closely tied up with those of Bulgaria who had her war bill cut 50 million dollars from the amount approved by the Paris conference. Bulgaria will pay 45 million dollars to Greece and 25 million dollars to Yugoslavia.

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Trieste which had been a consistent stumbling block throughout the negotiations was the subject of Big Four attention to the very end. Reuters reported that at the meeting of 7 December the following resolutions were adopted: (1) railways would be controlled jointly by Italy, the Free Territory's Administration and Yugoslavia; (2) The United Nations would be called upon to

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cooperate in financing the provisional government of the Free Territory; (3) neither Italy nor Yugoslavia would be allotted exclusive zones of the Free Port but both would be granted anchorage facilities; in addition it was decided that details as to disposition of Italian naval ships under the treaty would be kept secret for the present.

It was reported by *Momento* that at the meeting of the Four on 10 December the final loose ends of the Trieste Statute were agreed upon. These included the following: (1) The Free Territory is prohibited from entering into any exclusive economic union with any other country; (2) Control of the Free Port will be vested in an International Commission in which Italy will have membership; and (3) the Governor of the Territory will be neither Italian nor Yugoslav.

As the meetings drew to a close there was no indication that consideration had been given to a request by Italy to be permitted to have Italian troops included in the provisional military force that will police the Free Territory until the Governor decides its presence is no longer necessary.

Italian Sentiment.

The peace treaty was finished but Italian sentiment was not complacent. *Buonsenso* called for the inauguration of a "moral campaign" for its revision and in the course of an interview granted by Nenni to Reuters, the Italian Foreign Minister in reference to his proposed visit to London said: "I shall stay in London long enough to discuss thoroughly Anglo-Italian relations resulting from an unhappy war and from a peace without justice. I shall also talk about the Italian colonies, hoping that next year Italy shall be allowed to administrate her colonies on behalf of the United Nations".

Turmoil, back-biting and harsh polemics still continued to characterize the realm of party politics. For one hour on 11 December, the City of Rome had a mayor but at the conclusion of the meeting of the City Council the various parties were confronted with the same impasse. Following the failure of either the leftist People's Block or the Uomo Qualunque to obtain the necessary majority at the City Council meeting of 4 December due to the abstention of the Christian Democrats from the voting, it had been suggested by the rightist parties that a mayoral junta be Christian Democrat was elected mayor with 41 votes. Socialist Giuseppe Romita, Minister of Public Works received 31 votes from the leftist group and one vote was cast for Giovanni Selvaggi a Republican. Following elections for the Mayor, the City Council proceeded to election of the members of the junta. In line with its decision to support a proportional governing body the Christian Democrats voted in six members of the left parties after a right and center majority had been guaranteed with the election of three qualunquisti, two Christian Democrats, one Monarchist, one Liberal and one representative of a business men's group. The six leftist electees, however refused to serve. The others thereupon followed suit and Rebecchini himself resigned. The next meeting of the City Council will take place on 23 December.

Party Leaders.

The Rome mayoralty difficulties served to whip up the party polemics to a new pitch. But while there were the usual bitter articles set forth in resounding type by the various editors it seemed evident that neither the Christian Democrats nor the Communists were particularly desirous of a definite crisis in the national government. On 8 December, De Gasperi declared that tripartism was not dead, in an interview granted to the editor of Torino *Nuova Stampa*. The same day *Messaggero* reported that the Directorate of the Christian Democrat Party had acknowledged that no Government formula other than the present one could result from a Governmental crisis.

But one of the most significant statements was made by Palmiro Togliatti during a speech delivered at Ferrara on 8 December. In the course of his address the Communist leader distinguished between political action indicated by the phrase "conquest of power" and that represented by "democratic conquest of the majority". He declared that the Socialists and Communists should emphasize the latter which best indicated their political aims and the methods by which they hoped to achieve them. He asserted that even should the united parties be successful in winning the majority in parliament they intended to collaborate fully with Christian Democracy. Togliatti declared flatly that the Communists did not desire to crush the Christian Democrat Party

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In the meantime the sentiment for elections next May or June was growing. To accomplish this Italy needed a Constitution. On 10 Decem-

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ber the Constituent Assembly unanimously adopted 31 January 1947 as the deadline for completion of the draft of the charter.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Economic Division reported this week that as of 9 December 1946, 611,710 tons of wheat were available in Italy. The daily consumption rate has now been reduced to 11,031 tons due to the reduction of pasta rations from 2,000 grams to 1,000 grams monthly, effective 1 December. The amount on hand as of 9 December will meet requirements for approximately 55 days from that date providing transportation is available to move the stocks.

The total availability of coal as of 1 December including that already shipped stood at 701,000 tons and with an estimated consumption during the month of 400,000 tons there will remain on hand as of 31 December approximately 301,000 tons. It was reported that the Italian Government and UNRRA consider that a minimum consumption of 600,000 tons per month is necessary to avoid a set-back in the Italian industrial rehabilitation program after several months of gradual improvement.

Italian civilian P. O. L. stocks were reported as follows: motor gasoline 26 days, diesel oil 20 days, kerosene 32 days and fuel oil 54 days. A tanker with 130,000 barrels of motor gasoline arrived at Genoa, 9 December and several other tankers loaded with both gasoline and diesel oil are expected to arrive in the next week or two. Two tankers carrying crude oil from Arabia arrived at Bari during the past week. More than a third of the two million barrels of crude oil purchased by UNRRA has now been brought into the country.

In the case of power the Economic Division reported that the hydroelectric situation in Central and Southern Italy was improving slightly but that the water storage in the Sila reservoir group, Southern Italy remains at a very low level. The thermal plants at Naples and Rome are both working to capacity.

ARCHIVES DIVISION

With the work of the Allied Commission ex-

tance of the task may be estimated by the fact that the number of records to be checked, screened, catalogued, microfilmed and stored will run into many millions.

Allied Commission records fall into two general groups: (*a*) those of the Headquarters, (*b*) those of the Regions of AMG AC and various Liaison organizations. Headquarters files present a particular problem in that they must be processed in a manner to allow for their continued reference, while at the same time requirements for microfilming must be fulfilled.

At the present time although a large part of the Headquarters files have been received, classified and stored pending further processing preparatory to microfilming, the Division is concentrating on the final disposition of the Regional files (*b*). These files require special handling due to their nature as AMG Military documents in use during the early months of occupational activities.

It has been found that when screened (in accordance with policy directives issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff through AFHQ and the Allied Commission) the gross total of Regional documents has been reduced by twenty to thirty percent. This is brought about by the elimination of matter having no legal or historical value to the subject at hand.

To facilitate smooth and efficient handling of such a large mass of records, a production line system has been set up by the "Final Screening" Section of the Archives Division. This line is composed of from five to eight teams of three or four persons.

The number of teams is controlled by the nature of the documents being processed. In the course of passing through the hands of the team-members, the file is first closely scanned to eliminate duplicates, carrier notes, letters of transmittal, acknowledgements of receipt and other matter having no value to the continuity of the documents. A new file cover is prepared and all documents in the file are numbered consecutively from rear to front. The file is then found to conform to the uniformity of the series and boxed to facilitate microfilm processing.

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The Economic Division reported this week that as of 9 December 1946, 611,710 tons of wheat were available in Italy. The daily consumption rate has now been reduced to 11,631 tons due to the reduction of pasta rations from 2,000 grams to 1,000 grams monthly, effective 1 December. The amount on hand as of 9 December will meet requirements for approximately 55 days from that date providing transportation is available to move the stocks.

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ARCHIVES DIVISION

With the work of the Allied Commission continuing in operation, the handling and disposition of the huge mass of records assembled in the past should not be overlooked. This important work is being performed by the Archives Division of the Allied Commission and the size and importance of the Allied Commission records fall into two general groups: (a) those of the Headquarters, (b) those of the Regions of AMG AC and various Liaison organizations. Headquarters files present a particular problem in that they must be processed in a manner to allow for their continued reference, while at the same time requirements for microfilming must be fulfilled.

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At the end of the production line is the Final Checking and Cataloguing Section. Here a revised list of contents is prepared for each box and the box of files finally inspected, nailed down and labelled. These boxes are then forwarded to the Allied Forces Microfilm and Records unit where they are photographed and returned to the Archives Division for storage in its permanent library.

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Other sections of Archives are equally important. The "R" Section for receiving and recording all incoming documents; the "S" Section which accepts, furnishes and follows up all calls for files on loan and the Cardex Section which, as a cross-section of all files indexed under the *function* to which a file refers, will materially assist the historian.

ALCOM Archives requires a considerable staff. Its Officers are joint British and American and besides an equal number of military personnel, there is a group of trained Italian civilians carrying out the work in each section.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Cable services.

Resumption of communication service over the Rome-Barcelona submarine cable in November marks the first major step in the restoration of the Italian controlled submarine cable system. Repairs to this cable required several months as there is only one Italian cable repair ship available for repairs.

Submarine cable communication services to and from Italy before the war included service between Rome and Messina, Rome and Barcelona, Rome and Malaga, Rome and Horta, Azores, Rome, Lisbon and Belgium, Rome and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. All cable communications were relayed through Malaga. However transmissions over Italian controlled cable extended to the points listed.

Cables to North America were transferred to the lines of other companies at Horta, Azores. Horta likewise was the point of transfer to other cable communication systems.

Disruption of cable communications is one of the first acts of war. Conversely, restoration of cable systems constitutes one of the last points upon which agreement is reached. Occupying powers must use undestroyed communication facilities for control of occupational forces and existing submarine cable constitutes one good facility that may be used.

Disruption and restoration of Italian cable has followed the usual pattern. Cables were cut early in the war to stop communications between enemy countries. Practically all cables controlled by Gibraltar cable. The Malaga-Horta cable was severed and separate portions used in the Rome-Gibraltar and Gibraltar-Horta cables. The Malaga-Lisbon-Belgium cable was severed and used to form the Gibraltar-Porturnow (U. K.) cable. The Malaga-Rio de Janeiro cable was severed. The Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires cable was siezed and operated by the Brazilian Government. At the time of Italy's joining the Allies as a cobelligerant Italy's only cable ship capable of efficient service in Atlantic waters, was sunk. Terminal equipment was removed by the withdrawing enemy and never recovered. Other equipment was destroyed beyond repair.

From this low point of absolute zero in cable communications the Italian Government and the engineers and managers of Italcable have made herculean strides in restoring cable services. The Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires cable has been returned to its Italian owners, repaired and continued in operation. The Rome-Barcelona cable has been repaired and cable services resumed between Rome and Barcelona. Italcable is recovering the unused Rome-Naples portion of the Rome-Messina cable for use in the repair of other cable. Authority has been requested and obtained for the repair of the Barcelona-Malaga cable. This repair will be undertaken as soon as the one available cable ship is released from other work.

Meanwhile cable communication services are available through various channels. Cable and Wireless, operating over Italcable's cable between Rome and Horta, is prepared to furnish cable communication service to the Horta communications center. Italcable transmits telegrams by land line to Paris and by radiotelegraph to Lima for transfer to cable services.

In preparation for continued restoration of the cable system, Italcable is endeavoring to obtain a cable ship suitable for operation in Atlantic waters. It also has made official requests through appropriate channels for return of all of its facilities. As a last resort to be used only if necessary, preliminary discussion have been undertaken to obtain cable and agreements for financing and laying new cable wherever the old cable cannot be restored to Italian control and use.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

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Disruption and restoration of Italian cable has followed the usual pattern. Cables were cut early in the war to stop communications between enemy countries. Practically all cables controlled by Italy were severed in the Atlantic or in the Mediterranean near Malaga, before Italy became a co-belligerent. Later the Rome-Messina cable was cut near Naples and circuits established between Caserta and Messina. The Rome-Malaga cable was cut and respliced to become the Rome-to form the Gibraltar-Portcurnow (C. K.) cable. The Malaga-Rio de Janeiro cable was severed. The Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires cable was siezed and operated by the Brazilian Government. At the time of Italy's joining the Allies as a cobelligerent Italy's only cable ship capable of efficient service in Atlantic waters, was sunk. Terminal equipment was removed by the withdrawing enemy and never recovered. Other equipment was destroyed beyond repair.

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AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

On Wednesday 11 December 1946 a demonstration was staged by the Italian Air Force for the benefit of Senior Allied and Italian officers at the I. A. F. base at Lecce. The program consisted of an inspection of the base followed by a display

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of formation flying and simulated attacks by fighter bombers on the airfield.

The Air Officer Commanding RAF Italy, Air Vice Marshal L. Darvall, C. B., M. C., was accompanied by the Director of the Air Forces Sub-Commission Air Vice Marshal I. E. Brodie, O. B. E., the Deputy Director Lt. Col. F. E. Marek, the B. G. S. of the Military Mission to the Italian Army Brigadier M. W. Hope D. S. O. and the U. S. Air Attache Col. B. E. Glawe.

This was perhaps the first time since the cessation of hostilities that senior officers of the three Italian services were present at a flying demonstration given by the Italian Air Force.

The Chief of Staff of the I. A. F. Gen. Mario Aimone-Cat and the Commander of Unita Aerea Gen. G. Gaeta were present and among the hundred or so visiting Italian officers and cadets were the Comandant of the Military Academy, the General Commanding at Bari, Gen. Luzzi from the War Ministry and the Admiral Commanding at Brindisi.

The visitors arrived at 1030 and were introduced to the I. A. F. personnel and Italian Army Cadets who were paraded on the airfield. This was followed by a tour of the three Fighter Wings, the station workshops, the Pilot Training School, the S. R. A. M's and the airmen's recreation rooms.

At 1130, the visiters went to the control tower for the flying display. P 38 (Lightnings), Macchis and C. R. 42s were flown in the display.

The flying display was to have included formation flights by the Macchis and Lightnings, dive bombing attacks on the airfield by the Macchis, low level strafing by the Lightnings and an interception of twin engined aircraft by single engined fighters. Unfortunately the weather was bad and low clouds and heavy showers considerably curtailed the planned program; for example the display of aerobatics which had been planned for the Macchis could not be carried out and was replaced by a low level formation fly past, but 3 C. R. 42's of the Pilot School gave a shortened display of certain easier formation aerobatics.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

[illegible] past this Mission has been

conference with the Minister for War to discuss the proposals. The Minister for War agreed to examine the proposals in detail.

Ever since the 1922, '23 and '24 classes were demobilized there has been a serious shortage of NCO Tradesmen and Specialists in the Italian Army. This has become a serious problem and so long as the Long Service regular element of the Army remains so small in proportion to the 12 months conscript element it must remain a problem, financial reasons being the great bar to solution.

Hitherto, Territorial Commands have had one officer doubling the duties of Welfare Officer and Public Relations Officer. This has proved unsatisfactory since the two Directorates are separate in Rome, and the Officer at Territorial Command has been endeavoring to serve two superiors. It has been suggested to the Ministry of War that Territorial Commands require two officers for these duties.

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

Weekly strength returns from the Refugee Centers administered by this Division are not yet complete for the period ending 7 December 1946, but it is evident, from figures so far at hand, that the total number of Displaced Persons in the 14 Centers varies little from the cumulative total quoted in A. C. *Weekly Bulletin* of 9 December 1946.

After some eight months of negotiations, Germans held at Bolzano have been officially accepted by the Authorities in Germany. Details of the move have not yet been completed, but it is hoped to backload the Germans on trains bringing Italian repatriates from Germany.

During November, 1,100 Italians were returned to Tripolitania of which 600 were children and the rest dependents of employees of the British Military Administration of that territory. Repatriates from Eritrea and Somalia arrived at Naples late last month and the first person for person exchange between Tripolitania and Italy occurred during November 1946.

ODDS AND ENDS

Lt. Col. J. E. Regis, (A), (MMIA, Italian pri-

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Commission Air Vice Marshal I. E. Brodie, O. B. E., the Deputy Director Lt. Col. F. E. Marek, the B. G. S. of the Military Mission to the Italian Army Brigadier M. W. Hope D. S. O. and the U. S. Air Attache Col. E. E. Glawe.

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The Chief of Staff of the I. A. F. Gen. Mario Ajmone-Cat and the Commander of Unita Aeree Gen. G. Gaeta were present and among the hundred or so visiting Italian officers and cadets were the Comandant of the Military Academy, the General Commanding at Bari, Gen. Lazzi from the War Ministry and the Admiral Commanding at Brindisi.

The visitors arrived at 1030 and were introduced to the I. A. F. personnel and Italian Army Cadets who were paraded on the airfield. This was followed by a tour of the three Fighter Wings, the station workshops, the Pilot Training School, the S. R. A. M's and the airmen's recreation rooms.

At 1130, the visitors went to the control tower for the flying display. P 38 (Lightnings), Macchis and C. R. 42s were flown in the display.

The flying display was to have included formation flights by the Macchis and Lightnings, dive bombing attacks on the airfield by the Macchis, low level strafing by the Lightnings and an intereception of twin engined aircraft by single engined fighters. Unfortunately the weather was bad and low clouds and heavy showers considerably curtailed the planned program: for example the display of aerobatics which had been planned for the Macchis could not be carried out and was replaced by a low level formation fly past, but 3 C. R. 42's of the Pilot School gave a shortened display of certain easier formation aerobatics.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

For some time past this Mission has been discussing with the Italian Military Authorities the matter of the reorganization of the Ministry of War. Certain proposals were drawn up and submitted to Branch and Service chiefs in the Ministry of War. On Friday 6 December Maj. Gen. E. H. Goulburn, D. S. O., MMIA attended a

NCO Tradesmen and Specialists in the Italian Army. This has become a serious problem and so long as the Long Service regular element of the Army remains so small in proportion to the 12 months conscript element it must remain a problem, financial reasons being the great bar to solution.

Hitherto, Territorial Commands have had one officer doubling the duties of Welfare Officer and Public Relations Officer. This has proved unsatisfactory since the two Directorates are separate in Rome, and the Officer at Territorial Command has been endeavoring to serve two superiors. It has been suggested to the Ministry of War that Territorial Commands require two officers for these duties.

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

Weekly strength returns from the Refugee Centers administered by this Division are not yet complete for the period ending 7 December 1946, but it is evident, from figures so far at hand, that the total number of Displaced Persons in the 14 Centers varies little from the cumulative total quoted in A. C. *Weekly Bulletin* of 9 December 1946.

After some eight months of negotiations, Germans held at Bolzano have been officially accepted by the Authorities in Germany. Details of the move have not yet been completed, but it is hoped to backload the Germans on trains bringing Italian repatriates from Germany.

During November, 1,100 Italians were returned to Tripolitania of which 600 were children and the rest dependents of employees of the British Military Administration of that territory. Repatriates from Eritrea and Somalia arrived at Naples late last month and the first person for person exchange between Tripolitania and Italy occurred during November 1946.

ODDS AND ENDS

Lt. Col. J. E. Regis, (A), (MMIA, Italian prisoners-of-war Division) has been transferred to Headquarters, P. B. S.

Lt. Col. L. Nepreel, (A), (Displaced Persons Division) has been reassigned to the United States.

Maj. D. M. Chapman, (A), (Archives Division) has left for the United States for reassignment.

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December 9, 1946 Vol. III, No. 34

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

Completion of the Italian peace treaty was foreseen in the near future as the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in New York City finished their work on the Trieste Statute and proceeded to iron out some of the other points of differences. As to the direct negotiations between representatives of Yugoslavia and Italia, newspaper concensus was that the agreement of the Four practically brought to an end any possibility of significant results and that negotiation in the future would be probably confined to secondary matters including commercial agreements and protection of minorities.

The one detail in the Trieste Statute that caused most concern in the Italian press was that providing for the inclusion of 5,000 Yugoslav troops in the military force which—together with equal numbers of American and British Troops—will occupy the Free Territory of Trieste until the Governor shall announce that their presence is no longer necessary. Under the terms published, the Governor must make such announcement 90 days after taking office, but in the event he deems their presence is necessary, the troops may be retained until he decides otherwise.

According to *Messaggero* the Italian Government made inquiries of the Council of Foreign Ministers as to the details of this provision. It was reported by ANSA that the Yugoslav troops would remain in the section of Venezia Giulia which they presently occupy and would not be permitted to enter the city of Trieste. The Italian press bitterly complaining of the provision for Yugoslav troops took exception not so much to the number of troops stated as to the fact of their [illegible] the security force. In general the troops would exert serious political pressure in the elections and in all political activity of the New Territory.

In the matter of the boundaries between Yugoslavia and Italy and between those countries and the Free Territory the only development of any interest during the past week was a Yugoslav proposal to the Big Four reported by Reuters. The press service stated that a Yugoslav note to the Council of Foreign Ministers proposed a new line which would leave Monfalcone to Italy. More significant however was the apparent lack of mention of Gorizia in the new Yugoslav proposal. Cession of Gorizia to Yugoslavia had been included in the proposal made by Marshal Tito to Palmiro Togliatti. In spite of the proposal it was deemed milikely in most press circles that the Four would deviate from the French line already adopted.

Reparations.

Reparations appeared once more on the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers this week. Whereas the Paris Conference had voted 100,000,000 dollars each to Yugoslavia and Greece and 25,000,000 to Ethiopia there seemed every likelihood that these figures would be changed. Toward the end of the week the United Press reported that a French proposal was under consideration which would give 125,000,000 dollars to Yugoslavia and 105,000,000 dollars to Greece. The amount provided for Ethiopia was apparently left unchanged. It is reported that Molotov demanded that 10,000,000 dollars should be paid by Italy to Albania. Bevin and Byrnes however, are stated to have pointed out that a proposal to have Italy pay 5,000,000 dollars to Albania had already been rejected by the Paris Peace Conference.

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Other matters reported as determined by the Council of Foreign Ministers included permission for Italy to own motor torpedo-boats and acknowledgment of the direct agreement reached by Italy and Austria as to Alto Adige.

In the realm of Party Politics the Christian Democrats stole the spotlight and most of the

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headlines this week with a split that rivalled that threatening in the Socialist Party. On 1 December the right wing trend of the party led by Stefano Jacini organized and held a meeting to draw up a program. This program would call for the Christian Democrat Party to leave not only the coalition Government but also the General Confederation of Italian Labor. The same day Minister of Education Guido Gonella in a speech delivered at Martina Franca called upon his party to cease any further collaboration with the Communists either in the Government or in the Labor Movement. The day before the formal organization of the right wing trend of the party, Jacini in an interview printed in *Giornale d'Italia* had stated that the trend was in full agreement with the program of the party with the exception of the two points noted. He was quoted as saying that the only thing to be welcomed would be "an agreement between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists disengaged from the Communists or the Liberals disengaged from the Qualunquist".

Faced with the threatened split within the ranks of the Party, the Directorate of the Christian Democrat Party met on 1 December and decided to call into session the National Council of the Party on 9 December. The Directorate passed an order of the day decrying the expression of party feelings through channels other than the party's own.

In the meantime the Socialist Party had convened its party Congress for 9 January 1947 and stated that the agenda would include (1) the line of policy of the party; (2) the party's statute and (3) election of the directive organisms.

Rome's Mayor

The stalemate represented by the tripartite government was nowhere more emphasized than at the first meeting of the Rome city governing council on 1 December. The council had met to elect a Mayor of the capital, but the following day the city was still mayorless as neither party nor coalition could swing the necessary majority. The Christian Democrats abstained from the voting, turning in blank ballots.

The general political situation, considered hopeless in party circles gave rise during the week to an increasing agreement that clarification that if the parties became resigned to the elections as the only solution to the complex situation, there should follow a political truce until they could be held.

Not much developed politically during the week on either the repatriation of prisoners of war from Yugoslavia or the police report on the Emilia crime wave. In the case of the former, a group of 2,879 arrived in Ancona on 29 November. *Italia Nuova* headlined that the group had been handed over to Hon. Moscatelli and thundered that this was an insult to the Italian Government.

In the case of the Emilia crime wave nothing factual developed. Consideration of the police report that allegedly charged the Communists with responsibility for most of the crimes was postponed to a later session of the Council of Ministers on demand of Minister Scoccimarro.

ECONOMIC FRONT

Total figures relating to the availability and consumption of wheat in Italy for the month of November were reported this week by the Economic Division. During the month 1,054,838 tons of wheat and wheat substitutes were available. This figure includes 62,222 tons amassed to include 26 November. Consumption during the month amounted to a total of 387,500 tons leaving a balance of 667,338 tons as of 1 December. This is sufficient for approximately 51 days, but the figure will be increased to 56 days by the arrival of 30,000 tons which are now in transit. The estimate as to the number of days is dependent upon the availability of internal transport to move the stocks.

Consumption figures are based on 12,500 tons per day which is now determined by UNRRA as the average daily rate of consumption. This is a net rate after making allowances for various factors such as a 3 percent loss factor, UNRRA Welfare, Italian Armed Forces, 2 percent for bogus ration cards and the amount of rice distributed in certain provinces in lieu of wheat.

A decree concerning regulation for public restaurants, including surrendering of ration card coupons for all bread and pasta served and limiting the number of courses has been issued by the Italian Government as published in the G...

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The general political situation, considered hopeless in party circles gave rise during the week to an increasing agreement that clarification could only be brought about by advancing the next political elections to May or June 1947. The suggested solution was apparently first advanced by Don Sturzo and as the week progressed more of the party organs and independent papers were falling into line. Many of the papers felt

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A decree concerning regulation for public restaurants, including surrendering of ration card coupons for all bread and pasta served and limiting the number of courses has been issued by the Italian Government as published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* No. 272 of 29 November 1946.

Fuel

As of 1 December stocks of coal on hand amounted to 115,000 tons. The was expected to be augmented by December shipments of

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250,000 tons. Of this amount 112,000 tons were reported in transit from the United States and it was estimated that 138,000 tons would arrive from other sources during the month. Due to the coal miners' strike in the United States the consumption of coal for December will be limited to 100,000 tons leaving an estimated balance on 31 December of 265,000 tons. (At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 5 December it was determined to reduce railway traffic 20 to 30 percent).

Civilian P. O. L. stocks based on current reduced rate of consumption was reported as follows:

Motor Gasoline	10 days	(50 percent cut in consumption).
Diesel Oil . .	20 days	(40 percent cut in consumption).
Kerosene . . .	25 days	(normal consumption).
Fuel Oil . . .	60 days	(normal consumption).

A tanker carrying 80,000 barrels of motor gasoline and 50,000 barrels of diesel oil arrived at Naples on 3 December. It has also been announced that seven tankers will sail during December carrying 343,000 barrels of diesel oil and 160,000 barrels of motor gasoline. The bulk of this is due to arrive during the first half of December. It is anticipated that upon receipt of these quantities, restrictions on consumption which were imposed early in November will be lifted.

Five tankers of crude oil have been received three at Bari and two at Naples. The 368,000 barrels brought by these tankers represents slightly more than one-fourth of the crude oil to be imported by UNRRA.

Power.

The power situation in Central and Southern Italy was reviewed by the Central Commission for the Rationing and Control of Electric Power (Ministry of Public Works) during the monthly meeting held on 30 November. The general situation is slightly improved and in spite of the increased consumption, the estimated shortage

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Rapid recovery of international radio communications between Italy and other countries has been brought about by the energetic efforts of the Italian managers and engineers of the Italian controlled Italcable Servizi Cablegrafici Radiotelegrafici and Radiotelefonici, until now the international radio communication system radiating from Italy is approaching the pre-war peak and on some circuits has made available services that were not offered before the war.

International radio communications between Italy and the rest of the world became non-existent during the transition period of German withdrawal and Allied occupation of the various areas of the country. Press Wireless and RCA Communications were called into Italy to establish radio communications essential to the effective control of the armies.

Following the return of facilities to Italcable, its managers and engineers have exhibited zeal and enthusiasm in returning radio communication to normal. Damage to equipment caused by acts of war and deliberate destruction by the withdrawing enemy resulted in very little of the equipment being usable. Vital parts of transmitters were removed and the main power plant in Italcables' Rome transmitter station was destroyed. With this beginning, Italcable has rebuilt transmitters, brought and improvised aiders while negotiating for authorization to use frequencies allotted before the war.

Radiotelegraph circuits existing before the war that have been reactivated include those between Rome and Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Lima, New York, London, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Prague, Warsaw, Budapest, Moscow, Istanbul, Kabul, Beyrukt, and Cairo.

Radiotelegraph circuits not yet reactivated include those between Rome and Halifax, Nova Scotia, Amsterdam, Oslo, Berlin, Vienna, Bucarest, Lisbon, Shanghai, and Tokio. Many factors have prevented operation of these circuits. Primary obstacles have been lack of equipment at both termini, and reluctance of military occupation authorities to permit resumption of operation. Another factor has been the inadequacy of frequencies suitable for this type of communication.

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Radiotelephone service has been resumed between Rome and Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and New York. Volume of this traffic exceeds prewar traffic. Almost all available circuit time

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is taken up by business men, diplomats, and soldiers. The Rome–New York radiotelephone circuit is also limited by the fact that the equipment available at the New York terminus is used for part time operation with Cairo. The radiotelephone circuit with Tokio will be reopened when permission is granted for operation of the Tokio terminus.

Service has been expanded by the introduction of Radiophoto service between Rome and New York and London. This service has been of considerable aid to the news agencies in sending the Italian news in pictures to the rest of the world.

Active plans call for the installation of new equipment that will permit operation of multichannel services between Rome and New York. A radioteletype service with Moscow will be introduced as soon as approved by Allied authorities. Photo service to South America will be inaugurated when the proper equipment has been installed in South America.

Over Italcable facilities communications may be sent to any point in the world. Its affiliates in the United States relay communications to the far East, Central and North America. From Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro communications can be routed to the adjoining countries of South America. Through its London affiliates communications can be relayed to communication centers of Africa and the British Empire.

The facilities of Italcable are of great importance at this time when submarine cable cut during the war has not been restored to service and land line facilities of Europe are used primarily for military traffic. The services offered are used as rapidly as available by governmental and commercial representatives in restoring order and commerce, thus providing an incentive for the procurement of better equipment and improvement of services.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

The past week brought to light the good work carried out by the Italian Air Sea Rescue Service in connection with the rescue of the passengers and crew of the Dakota aircraft which

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

The new Italian Army, with its increased mechanical and electrical commitments, has for some time been faced with the problem of how to provide sufficient technical personnel for the maintenance and operation of its modern equipment. With the bulk of its personnel engaged for 12 months only, and its proportionately small cadre of long-service personnel, it is impossible to train sufficient skilled technicians, and the employment of auxiliary civilian personnel or contractors does not solve the problem so far as it affects mobile units and formations.

The Ministry of War is fully alive to this problem, but all solutions to it seem to be unacceptable for financial reasons.

It is hoped, however, that efforts now being made to overcome this great obstacle to the efficiency of the Italian Army may prove successful.

The Italian Press is evincing more and more interest in the Italian Army, as reported in the AC Bulletin of 26 October 1946, and an increasing number of constructive criticisms have appeared, in contrast to the ill-informed articles which continue to be printed in some of the newspapers.

With the approaching completion of the duties of the Italian P. O. W. section, all functions affecting P. O. W. who have been in the hands of the U. S. authorities have been separated and transferred to the H. Q. of the Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section at Leghorn.

The Italian authorities have been asked to inform the public that all future inquiries regarding P. O. W. who have been, or still are, in American hands, should be sent to the above address.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Fourteen centers housing displaced persons of some thirty different nationalities are at present under the control of the Displaced Persons Division, Allied Commission. As of 30 November 1946 the total number of displaced persons in the camps was 10,828, of which Yugoslavs constituted the largest group.

During the past ten months a total of four

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The past week brought to light the good work carried out by the Italian Air Sea Rescue Service in connection with the re-scue of the passengers and crew of the Dakota aircraft which crashed on a glacier in the Swiss Alps. Supplies were dropped and rescue parties were guided on their way to the aircraft. The crews of the rescue aircraft had to overcome numerous difficulties including bad flying weather.

Changes in the Military Courier service reported last week are now in force and the service is functioning satisfactorily.

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During the past few months a total of four camps have been handed back to the Italian authorities. Of these one was located at Bolzano and another at Aversa near Naples. The other two camps somewhat smaller were located at Palombina-Fabomara and Servigliano respectively.

No. 5 D. P. Center located at Barletta-Trani has recently been divided into two separate camps. The one at Barletta (boy sing Poles) is now de-

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signated No. 3 D. P. Center while the other at Trani is D. P. Center No. 4.

The past few months have been quiet from the repatriation point of view except for one or two moves involving transfer of Italian children and Italian dependents to Eritrea, Tripolitania and Somalia. These movements were an Italian Government responsibility. During the past few months dependents of members of Polcorps were moved to the United Kingdom and Chinese who had long been held up due to lack of transport were repatriated to their homeland.

ODDS AND ENDS

Capt. J. Stopford, (R), (Industry and Utilities) has returned to the Allied Commission from leave to the United Kingdom.

The following American officers were assigned on 30 November 1946 to the indicated Sub-Commissions and Division: Maj. Alexander C. Kharitonoff, (Displaced Persons Division); Capt. Donald C. Morris, (Displaced Persons Division); 1st Lt. Sidney P. Dane, (Displaced Persons Division); Maj. George G. Maxfield, (Archives Division); Capt. Lewis W. Gingery, (Land Forces Sub-Commission); Capt. Raymond C. Graves, (Land Forces Sub-Commission); 1st Lt. Thomas E. Kelley, (Economic Division); and 1st Lt. Frederic W. Irwin, (Air Forces Sub-Commission).

Five American officers have been added to the roster of the 7106th Regiment and are waiting for assignment. They are: Capt. Willis B. Mc Carthy, Capt. Dudak Langerak, Capt. Roy C. McCracken, Capt. Jack Wallace, and 2nd Lt. Billy L. Rowland.

* * *

Capt. Paul G. Weden has been awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon for his achievements in the Archives Division. Presentation was made by Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross, Commanding Officer, 7106 Regiment, on 4 December 1946.

* * *

The enlisted men of Headquarters Company, 7106 Regiment, will officially re-open their Day Room on Saturday, 7 December 1946. The room has recently been completely redecorated with a new coat of paint, new furniture, wall and floor lamps, and a fireplace.

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December 2, 1946 Vol. III, No. 33

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

Italy's editors statesmen and people looked with anxious eyes toward New York this week awaiting news of progress from the parallel discussions affecting Italy's future that continued to be carried on in the Council of Foreign Ministers and between the representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia.

From the Council of Foreign Ministers the news, more or less authoritative came out in dribbles. There was no evidence of swift completion of agreement in the matter of Trieste but such details of the discussion as the press was able to report indicated that progress was being made. On 22 November *Messaggero* reported that differences within the Council had been reduced to two (*a*) the date of withdrawal of troops from the Free Territory following signature of the treaty and (*b*) the question of customs union between the Territory and Yugoslavia. To these ANSA added the question of control of railways linking the territory with Yugoslavia.

In the matter of withdrawal of the troops Molotov had been reported the previous week as declaring that general agreement was possible in the near future if Byrnes and Bevin would consent to fixing the date of withdrawal of troops four months after the signature of the treaty. According to ANSA, Molotov at the session of 22 November reiterated his stand indicating that the continued presence of troops might exert undue influence on the elections. ANSA reported that on 23 November Secretary Byrnes proposal that all foreign troops be withdrawn simultaneously 45 days from the date on which the Governor should notify the Security Council of the United Nations that police forces of the Territory were able to maintain order and security

yield on the question of the customs union but not on control of the railways. The Russian Foreign Minister's emphasis on the point seems borne out by ANSA's dispatch published on 21 November which declared that Molotov had proposed that if his views concerning control of the railways were accepted, he would consent to inclusion of the Italo-Austrian agreement (on the Alto Adige) in the peace treaty. *Popolo* carried this report under the heading "The Four in New York – Strange deals but no results".

Reports.

But there were some results. On 28 November, *Tempo* carried a *France Press* dispatch to the effect that the following agreements had been reached: (1) Allied troops will be withdrawn four months after the Governor has been appointed; (2) The Governor will be appointed by the United Nations Security Council after consultation with the Italian and Yugoslav Governments; (3) The Governor will select the members of the provisional Government after consulting Italy and Yugoslavia; (4) Elections will be held not later than four months after the Governor's appointment; (5) The Governor will take office after the treaty has been ratified. Until such time, the Military Government will continue to administer the Territory, the paper said. On the following day, however, *Messaggero* heralded that, with the exception of the free port question, the agreement on the Trieste Statute was an accomplished fact, as Molotov had agreed to the formula calling for the Governor to announce within 90 days from his appointment if the troops could be withdrawn or if it was advisable to retain them further. *Messaggero* also stated that United States, England and Yugoslavia would be allowed to keep 5,000 men each in Trieste after

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As to the other two points of disagreement, the customs union and control of the railways, exact details as to the differences in viewpoints were not released. Reuters, however, announced on 23 November that Molotov was inclined to yield on the question of the customs union but not on control of the railways. The Russian Foreign Minister's emphasis on the point seems borne out by ANSA's dispatch published on 24 November which declared that Molotov had proposed that if his views concerning control of the railways were accepted, he would consent to inclusion of the Italo-Austrian agreement (on the Alto Adige) in the peace treaty. *Popolo* carried this report under the heading "The Four in New York – Strange deals but no results".

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If the authoritative news emanating from the Council of Foreign Ministers was meager, that coming from the Italo-Yugoslav discussions was even more so. But at that, Italy kept a closer eye on signs of progress in the direct negotiations. The general sentiment seemed to be "Here, we are doing something ourselves". The feeling was not altogether unanimous however. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 21 November after a discussion of the direct negotiations during which Nenni asked for authority to discuss all matters rather than the Venezia Giulia question alone, Minister Gonella according to *Popolo* indicated some doubt as to the efficacy or even the desirability of direct negotiations, intimating that the Four now considered the Paris decisions as final and expressing concern lest such negotiations foment antagonism among the Four.

Press Comment.

The feeling was shared by *Risorgimento* which declared that there was little likelihood that Marshal Tito who formerly wanted all of Venezia Giulia would be inclined to improve Italy's territorial position with respect to that fixed by the Four. Editorial feeling however, hit a new high when on 24 November *Tempo*, *Messaggero*, and *Risorgimento Liberale*, announced with large headlines that Yugoslavia continued to insist on the proposal to exchange Trieste for Gorizia and in addition demanded the cession of Montalcone. *Unità*, *Avanti* and *Momento* seemed to soft-pedal the report with the attitude that the meetings between Sforza and Quaroni were secret and it would be best to wait for an announcement from the Italian Government. Nenni was to make a report of the conversations at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 28 November. And there, for the time being the matter rested.

The furor started by Palmiro Togliatti's charge in Leghorn that Prime Minister De Gasperi had delayed the repatriation of Prisoners of war from Yugoslavia gained new momentum this week. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 21 November, Nenni in response to a question by Minister Gonella absolved the Prime Minister of all blame for the delay. Scoccimarro is reported by *Popolo* to have stated to De Gasperi in which the Secretary General of the Communist Party reiterated his charges stating that in order for the repatriation delegation to start for Yugoslavia two men had to be appointed representing the Prime Minister. This, the Communist leader declared, was never done. Togliatti further charged that the Christian Democrats had carried on a strong campaign prior to the elections of 2 June to the effect that Yugoslavia did not want repatriation whereas, he said, the latter country had consented and was merely waiting for the delegation to be formed.

The repatriation question struck close to home in the minds of all Italians and the papers gave it plenty of space. *Tempo* on 23 November reported that the Government would issue a "White Book" on the issue. This however was denied by ANSA the following day. Some possibility of the Constituent Assembly's being called to judge the question was rumored but *Messaggero* declared that De Gasperi had said he would never consent to appear as a defendant before the Assembly. Be that as it may, the Ministry of Post War Relief announced on 28 November that 7,500 Italian prisoners of War were expected to arrive from Yugoslavia that day. Actually 3,100 did arrive and *Unità* reported that an additional 3,000 would arrive 29 November.

Emilia Crime Wave.

Another politically explosive question came to a head during the week with the publication by *Giornale d'Italia* on 22 November of the alleged text of the police report on the Emilia crime waves. The report, according to the paper broke down the number of criminals identified and denounced, according to their party affiliation. Out of 201 criminals thus identified, the paper declared the report stated that 137 belong to the Communist Party (including 77 former partisans), 12 to the Socialist Party, 1 to the Common Qualunque, and 2 to the Christian Democrat Party, while one was a former neo-fascist and 48 had no party affiliation. The report itself did not cause half the excitement as the fact of its publication by *Giornale d'Italia*. *Avanti*, stating that the report was not in possession of any Minister, demanded to know who supplied the other paper with it. *Unità* put the same question. Most of the other papers while

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But the matter was not closed. On 22 November *Unità* published statements by Togliatti the Prime Minister. This, the Communist leader declared, was never done. Togliatti further charged that the Christian Democrats had carried on a strong campaign prior to the elections of 2 June to the effect that Yugoslavia did not want repatriation whereas, he said, the latter country had consented and was merely waiting for the delegations to be formed.

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It was reported by *Messaggero* that the report would be taken up at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 28 November. The same paper declared that Minister Scoccimarro on behalf of the Communist Party would demand that the Council institute a further investigation carried out by a group appointed by the Constituent Assembly in order to guarantee absolute impartiality. The question was not likely to die because of the political implications contained in the report.

The Socialists.

In the realm of ordinary or garden variety politics the most significant feature this week was the threatened split within the Socialist Party. This was highlighted by an outbreak of polemics between Giuseppe Saragat and Pietro Nenni as to the future of the party particularly in relation to implementation of the pact of unity with the Communists. Saragat had expressed dissatisfaction with the threat to autonomy which he said recent Nenni actions under the pact represented. The significance of the split was emphasized by the decision to advance the meeting of the Congress of the Party to 9 January. Also, the extent of the rift was indicated by the rumor which would not be downed that the moderate trend of the Socialist Party headed by Saragat might soon form an independent party.

In the meantime the Communists continued to woo the Roman section of the Christian Democrat Party but without success. It was announced on 23 November that the Christian Democrat Secretary of the Roman Committee had sent a letter to the representative of the People's Block which had run first in the administrative elections of 10 November in which letter the offer for collaboration in the local administration was turned down. According to *Unità* of 26 November the offer was re-submitted.

On 22 November Attilio Piccioni Secretary General of the Christian Democrat Party delivered a speech at Milan which was interpreted in various political circles as an overture to the parties of the right. He declared to *Giornale d'Italia* on 25 November however that his speech had intended to reaffirm the center function of Christian Democracy. All parties however awaited "clarification" of the political solution.

726,204 tons as of 24 November. At the present consumption rate, these stocks were expected to cover requirements for 62 days. The figure of course is dependant upon the ability to move the stocks. It was reported that 25,615 tons had been signalled to arrive up to 1 December. This amount will add slightly more than two days supply to the stocks on hand.

There was still no definite assurance that the 50,000 tons of wheat allegedly being arranged for shipment from the United States, or the 80,000 tons allegedly purchased in Turkey would arrive in Italy.

Loans of wheat and flour have been made to Venezia Giulia from Udine so that these two areas are now supplied for bread and pasta up to 3 January 1947. A shipment of 8,330 tons of wheat is expected to arrive at Venice about 10 December. This increase in wheat stocks will enable the two areas to be supplied until about 25 January 1947. In the same two areas the recent arrival of 660 tons of sugar stocks will enable requirements to be met until the middle of January 1947.

Fuel.

Present estimate for December arrival of coal in Italy is 296,000 tons including 68,000 tons already shipped from the United States. The coal strike in the United States has resulted in an embargo being placed on coal exports. UNRRA, however, has announced that five ships loading in the United States at the time the embargo was imposed will sail. If this is accomplished, it will add 44,000 tons, making a total of 250,000 expected to arrive in December. UNRRA has announced that following the maritime strike it had hoped to complete the Italy coal program sometime in February. But now the organization states, the best that can be said is that coal will continue to arrive for two or three months after the end of the coal strike in the United States.

In Venezia Giulia and Udine the coal situation is serious. Of 123,000 tons approved for the second half of 1946 there was a shortage of 39,612 tons. This has been alleviated somewhat by the arrival in Trieste of approximately 30,000 tons. This shipment was originally slated for the 88th Division but inasmuch as the division has already met its winter needs the coal was diverted to AMG. This amount represents 45 % of the De-

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ECONOMIC FRONT

During the period from 1 November to 21 November, 261,688 tons of wheat were consumed, it was reported this week by the Economic Division. This has resulted in a balance on hand of stocks. It was reported that 25,615 tons had been signalled to arrive up to 1 December. This amount will add slightly more than two days supply to the stocks on hand.

There was still no definite assurance that the 50,000 tons of wheat allegedly being arranged for shipment from the United States, or the 80,000 tons allegedly purchased in Turkey would arrive in Italy.

Loans of wheat and flour have been made to Venezia Giulia from Udine so that these two areas are now supplied for bread and pasta up to 4 January 1947. A shipment of 8,350 tons of wheat is expected to arrive at Venice about 10 December. This increase in wheat stocks will enable the two areas to be supplied until about 25 January 1947. In the same two areas the recent arrival of 660 tons of sugar stocks will enable requirements to be met until the middle of January 1947.

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During the past week the diesel oil situation in Italy improved owing to the arrival of a tanker on Saturday 23 November. The next tanker carrying gasoline is due to arrive about 5 December. This should relieve the tight gasoline

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situation somewhat. A fifth crude oil tanker has arrived from Arabia. Both the Bari and Naples refineries are now operating.

Power.

No change in the Northern Italy power situation has been reported. In Central and Southern Italy there has been some improvement as the Sila reservoirs have started to refill.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

The Italian Military Courier Service has now been extended to include Udine. Unfortunately at the moment there are some accomodation problems at Udine so the daily aircraft, landing at Campoformido returns to Treviso for the over night stop. However, on 3 December, Venice Lido airport will be closed to Courier aircraft and accomodation will be made available in Udine so, from that date onward the daily north eastern schedule will be Rome, Bologna, Treviso, Udine and return.

The Southern routes have also been slightly altered. Pomigliano airfield has been closed and from 2 December all military courier aircraft landing in the Naples area will use Capodichino.

After two years good service the Autogruppo in Naples has closed down. All R.A.F. vehicles on loan to the I.A.F. in the Naples area have been withdrawn to Rome where, with the exception of three for use in the Italian Air Force Driving School, they will be serviced and stored.

Lt. Patt Favano Air Corps, Air HQ visited Bari and Leece areas from 21 to 25 November. While there he inspected Fighter Training in the I.A.F. and made arrangements for an Air Display to be held during the first week of December.

F.Lt. J. Lord arrived at the Sub-Commission from A.H.Q. Italy and proceeded to Milan to take over the duties of Intelligence officer and Officer Commanding Milan Detachment.

To replace F.Lt. Read Air HQ shortly due for repatriation, to U.K., Flying Officer E. Boult arrived at Rome Headquarters on 26 November from Bari.

on guard and other duties. In order to familiarize Italian officers with British methods, CMF has invited parties of Italian officers to attend British exercises whenever they wish to do so.

The Ministry of War is paying increased attention to the soldier's welfare. The difficulty here is lack of funds, and in some districts, a certain disinterestedness on the part of the local civilians from whom voluntary assistance in the matter might be expected.

In common with the rest of Italy, it seems that amenities can only be enjoyed in the Army by those who have the means of obtaining goods from the uncontrolled markets; this is one of the greatest difficulties which the Italian Army is faced with in all questions of supply, whether in the case of welfare commodities as above, or whether in the case of the military equipment which it requires.

It is now known that the last ship repatriating Italian P. W. from India will leave Bombay between 6 and 8 December 1946; this completes the mass repatriation program from India and leaves only 30 Italian P. W. (sick) who will be repatriated as soon as there is space in a hospital ship.

Repatriation is processing according to plan from the other parts of the British Empire, nearly 3,000 having been returned during last week. It is estimated that some 10,000 I. P. W. remain in the Balkans.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
POSTAL SECTION

Italy has a five year plan for the reconstruction of war damaged premises of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs and for the improvement of equipment throughout the approximately 11,500 Post offices in the country. This enormous scheme first estimated for, in 1941 now has to be reckoned in 1946 values and all references made to rehabilitation programs have necessarily to be amended to arrive at a reasonable state of accuracy.

All mail posted by prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel in Italy, for the North Western European countries has up to the present been transferred to the Civil post office at

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LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMLA)

Training of Field Units of the Italian Army has been taking place in most districts, although its realism has suffered as a result of the depleted strength of units and the number of men employed

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All mail posted by prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel in Italy, for the North Western European countries has up to the present been transferred to the Civil post office at Naples by the British Army Post office authorities.

This proves to be no longer convenient and arrangements have now been made with the Italian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs for the transfer to be made at an office on the Adriatic coast instead of at Naples.

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All letters from military personnel posted to civilian addresses in France and Switzerland have up to the present been transferred to the civilian post office authorities at Milan for onward transmission.

Milan once so busy from a military point of view has now become so bereft of khaki that it is not economical to maintain Army Post Offices in that city. The sorting arrangements of the Italian post office necessitate concentration of items for dispatches to foreign countries and the final plan agreed on between the military and civilian authorities and arranged by the Postal Section is for correspondence for these countries to be handed over at the Rome Central Station Post Office.

A commercial undertaking is desirous of conveying air mail from Venezia Giulia to other parts of Italy. Obviously, reciprocal services are desired to make the service an economical undertaking.

The only channel of approach between the Italian Ministry and the territory still controlled by Allied Military Government is through the Postal Section and the matter cannot be dealt with immediately as Internal Air Mail services throughout the whole of Italy are still only at the stage of negotiation between the Ministry and the interested companies.

ODDS AND ENDS

Lt. Col. Carlos G. Webster, Jr., (A). (Economic Division) left the Allied Commission on 27 November to return to the United States for redeployment.

Eight American officers have been assigned to 7106th Regiment and are being assigned to various Sub-Commissions, Divisions, and Branches of the Allied Commission. They are: Major George G. Maxfield, Major Alexander G. Kharitonoff, Captain Donald C. Morris, Captain Raymond C. Graves, Captain Lewis W. Gingery, First Lieutenant Thomas E. Kelley, First Lieutenant Sidney P. Dane, and First Lieutenant Frederic W. Irwin.

Captain George F. Mentz, U. S. N. formerly Chief Staff Officer of the Navy Sub-Commission was retired on 2 November and has left the Allied Commission.

Lieutenant Commander E. C. Davies, R.N.V.R., Personnel Officer of the Navy Sub-Commission has returned to the United Kingdom for discharge. He has been relieved by Lieutenant Commander P. T. Simpson-Jones, R. N. V. R.

The following promotions of enlisted men were announced in Headquarters Company, 7106th Regiment during the past week: to Staff Sergeant — Stephen Farrelly; to Sergeant — Robert H. Scoggins, Hubert N. Fivcash, and Marshall R. Fisher.

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November 25, 1946 Vol. III, No. 32

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

Great Britain, France and Russia, in that order, replied officially this week to the Italian note relating to the institution of direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia. The note had been handed to the Four Foreign Ministers following the unofficial proposal made by Marshal Tito through Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party that Trieste remain with certain conditions under Italian sovereignty in exchange for Gorizia's being ceded to Yugoslavia.

All three notes were substantially in agreement with the American reply conveyed to Italian Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni on 12 November by the American Charge d'Affaires in Rome, D. McK. Key. London's reply dated 14 November declared the British Government to be disposed to examine with sympathy any agreement reached by the two countries but in answer to the question put by the Italian Government, the note went on to state that Great Britain was not in a position to state whether the unofficial proposal by Tito offered the possibility for any such agreement. Initiation of direct negotiations, the British note said, was a matter for the Italian Government to decide but any agreement would be closely examined by the Council of Ministers on the basis of the resolution taken by the Four as to the Paris Conference recommendations.

As regards the question of a guarantee by the United Nations, (which had been raised by Italy as a condition for initiating direct negotiations) the note went no further than to indicate that any agreement resulting therefrom which might commend itself to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The Russian reply, according to the United Press, was sent by Mr. Molotov to the Italian Ambassador to Russia, Pietro Quaroni, now in the United States. According to the same press service the note declared that negotiations between the two countries concerned should be considered a strengthening of European peace if such negotiations led to a solution of the pending problems and if such solution were approved by the Four. Russia's note further made the point that such approved solution would be incorporated in the peace treaty.

It may be noted that in none of the four notes as reported in the press was there contained any direct reference to Italy's condition for starting direct negotiations, to the effect that in the event of no agreement being reached, what had been resolved by the Paris Conference should remain definitely as granted. Nor was there any reference to Italy's request contained in her note that "Tito's acknowledgment of the indisputable Italianity of Trieste be taken into consideration".

Nenni's report

Crystallization of the Italian viewpoint was evident in the report made by Nenni to the Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission on the night of 14 November. The Foreign Minister, evidently considering the trend of the deliberations in New York City, declared once again, according to *Tempo*, that Italy could not accept territorial "mutilation", and that the country affirmed that it was impossible to consider the conclusions reached at Paris and New York as the foundation of world peace. The news of the Big Four approval of the French Line as the Italo-Yugoslav boundary had just been published and De Gasperi

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The French note handed to Nenni on 18 November declared that direct negotiations could not but contribute to the establishment of international peace and cooperation, but pointed out that the French viewpoint was still in conformity with the decisions of the Council of Ministers and indorsed by the Paris Conference.

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The same paper also reported that Minister Gronchi (Christian Democrat) offered an order of the day criticizing Togliatti for having "dragged into the foreign policy of the Government". Togliatti, however, is said to have retorted that he revealed Tito's offer to the press before the Government because he didn't want the offer to be buried in ministerial files. The matter was resolved when Orlando (Liberal) suggested that the subject matter of the motion was not within the competence of the Treaty Commission and Gronchi's order of the day was withdrawn.

The Statute.

In the meantime the Council of Foreign Ministers having adopted the French Line as the boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia, were considering the Statute for the Free Territory of Trieste which bid fair to be the most contentious subject of discussion. The details of the discussions were not released to the press but it was reported that Molotov had offered 11 amendments to the Trieste Statute as adopted by the Paris Conference and all 11 had been turned down by the other three members of the Council of Foreign Ministers. The United Press as carried by *Avanti* and other papers even went as far as to report that there was some possibility that Secretary of State Byrnes might be resigned to the impossibility of concluding the peace treaty with Italy and the satellites of the axis and might propose that the Council start consideration of the German issue.

The difficulties however were gradually being resolved. On 15 November it was announced that agreement had been reached as to the policing of the Free Territory. Under the agreement the responsibility of the Governor for the general enforcement of order was recognized. However the Chief of Police was to be responsible directly for order during normal times with the Governor being given authority to assume command of the police forces in times of emergency. The Governor is given authority to appoint or depose the Chief of Police but the latter has power to enroll policemen.

Messaggero also carried the news that the Governor's right of veto for all questions con-

tained of an early conclusion of general agreement if Byrnes and Bevin would consent to fixing the withdrawal of American and British troops at ninety days (later reported as four months) after the signature of the treaty. At this point *Messaggero* reported that among the points under discussion were the following: special zones in the free port, customs unions, the withdrawal of troops, citizenship, and settlement of possible differences with regard to interpretation of the text of the statute.

Direct Contact.

In the meantime however the Italian delegation in New York was busy. It was reported by Reuters from New York and confirmed in the Italian press on 20 November that the Italian Ambassador to the United States Alberto Tarchiani had been instructed by his government to contact the Yugoslav representatives in New York and invite them to present concrete proposals for starting direct negotiations on the frontier question. Although there was quite a stir in the Italian press which at first saw in this activity the definite beginning of negotiations between the two countries, another view of the instructions was presented by ANSA which indicated the following day that the significance of the orders was limited to the execution of a scouting mission. Italy was still awaiting a concrete official proposal from Yugoslavia. A ray of hope was seen however, in a joint Italo-Yugoslav communiqué reported by Reuters on 21 November in which it was stated that a "long and friendly conversation had been held by Pietro Quaroni, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Stanoje Simic, Yugoslav Ambassador Sava Kosanovic and Yugoslav Vice-Foreign Minister A. Bebler.". There the matter rested at week's end.

The entire week was studded with bitter polemics in the party press. On 16 November Palmiro Togliatti in a speech at Leghorn had charged the Christian Democrat party with betraying the country with its attitude toward the Trieste question. The speaker then took up the matter of repatriation of prisoners of war held by Yugoslavia and declared that in spite of hindrances of a bureaucratic nature they would soon be back

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Messaggero also carried the news that the Governor's right of veto for all questions concerning his responsibility had been upheld. This would include the details of the statute, public order and respect of all human rights. Further indication of progress was made known by ANSA which reported from New York that the final text of agreements reached at this point was being drafted by the deputies of the Four. The same press organization also reported on 19 November that Molotov had declared he was ready to discuss the [illegible] the free port, customs unions, the withdrawal of troops, citizenship, and settlement of possible differences with regard to interpretation of the text of the statute.

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In a communique issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers on 18 November it was strongly denied that any steps had been left untried in order to effect repatriation. The communique cited several. One of these caused a special furor. This was the declaration that a

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commission headed by Giuliano Pajetta, a Communist Deputy, had been formed to expedite repatriation. The communique declared that this commission had not been able to accomplish its mission because the necessary visas had not been granted by the Yugoslav Government. *Unità* declared that the failure of this mission was due to bureaucratic delays and insults and calumnies against Yugoslavia. The same paper on 20 November printed an interview with Pajetta in which he declared he was surprised to hear that he had been appointed head of any such commission. He asserted that he had talked to prominent partisans last November about the matter but had received no real help from the Government. From then on the papers quickly chose up sides with *Capitale* summing it all up in the headline, "Italian POWs in Yugoslavia have not been repatriated because De Gasperi did not want it (as Togliatti said) or because Togliatti prevented it (as De Gasperi said)".

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Economic Division reported this week that the stock of wheat available during the period 1 October to 17 November including that imported and amassed up to 13 November amounted to 1,141,129 tons. The consumption during the latter period was 590,021 tons leaving a balance of 851,059 tons on hand as of 17 November. As of 17 November, statistically this amount covers a 71 day period. This period will be increased by one day when the amount of 11,853 tons signalled to arrive during November, is received. It should be noted however that the 72 days period is contingent upon the availability of transportation to move the stocks.

The Economic Division states that the above figures do not take into consideration the 50,000 tons supposedly allotted to Italy from the United States or the 80,000 tons supposedly purchased in Turkey. A conference with UNRRA officials has determined that it is impossible to obtain from the United States confirmation of the 50,000 tons. The shipment of the 80,000 tons from Turkey will depend upon the ability of the Italian Government to charter ships. It should also

Fuel.

It is expected that 262,000 tons of coal will arrive from the United States during November. This is 58,000 tons less than previously reported and is due to threat of strikes resulting in less coal being sent to the ports. In addition to the coal from the United States it is estimated that 150,000 tons will arrive from other sources. Based on current allocation this will result in having a stock of only 343,000 tons on hand at the end of November.

The situation with regard to motor gasoline and diesel oil is serious as tankers which had been expected to arrive during the second half of November are now reported to have been delayed. The stocks of these two products are not equally distributed over the country and it is possible that some areas may run dry before the end of the month. A slight amelioration of the situation may be made possible by the refining of the three tankers of crude oil recently arrived. This is now under way at Bari.

Power.

In Northern Italy power rationing is carried out by disconnecting all customers except essential services two days a week during the daylight hours.

In Central and Southern Italy, although there has been an improvement of temporary character in the electricity situation in Lazio and Umbria Regions the general situation remains practically the same as no important changes are reported from other regions and Silu reservoirs (Southern Italy) are almost completely empty. Power rationing is now being enforced in all Central and Southern Italy with the exception of the Rome area.

4816

RESUMPTION OF POSTAL SERVICES WITH JAPAN

In the Communications Division's Abridged report for October 46 the following paragraph appears:

"Unregistered non-illustrated posted mail from Great Britain to Japan has been authorized with effect from 1 October 1946".

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In Venezia Giulia, stocks of wheat previously allocated, so much for wheat and so much for pasta, have now been combined so as to support the bread and pasta ration to 31 December 1946. Stocks on hand for bread and pasta in Udine as of 11 November were sufficient to last to 28 January 1947.

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In the Communications Division's Abridged report for October 16 the following paragraph appears:

"Unregistered non-illustrated postcard mail from Great Britain to Japan has been authorized with effect from 9 October 1946".

The fuller report shows that even the postcards are restricted to matters of personal or domestic nature and that they will be conveyed to specific Islands only by surface routes.

These concise paragraphs do not however indicate the exact recovery that has taken place in the Postal Services throughout the world during the fifteen months since the date of Japan's surrender.

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Japan is the last of the enemy countries with which postal services have been restored, and while authority has not yet been given to the Italian Postal administration to reopen even a restricted service to Japan, it will soon be possible to say that every part of the world is again connected by postal communications of the less intricate type.

Letters, commercial papers, packets, registered and insured services, and increased limits of weight will all follow as ordinary improvements to the reintroduced service as conditions become suitable for handling these types of traffic.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Control of foreign aircraft flights to and over Italian Government controlled territory will be returned to the Italian Government effective 25 November 1946.

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

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

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

Bad weather has once again greatly hampered the military courier service and although every effort is being made to deal with backlog of passengers it is inevitable that, during the winter months, some delays are bound to occur.

Wing Commander W. A. D. Collingwood, Senior Equipment Officer, F.A.F. Reid Air H. Lt. I. Neies Org II and Flying Officer C. Brown of all aircraft and equipment to Guidonia. In spite of the waterlogged condition of the airfield all seventeen aircraft were successfully flown off and the equipment was saved through the combined efforts of I. A. F. transport and R. A. F. trucks from the Autogruppo.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

During this week the recruits in the Italian recruit training centres and in various specialist schools complete their recruit training and are being posted to their units in all parts of Italy. These newly-trained soldiers will take the place of the 35,000 soldiers of the 1924-25 classes, who are now being released from service.

The British authorities plan to repatriate a maximum of 25,000 Italian PW between now and mid-January. These PW will come from E. Africa, India, S. Africa and Australia. This number represents nearly 60 % of IPW remaining in British hands.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

The British Admiralty has decided that in the future the necessary funds in Egyptian currency to cover the expenses of the Italian Battleships in the Bitter Lakes, and Italian warships and auxiliaries visiting Egyptian ports will have to be supplied by the Italian Government. The Minister of Marine has been asked to make arrangements to take over these payments for the month of November. In the meantime payments for the months of September and October, have, in exceptional circumstances, been made from British sources. In order to reduce the consumption of Italy Foreign Exchange the Battleships will be supplied to the fullest possible extent from Italy and all ships in transit will be provisioned to capacity prior to leaving Italian ports.

Italian minesweepers from Venice have been engaged in clearing an area inshore off Porto Lignano. This operation is being carried out to enable craft that have been built on the Stella estuary to reach the sea. Other Italian M.S groups have continued routine clearance operations. The sweepers which have completed their

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Wing Commander W. A. D. Collingwood, Senior Equipment Officer, F Lt. F. Reid Air H, Lt. I. Neiss Org H and Flying Officer C. Brown M. T. Staff Officer visited Air Headquarters Italy on 20 November to discuss points of general policy. During the visit, arrangements were made for the extension of the Italian Military Courier Service to include Udine, the change of schedule being timed for 27 November.

On Saturday 16 November the rising Tiber threatened to flood Urbe Airfield and the Italian Air Ministry ordered the immediate move

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ODDS AND ENDS

Captain Henri A. de Masi, (A). (Displaced Persons Division) has been transferred to Headquarters, 149 Replacement Battalion.

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November 18, 1946 Vol. III, No. 31

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

Scarcely any single incident has recently aroused such heated discussion in the Italian press as that which followed Palmiro Togliatti's visit to Belgrade and the publication in *Unità* of Tito's offer to agree to Trieste's remaining Italian provided Italy ceded Gorizia to Yugoslavia. The offer had been rejected by the Italian Government in a communique issued on 7 November.

On the same day Pietro Nenni, Italian Foreign Minister, stated to ANSA news agency that the Government's declaration meant that Italy could not take as a starting point for direct negotiation with Yugoslavia the renunciation of an Italian city but that Italy acknowledged with utmost satisfaction the positive elements which resulted from the news brought by Togliatti. "We are always ready", he said, "to consider with utmost interest any official proposal made to us within the picture of the general peace negotiations which are now taking place at New York. A Locarno of the East is among the goals which the Government intends to reach and it would be not only for Italy and Yugoslavia but also for Europe and the World a solid guarantee of peace".

From this point on the Italian press had its say, with the manner in which the offer was received drawing as much attention as the offer itself.

Press Reaction.

Risorgimento Liberale declared that the Communists must be happy as their party now enjoyed "a kind of extra-territoriality similar to that of sovereign states". Until now, the paper said, the Communist party was lacking only active and passive diplomatic representation. "Now the people will not permit Togliatti to give Gorizia and Trieste to the Slavs", and "Slav Communist maneuver against Trieste".

Enzo Selvaggi in the same paper demanded of the President of the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Minister the answer to two questions: (a) "Who authorized Togliatti to deal with things that concern the Italian people exclusively and their representatives in the Government?" and (b) "Who authorized Togliatti to print the result of his dealings with a foreign country without first referring to the Government?".

Nenni's Statement.

Foreign Minister Nenni in an electoral speech at Florence on 8 November said: "To reduce the debate now open between us and Yugoslavvia to the Trieste or Gorizia question would be a mistake. The problem must be examined from the general viewpoint of our's and Yugoslavia's interests. Italy and Yugoslavia gained nothing out of the rough manners they used toward each other. On this problem comrade Togliatti has brought a first message which opens the way to successive development and in this sense he rendered a service, even if it should not yield any result in the course of the New York Conference". As to this, *Tempo* remarked that Nenni should not forget that he is Foreign Minister and should have been consistent with the communique issued by the Council of Ministers.

Momento rather dryly commented on the newspaper polemics to the effect that since the Right accuses those who support Togliatti's thesis as traitors who have sold out to Russian expansionism and since the left accuses those in opposition to Togliatti's plan as traitors who have sold out to the Anglo-Americans, Italy must be divi-

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From this point on the Italian press had its say, with the manner in which the offer was received drawing as much attention as the offer itself.

Press Reaction.

Risorgimento Liberale declared that the Communists must be happy as their party now enjoyed "a kind of extra-territoriality similar to that of sovereign states". Until now, the paper said, the Communist party was lacking only active and passive diplomatic representation. "Now the Communist Party also has the right to start negotiations with foreign countries, unknown to and in defiance of the legitimate Government and therefore has the right to claim the qualification of a sovereign state".

Italia Nuova headlined the story "Clumsy Communist Maneuver Against Trieste". "The people will not permit Togliatti to give Gorizia and Trieste to the Slavs", and "Slav Communist maneuver against Trieste".

Enzo Selvaggi in the same paper demanded of the President of the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Minister the answer to two questions: (*a*) "Who authorized Togliatti to deal with things that concern the Italian people exclusively and their representatives in the Government ?" and (*b*) "Who authorized Togliatti to print the result of his dealings with a foreign country without first referring to the Government ?".

Nenni's Statement.

Foreign Minister Nenni in an electoral speech at Florence on 8 November said: "To reduce the debate now open between us and Yugoslavvia to the Trieste or Gorizia question would be a mistake. The problem must be examined from the general viewpoint of our's and Yugoslavia's interests. Italy and Yugoslavia gained nothing out of the rough manners they used toward each other. On this problem comrade Togliatti has brought a first message which opens the way to successive development and in this sense he rendered a service, even if it should not yield any result in the course of the New York Conference". As to this, *Tempo* remarked that Nenni should not forget that he is Foreign Minister and should have been consistent with the communique issued by the Council of Ministers.

Momento rather dryly commented on the newspaper polemics to the effect that since the Right accuses those who support Toglatti's thesis as traitors who have sold out to Russian expansionism and since the left accuses those in opposition to Togliatti's plan as traitors who have sold out to the Anglo-Americans, Italy must be divided into two parties sold out either to the East or to the West.

Messaggero reported that in U. S. Political circles, Tito's renunciation of Trieste had given the general impression of an advantage gained by Italian diplomacy inasmuch as his previous ar-

guments based on statistical, geographical, ethnical and economic grounds had been abandoned.

On 12 November, Ambassador Tarchiani handed a note to the Council of Foreign Ministers, which expressed the official viewpoint of Italy in regard to Tito's proposal. The note stated:

(1) "The Italian Government views in the postponement, resolved at New York of discussions concerning the Venezia Giulia problems, an invitation to direct negotiations between Rome and Belgrade. It therefore asks whether this interpretation is correct.

(2) "Such negotiations after Tito's and Togliatti's declaration seem to be possible.

(3) "These being the facts the Italian Government has no difficulty in starting direct negotiations but with two conditions: (*a*) that if a direct agreement is reached between Rome and Belgrade such agreement be guaranteed by UN; (*b*) that in case an agreement is not reached, what has been resolved by the Conference of 21 remains definitely as granted, and that Tito's acknowledgment of the indisputable Italianity of Trieste be taken into consideration ".

The Postponement

There seems to have been some confusion as to the alleged postponement of discussions relating to Trieste referred to in the first numbered paragraph of the note. The United Press reported discussion of the Italian Treaty had been postponed, not because of Tito's offer to Italy through Togliatti, but merely because the four wanted to consider at once a proposal having nothing to do with the treaty but relating to disarmament.

The Council of Ministers did not in fact postpone consideration of the Venezia Giulia problem for long because on 12 November after resumption of the discussions they approved the French Line as the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and as the *Bulletin* went to press they were considering the Trieste Statute.

The U. S. answer to the Government's diplomatic note concerning Tito's proposal was communicated verbally to Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni on Tuesday, 12 November by the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, D. McK. Key.

(2) The decisions of the "Council of Four" on the Italo-Yugoslav border and the recommendations of the Paris Conference on the draft statute for Trieste form the bases of the policy of the United States;

(3) The United States will take no initiative in suggesting a change of these decisions;

(4) Yugoslavia and Italy are perfectly free to begin negotiations, but any decision which is not in keeping with those already taken by the "Council of Four" and the Peace Conference must be examined anew by the Four Powers ".

ADMINISTRATIVE ELECTIONS

The second phase of the Italian administrative elections started on 6 October, and ever since, citizens of a certain number of communes have been called to the polls, on Sundays, to elect their local administrations.

The elections of 10 November occasioned great interest among the people, as some of Italy's major cities were affected. The Electoral Office of the Ministry of the Interior has issued official figures; the papers have grasped and displayed them prominently in box type and a statistical diagram is published in the *Bulletin*. Figures contained in the third column of the diagram (Votes received) are the official ones issued by the Electoral Office of the Ministry of the Interior; those contained in the first column (Town) were given in *Italia Nuova*, while the remainder were given in *Unità*.

The independent press was unanimous in affirming that the elections were characterized by three outstanding factors: the abstention of a large percentage of voters, the loss of supporters registered by the Christian-Democrat party in comparison with preceding elections, and the success above all forecasts obtained by the Uomo Qualunque Front. As an example of abstentionism it may be noted that at Palermo only 37 percent of registered voters cast their ballots against the 91 percent figure scored in the political elections of 2 June.

The Left confirmed its leading position in Turin, Florence, and Genoa, and secured first place in Rome and Naples by pooling its parties

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(1) The impression of an adjournment of the discussions on Trieste in the "Council of Four" is erroneous. The adjournment was in fact due entirely to questions of procedure;

of the United States.

(3) The United States will take no initiative in suggesting a change of these decisions;

(4) Yugoslavia and Italy are perfectly free to begin negotiations, but any decision which is not in keeping with those already taken by the "Council of Four" and the Peace Conference must be examined anew by the Four Powers".

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The Left confirmed its leading position in Turin, Florence, and Genoa, and secured first place in Rome and Naples by pooling its parties in a common bloc. Of these however, the Communists scored the greatest success with the Socialists showing some loss.

As the allotment of seats for the administration of big cities is done under the proportional system, the Rome situation is rather curious as, although having suffered a heavy loss of

(Continued on page 4)

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TOWN (1)	PARTY	Votes received	Per cent. of votes	Per cent June 2nd	Seats gained
ROME — 57.50 %	Block of People (2)	189,174	36.90	24.67	30
	Uomo Qualunque	106,587	20.78	9.64	17
	Christian-Democracy	103,387	20.16	29.23	17
	Republicans	40,323	7.86	14.05	6
	Monarchists	36,072	7.03	9.99	5
	Liberals	25,787	5.03	7.23	4
	Traders	7,909	1.54	—	1
	Independent Socialists	3,601	0.70	—	—
FLORENCE — 73.66 %	Communists	64,040	33.81	25.89	21
	Christian-Democrats	45,168	23.78	28.19	15
	Socialists	41,377	21.81	24.38	13
	Uomo Qualunque	26,025	13.39	9.37	8
	Liberals	6,544	3.46	4.63	2
	Republicans	4,249	2.25	2.70	1
	Action party	2,451	1.30	1.85	—
NAPLES — 64.92 %	Bloc of People (3)	73,617	31.20	17.44	25
	Uomo Qualunque	46,851	19.82	19.11	16
	Monarchist party	44,484	18.83	7.54	15
	Liberals	35,323	14.93	24.43	12
	Christian-Democrats	32,169	13.61	23.60	11
	Reconstruction Union	3,827	1.61	—	1
TURIN — 67.78 %	Communists	104,623	33.23	26.40	27
	Socialists	85,277	27.09	28.61	22
	Christian-Democrats	58,580	18.60	27.42	15
	Liberals	33,747	10.71	7.76	9
	Uomo Qualunque	26,376	8.37	4.00	7
	Republicans	3,058	0.97	0.79	—
	Action party	2,919	0.93	1.52	—
	Italian Communists	323	0.10	—	—
GENOA — 66.90 %	Communists	121,336	38.91	31.04	32
	Socialists	79,030	25.35	28.60	21
	Christian-Democracy	65,496	21.00	25.57	17
	Uomo Qualunque	17,882	5.73	3.06	4
	Liberals	16,325	5.24	5.61	4
	Republicans	10,536	3.39	4.26	2
	Action party	1,241	0.31	0.69	—
PALERMO — 36.82 %	Uomo Qualunque	19,810	24.53	22.88	15
	Monarchists	16,033	19.85	16.92	12
	Christian-Democrats	11,697	14.47	25.28	9
	Communists	9,761	12.10	2.60	7
	Liberals	9,305	11.53	—	7
	Socialists	7,889	9.77	4.43	6

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	Socialists	7,889	9.77	4.43	6
	Reconstruction Union	3,215	3.98	—	2
	Independents	3,027	3.74	—	2

(1) Per cent. of registered electors who cast their ballot.

(2) Including: Communists, Socialists, Actionists and Labor-Democrats.

(3) Including: Communists, Socialists, Actionists and Republicans.

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votes, the Christian-Democrat party can still control the political color which the administration will assume.

This is caused by the fact that neither the People's Bloc nor the Uomo Qualunque, individually command a sufficient number of seats in the Communal Council to compose a majority unaided. Both the Leftist and Rightist press, which had spared no blows against Christian-Democracy during the electoral campaign, have changed tune and have tried to sell the Christian Democrats on the advisability of their turning either Left or Right, but the Roman Committee of the party "reached the curious conclusion", says *Unità*, "That the task of forming the Communal Council is up to the bloc of People and the Uomo Qualunque, as the Christian Democrat party ran only third in the contest".

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Economic Division reported this week that there has been very little change in the food situation in Italy. As of 10 November the stocks of wheat actually on hand amounted to 908,203 tons or enough to cover requirements for 73 days. Stocks in amount of 8,245 have been signalled to arrive during November, but this was not expected materially to affect the number of days supply available.

In the case of fuel, the largest estimate for November coal arrivals is 261,000 tons from the United States and 149,000 tons from all other sources making a total of 410,000 tons. This will result in stocks on hand at the end of November amounting to 402,000 tons. It is estimated that 728,000 tons will arrive during December.

Two tankers of gasoline which had been expected to arrive during the latter half of November have been held up owing to difficulty in obtaining crews. Present stocks of fuel are as follows: motor gasoline 24 days supply, kerosene 55 days supply, diesel oil 24 days supply and fuel oil 60 days supply. All figures are approximate.

The power supply situation appeared to be easing somewhat. Recent rains and the stock pile of coal in Rome for use in thermal plants has considerably improved the availability of

Hungary. The agreement foresees a yearly exchange of 7 million dollars worth of products between the two countries. Among products which Italy will send to Hungary are tools, machines, textiles, rayon, sulphur, mercury, zinc and automobiles. She will receive in turn gasoline, paraffin, vaseline, iron and food stuffs such as beans, barley, eggs and poultry. The agreement is to go into effect next month.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

After the Armistice in 1943, when Italy became a co-belligerent, Italian P.O.W. in the hands of the Allies were given the opportunity of cooperating in the Allied war effort. Those who elected to do so were formed into special companies, given certain privileges—including virtual freedom—and assigned certain duties. These companies were known in the British Army as *cooperators*, and in the U.S. Army as Italian Service Troops. Those transferred to Italy were handed back to the Italian Army some time ago, while those in other parts of the world have been given priority in repatriation.

The term *non-cooperator* is applied to those P.O.W. who did not elect to cooperate with the Allies in their war effort, and therefore remained as normal P.O.W. under the terms of international agreement.

The last of the cooperators—some 722—were repatriated during the past week from India, in the S.S. LANCASHIRE.

Unofficially it is anticipated that a shipment of non-cooperators will arrive for repatriation next week.

Cooperators, as defined above, should not be confused with service units of the co-belligerent Italian Army in Italy specifically allotted to the U.S. and British Armies in rear areas, and known respectively as US and British ITI. These ITI units are rapidly being disbanded pari passu with the redeployment of the Allied Armies. At the moment there are approximately 5,000 US-ITI and 250 BR-ITI employed in Italy, under P.B.S. and G.H.Q. respectively.

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The power supply situation appeared to be easing somewhat. Recent rains and the stock pile of coal in Rome for use in thermal plants has considerably improved the availability of power. Any projected power rationing plan would not affect continuous operation of military communication circuits.

* * *

According to *Il Globo*, a commercial agreement was signed this week between Italy and Czechoslovakia whereby Italy will export machines, textiles, rayon, sulphur, mercury, zinc and automobiles. She will receive in turn gasoline, paraffin, vaseline, iron and food stuffs such as beans, barley, eggs and poultry. The agreement is to go into effect next month.

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NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

The question of salvaging American Merchant shipping sunk in Italian ports is becoming a frequently recurring problem. There have been many requests from Italian firms who wish to undertake this work. On the other hand the Ministry of Marine is anxious to promote harbor

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clearance with all possible speed. The basic difficulty has been deciding where the authority to make salvage contracts of this kind lies. The U. S. Maritime Commission has been asked to clarify the matter.

A good example illustrating the nature of the problem has occurred in connection with the clearance of the port of Bari. The hulk of the S.S. CHARLES HENDERSON must be removed from that harbor. Unfortunately the ship's cargo consists of 1500 tons of bombs which must be removed before the hulk can be disposed of. Not until permission for the disposal of the bombs has been received from the appropriate authorities, can the ship be sold to private interests for salvage. It is expected, however, that the Maritime Commission will shortly be able to provide the Navy Sub-Commission with information necessary to handle all salvage requests according to a well recognized routine.

ODDS AND ENDS

Colonel S. W. Miller, (B) is now at Headquarters, Allied Commission and has taken over the Captured Enemy Material Sub-Division.

Major N. M. Harrisson, (B), (Archives Division) and Major D. R. Martin, (B), (Displaced Persons Division) have returned from the United Kingdom on leave.

Captain N. J. Coombs, (B), (G-4, (B) has left for the United Kingdom on leave.

Colonel L. R. Battenshy, (B), Director of the Allied Financial Agency has been appointed Financial Advisor to the Allied Commission, in addition to his other duties.

* * *

Twenty enlisted men of the 7106th Regiment have been awarded the Good Conduct Medal. Presentation of the ribbons was made by Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross, Commanding Officer at a formation held on 13 November.

* * *

The parking lot of the AC Motor Pool was covered with water to a depth of 18 inches as a result of the heavy rains of 13 and 14 November. Motor service however was maintained and by Friday afternoon, the area had been cleared of water by civilian employees and soldiers of the 7106th Regiment.

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November 9, 1946 Vol. III, No. 30

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The opening of the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York City on 4 November attracted the attention of the Italian press and public once more to Italy's fate in the international field. On that day Ambassador Tarchiani handed the official note of the Italian Government dealing with Italy's views on the treaty, to the United States, British, Russian and French representatives. The text of the note was as follows:

"The Government of the Italian Republic, at a moment when the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France are about to give definite power to the peace treaty with Italy, declares:

(1) "The draft treaty as a whole does not comply with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and with the more general principles which formed the moral foundation of the war fought by the United Nations against nazi-fascism. It ignores de facto Italian co-belligerency, and does not consider sufficiently, either the fight which the vanguard of the Italian people carried out against the fascist dictatorship by preparing the ground for the popular insurrection under the blows of which fascism substantially fell; the loyal participation of the Italian people and their military and partisan corps in the war effort of the United Nations from September 1943 (*Ed. Note:* The Italian papers gave this date as 1942) to the end of the war; or the will of the Italian people definitely to reject the policy, institutions and men who dragged them into the war on Hitler's side, a will which on 2 June last was stressed by the popular decision to found

Government insists particularly on following, when fixing the eastern frontier, the criterion of the *ethnical line* agreed upon by the 'Four' at London in September 1945, by holding a plebiscite in the disputed zones. The Italian Government demands the application of this principle also in the possible case of the creation of a Trieste Free Territory, whose frontiers should at least be extended to the unquestionably Italian zones of Pacenzo and Pola.

(3) "Italy's advance waiver of her sovereignty over the colonies contemplated by the Treaty, failing any indication of the juridical status which they will be given does not agree with any objective evaluation of the contribution of Italian labor in their improvement and in their future development.

(4) "The frontiers demilitarization and the military clauses of the treaty leave Italy defenseless and in a state of subservietcy which affects its very independence. The mutilation of the navy has the character of a sanction, which is unjustifiable on the basis of the contribution it gave in the war at the side of the navies of the United Nations and of the heavy losses suffered during the fight against the common enemy.

(5) "The ensemble of economic and financial burdens relating to war reparations, the right of confiscation of Italian property abroad left to the discretion of each single State, the gratuitous seizure of statal and parastatal investments in favor of some countries, exceed any reasonable limit of Italy's actual capacity to pay. The situation is aggravated further by the burden of the occupation cost and services rendered during three years of Armistice regime, and by the renunciation demanded of Italy of any compensation

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(2) "The treaty's solution of the problems relating to the eastern and western frontiers follows strategic and political principles which are in open contrast with the aspirations of the populations concerned and do not offer guarantees for the protection of minorities. The Italian Government insists particularly on following, when fixing the eastern frontier, 'the criterion of the *ethnical line* agreed upon by the 'Four' at London in September 1945, by holding a plebiscite in the disputed zones. The Italian Government demands the application of this principle also in the possible case of the creation of a Trieste Free Territory, whose frontiers should at least be extended to the unquestionably Italian zones of Pirenzo and Pola.

(3) "Italy's advance waiver of her sovereignty over the colonies contemplated by the Treaty, failing any indication of the juridical status which they will be given does not agree with any objective evaluation of the contribution of Italian labor in their improvement and in their future development.

(4) "The frontiers demilitarization and the military clauses of the treaty leave Italy defenseless and in a state of subservience which jeopardizes its very independence. The mutilation of the navy has the character of a sanction, which is unjustifiable on the basis of the contribution it gave in the war at the side of the navies of the United Nations and of the heavy losses suffered during the fight against the common enemy.

(5) "The ensemble of economic and financial burdens relating to war reparations, the right of confiscation of Italian property abroad left to the discretion of each single State, the gratuitous seizure of statal and para-statal investments in favor of some countries, exceed any reasonable limit of Italy's actual capacity to pay. The situation is aggravated further by the burden of the occupation cost and services rendered during three years of Armistice regime, and by the renunciation demanded of Italy of any compensation from Germany for the cobelligerance period during which the hitlerite troops sacked and raided the Italian provinces. The Italian Government points out that in fixing the economic clauses, it is necessary to improve them substantially in order to avoid the danger of the collapse of Italian economy and the lowering to an intolerable

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point of the workers' living conditions. The Italian Government has already protested against the stipulations of the treaty, which have no foundation of justice. It renews to the Foreign Ministers of United States, Great Britain, Russia, and France the appeal to reconsider the proposal made by the Italian Delegation to the Conference of the 21.

"While reserving to the Constituent Assembly the sovereign rights with regard to the acceptance of the treaty in its final form which it will assume after the Foreign Ministers' decision, the Italian Government reaffirms its upright reservation against a unilateral and unjust judgment failing to consider the claims voiced in this note. Such claims are bound to keep, in any case, their full value in so far as they are imposed by the permanent and fundamental requirements for life and development of the Italian Nation". The note was signed by Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni.

Press Reaction.

Most of the major Italian papers carried the full text of the note. *Messaggero* headlined the story "Italy asks for the revision of the Peace Treaty for reasons of justice". *Avanti* declared "Our claims are rendered necessary by the basic needs of the Italian people". *Unità* stated, "The Peace Treaty must take into account Italy's contribution to the anti-fascist struggle". *Popolo*'s headline was, "The protest against the treaty in defense of our rights". In a leading article entitled "Invitation to be reasonable" Antonio Bergoni in *Avanti* said that no appeal to kindness had been made in the memorandum. Italy, he declared, did not approach "bet head sprinkled with ashes and her naked knees on the frozen earth" but appealing to the solemn principles which constituted the moral basis for the war against nazi-fascism. After two world wars, he declared, international order should not be based upon revenge and hatred.

On 6 November, representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia presented their cases to the Council of Foreign Ministers. As reported by *Tempo*, Stanoje Simic, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Council of Ministers affirmed that: (1) Yugoslavia accepted the eastward enlargement of the Trieste

In this last particular, at least, Italy was in agreement.

Italian Ambassador Tarchiani asked that the Trieste problem be solved by means of a plebiscite to be held among the population concerned, and expressed the hope that in any case the Governor of the Free Territory might be vested with very ample powers by the United Nations Security Council. "In this connection", he said, "I must recall to you that the frontier line agreed upon on 3 July 1946 represents a cruel mutilation of the patrimony of the Italian people, insofar as it leaves big masses of our brothers under foreign sovereignty".

Togliatti's Trip.

Considerable conjecture appeared in the Italian press over a trip made to Belgrade last week by Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party. The purpose of his visit to the Yugoslav capital was not cleared up however, until the Communist leader was interviewed by *Unità* upon his return. Togliatti said that the purpose of his visit to Belgrade was twofold: first he wished to renew his old acquaintance with Marshal Tito and secondly in his capacity as Secretary General of the Communist Party in Italy he wished to ascertain what could be the basis of collaboration between the Italian and Yugoslav people in the interests of peace. Referring to the politically controversial problems that stud Italo-Yugoslav relations, Togliatti said, "Marshal Tito told me that he was disposed to consent that Trieste should belong to Italy, that is under the sovereignty of the Italian Republic if Italy agreed to leave to Yugoslavia the town of Gorizia, which on the basis of data at our Foreign Ministry is prevailingly Slav. The only condition which Tito puts is that Trieste should receive within the Italian Republic a really democratic autonomous statute allowing the Trieste citizens to rule their city and their territory according to democratic principles. I think that it is high time to stop exploiting the Trieste question to sow disagreement between the two peoples... and that Marshal Tito's proposal may serve as a basis for the definite solution of all controversial questions between the two countries." The Communist party leader further declared that Marshal

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and France the appeal to reconsider the proposal made by the Italian Delegation to the Conference of the 21.

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On 6 November, representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia presented their cases to the Council of Foreign Ministers. As reported by *Tempo*, Stanoje Simic, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Council of Ministers affirmed that: (1) Yugoslavia accepted the eastward enlargement of the Trieste Free Territory, thus giving the Territory an area of 44 square kilometers; (2) Yugoslavia abandoned her claim that only a Yugoslav citizen should be Governor of the Territory and also the demand that a Yugoslav garrison be permanently deployed in Trieste; (3) Yugoslavia considered the French line fixed at Paris to be unacceptable, and expressed the hope that in any case the Governor of the Free Territory might be vested with very ample powers by the United Nations Security Council. "In this connection", he said, "I must recall to you that the frontier line agreed upon on 3 July 1946 represents a cruel mutilation of the patrimony of the Italian people, insofar as it leaves big masses of our brothers under foreign sovereignty".

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Association) "to form a commission to contact the Yugoslav authorities for the practical carrying out of this resolution".

Togliatti concluded the interview by declaring that the Italian people were now in a position to understand that agreement and cooperation with Tito's Yugoslavia was quite possible as the Communists had always claimed. He added that it was now up to the Government to take the necessary steps in order to achieve a concrete agreement. *Unità* headed the story with an eight-column banner stating "Marshal Tito is disposed to leave Trieste to Italy", while the top-page box said: "Long live the Italo-Yugoslav agreement".

In a communique issued on 7 November, the Italian Government rejected Tito's Trieste offer as reported by Togliatti, stating that Gorizia was "an integral part of Italian territory and as such was recognized unanimously by the Big Four". The communique declared that Gorizia's cession to Yugoslavia could not be considered. *Messaggero* declared that De Gasperi said that the possibility of direct negotiations should not be excluded but that Tito's proposals should be discussed in close relation with the peace treaty since the Italo-Yugoslav frontier was an integral part of the treaty. It is interesting to note that as reported by *Messaggero*, Pietro Nenni, Italian Foreign Minister, declared that at Palazzo Chigi, there existed no document which might in any way justify the affirmation that the Foreign Ministry was convinced that the majority of Gorizia's population was Slav. Nenni's statement evidently referred to that of Togliatti in the *Unità* interview in which the Communist leader had declared that the town of Gorizia "on the basis of data at our Foreign Ministry is prevailingly Slav...".

Domestic Matters.

In the case of matters purely domestic the week was rather quiet. On 3 November Alcide De Gasperi, speaking to a meeting of Christian Democrats in connection with the forthcoming municipal elections, took up the recent pact of unity of action signed by the Communists and Socialists. In the course of his speech De Gasperi went on to say that the pact, which is the natural consequence of the Marxist ideology of the two parties,

Pietro Nenni, Foreign Minister and leader of the Socialist Party answered De Gasperi in a speech delivered at Genoa on 4 November. According to *Momento* Nenni referring to the pact declared, "while we want to fight against poverty, unemployment, speculation and neo-fascism—which is seeking to take advantage of poverty and unemployment in order to enter into an open struggle against democracy—my friend De Gasperi shows signs of political anxiety to fight against Marxism".

In a leading article in *Avanti*, Sandro Pertini objected to De Gasperi's alleged feeling that the pact was a danger to liberty. The writer further stated that De Gasperi knew very well that Socialism and Liberty are one and the same thing to the Socialists. He criticized strongly De Gasperi's statement that the Christian Democrats intended to fight the two parties, intimating that this would mean the end of coalition government. The writer declared that the Socialists do not intend to be taken in tow by the other party but are convinced of the necessity of keeping the working classes united so as to be in a position to prevent any return of "reactionary" factors.

Partisans.

In the matter of the Partisan Resistance Movement, the Government issued a communiqué on 1 November asserting that the findings of the investigation confirmed the necessity of intervention by the public forces. The communiqué stated that four partisans who were held in the Biella zone had declared that leaders of the movement had intimated that arms and ammunitions would arrive at the place before long and that some of the partisans were already armed with automatic pistols and sub-machine guns. It was inferred that the police failure to impound these arms was caused by the fact that the partisans having heard of the arrest of their leaders had enough time to disperse and throw away their arms during the night. *Tempo* commented "One official communique draws another and all of them are always less convincing". *Italia Nuova* headlines the story "Embarrassed communiqué on the Andreoni case... the government's prose does not succeed in concealing the truth: no evidence of guilt has been reached". An-

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In his speech of 3 November De Gasperi said that in the proceedings of the Milan Questura

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there were four statements made by partisans which, "even if there were no other elements show by themselves that it was not a case of a peaceful movement meant to offer work to the unemployed". He said that he did not deny Andreoni or anyone else the right to organize a political party but he did deny them the right to organize a military organization outside the Government of the State. "This Government will never tolerate this, because, and this applies also to other movements, it is resolved to suppress any similar movement in order to safeguard democracy and liberty".

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Economic Division this week reported that there has been a slight decline in the wheat stocks during the past week. The stocks now on hand are sufficient to maintain the present ration for 72 days. The wheat situation in Venezia Giulia is unchanged. Stocks on hand on 24 October were sufficient to last until 4 December for bread and through November for pasta. Stocks on hand in Udine on 28 October were sufficient to support the bread ration until 7 February and the pasta ration through December. While no definite information is available at the present time, it is estimated that if the stocks in these two areas are combined, there will be sufficient to last until 31 December.

The end of the shipping strike in the United States permitted 100,000 tons of coal to be shipped before the end of October. This will increase the estimated stocks on hand from 265,000 to 365,000 tons. It is hoped that further sailings will increase this figure but no further information is available at the present time.

As to the status of P. O. L. stocks, there is a 30 day supply of motor gasoline with a tanker expected 17 November. Loans from military stocks have been arranged for areas in short supply. Kerosene stocks are at the normal 60 day level. Diesel oil stocks are down to 30 days supply but fuel oil stocks fully cover the normal 60 day target level.

Production of power in Central and Southern Italy has shown a slight improvement but this

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10/9/46	Amassing Goal as of 10/9/46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 25/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 1/11/46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	87,939	106.7	90,816	110.2
Liguria	19,450	383	269	70.2	299	78.1
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	233,829	71.6	235,453	72.1
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	166	4.8	172	5.0
Veneto	691,750	403,984	306,281	75.8	307,866	76.2
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	514,645	89.5	516,027	89.8
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,143,129	82.1	1,150,633	82.7
Toscana	464,200	182,535	195,039	106.8	195,902	107.3
Marche	463,200	252,200	252,184	100.0	252,354	100.1
Umbria	242,000	103,000	106,643	103.5	106,999	103.8
Lazio	277,500	102,361	86,602	84.6	86,837	84.8
Central Italy	1,416,900	640,096	640,468	100.0	641,993	100.3
Abruzzi e Molise	327,300	88,183	71,656	80.6	71,361	80.9
Campania	270,320	45,673	28,717	62.9	28,933	63.3
Puglie	287,350	100,545	78,423	78.0	79,003	78.6
Lucania	156,000	40,836	43,597	106.8	43,645	106.9
Calabria	137,900	29,422	13,394	45.5	13,489	45.8

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Southern Italy	1,189,070	304,661	235,187	77.2	236,431	77.6
Sicilia	599,189	198,504	76,449	38.5	77,763	39.2
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	37,717	88.4	37,845	88.7
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	114,166	47.3	115,608	47.9
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,132,950	82.7	2,144,665	83.2

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is counterbalanced by a seasonable increase in consumption and decrease in supply from the North.

Liguria with a jump of 7.9 per cent. led all regions this week in the wheat amassing program. The figures furnished by UNRRA are given as usual in tabulated form. Results to date show that 83.2 per cent. of the goal has been collected throughout Italy. Five regions have now exceeded their amassing goals including three of the four regions of Central Italy. Central Italy has amassed 100.3 per cent. of its goal. Investigations regarding retentions are being completed and it is expected that revisions will be made accordingly.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Air Vice Marshal L. Darvall, C.B., M.C., A.O.C., A.H.Q. Italy, visited the Air Forces Sub-Commission on 7 November to discuss general policy matters with the Director.

Approval has been given for the establishment of a Brazilian Civil Air Line between Brazil and Italy, to operate weekly, subject to the signing in Washington of the Hold Harmless Agreement for use of Ciampino Airfield.

Representatives from M.A.A.C. (Mediterranean Allied Air Committee) Secretariat and G-3 at A.F.H.Q. made a staff visit to the Air Forces Sub-Commission on 5 November.

Squadron Leader A. W. Ray, Chief Signals Officer, visited Udine with Major Pelaci of the Italian Air Ministry to discuss arrangements for training of selected I.A.F. personnel in new and up to date equipment. They also arranged for an R.A.F. fitting party from the north to complete the installation of VHF, HF and HF DF equipment at Linate airfield, Milan.

F.Lt. F. Reid and Lt. P. Cole, Air H and IV, respectively, visited R.A.F. and I.A.F. installations at Catania, Sicily and the British Overseas Airways Corporation and I.A.F. seaplane bases at Augusta, Sicily, on 5 and 6 November.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

There is nothing to report on the activities of the Italian Army beyond the normal training and guard duties which continue throughout the Italian Army. The general principles have been agreed upon, and some progress has been made in the establishment of base workshops. Although a good deal of essential work is being done, output of the required magnitude is handicapped by damaged workshops, lack of raw materials and spare parts, and lack of funds with which to pay technical employees.

During the past week 2,500 Italian P.O.W. were repatriated from India, 102 from French North Africa, and some 70 from the Middle East.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

The Commander in Chief, Mediterranean Station has approved the transfer of an Italian tanker, now under construction at the Ansaldo Sestri Yards, to the Norwegian Government in exchange for two dry cargo vessels. The dry cargo vessels are not to be over 20 years of age, and must be from 7000 to 9000 tons deadweight.

Problems involving the ownership and disposition of various types of small craft have occupied the attention of the Navy Sub-Commission recently. In the process of clearing Italian ports and harbors, long sunken amphibious boats of various descriptions have been recovered which, owing to long immersion are without any certain indication of original ownership other than that they are Allied property. The urgent need for disposing of recovered wrecks has had to be balanced against the necessity of determining the original ownership in order that proper authority may be obtained for their disposition. Even more complicated, however, are the intricacies arising from small power boats, formerly requisitioned by the Italian Government and then acquired by the Allies in various Italian and Italian Colonial ports. Many of the former owners are now pressing for the return of these craft pointing out that as fishermen, or small carriers, their livelihood depends on their regaining their property. Unfortunately it is not easy, under present conditions, to determine speedily the rights of all parties involved in each case. However a great deal of progress has been made in this field recently.

ODDS AND ENDS

Colonel James De E. Wallrick, (A), and

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Officers of the Mission recently visited Bologna, to discuss with the Italian Army Staff the technical side of motor workshop organization for [illegible] capped by damaged workshops, lack of raw materials and spare parts, and lack of funds with which to pay technical employees.

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ODDS AND ENDS

Colonel James De B. Walbach, (A), and Colonel Harry A. Ketchall, (A), have recently been assigned to the Economic Division.

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Captain Charles E. de Saro, (A), (Displaced Persons Division), was awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon on 18 September 1946.

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November 2, 1946 Vol. III, No. 29

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

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POLITICAL

With the closing of the Paris Peace Conference and the transfer of the international political spotlight to the UN meeting in New York, Italy turned its attention to domestic things. Among the more outstanding items of local interest were the pact of unity between the Communists and the Socialists, the so-called secession of the Partisans in the North and the furtherance of agreement between the trade unions and the industrialists.

An event of extremely interesting political significance took place during the week with the publication on 27 October of a renewed "pact of unity of action", by the Communist and Socialist Parties. The pact was presented in *Avanti* as heralding the concentration of all the popular forces in the struggle against reactionary conservatism and as a definite bid for power upon the part of the working classes. It was also stated by the paper that both parties were convinced that they could not realize their aims nor take the lead in "renewing and guiding" the political and social life of Italy without the efforts of both parties combined.

The pact itself was not new. There had existed one since August of 1944. It had been drawn up however while the Allied armies were fighting around Florence and consequently the first aim of all was the defeat of the enemy armies and the liberation of the country from the remains of fascism. The social and economic measures of the former pact were touched on but lightly, and these measures were of an emergency nature.

The terms of the current pact are considered

The chief aims of the new pact as published by *Avanti* are as follows:

(1) The clearing up of any survival of fascism and of any attempts to revive the old regime.

(2) The defense and consolidation of the democratic Republic and of public liberties.

(3) Industrial reform, based on a concrete plan of industrial reconstruction and renewal; the nationalization of the monopolistic industries, of the great banks and of public services and the creation of "management boards".

(4) Agricultural reform based upon the abolition of large landed estates and property, by increasing the cooperative farms for producing and processing agrarian products, by the improvement of agrarian contracts and by assistance to be given to all direct forms of farming.

(5) The improvement of the living conditions of all manual laborers and intellectual workers by safeguarding wages, salaries, pensions and subsidies and by bringing them into line with the cost of living and the improvement of the actual general economic condition of the country.

(6) The defense of the personality and human dignity of workers by means of social legislation which will guarantee work for all at the same time insuring the minimum sum required for living, a house, schooling, medical assistance and welfare arrangements as regards sickness, accidents and old age.

(7) The safeguarding of the real value of the workers earnings, of pensions and small incomes, by the defense of the lira to be achieved by the strict taxation of the incomes of the well-to-do, the extraordinary tax on capital, tax reform

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The terms of the current pact are considered more in the nature of a program offered the government than an instrument regulating the relations between the two parties. It is very significant to note that whereas the 1944 pact contained an appeal to the Christian Democrats for collaboration, no such appeal is in evidence in the new one.

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(7) The safeguarding of the real value of the workers earnings, of pensions and small incomes, by the defense of the lira to be achieved by the strict taxation of the incomes of the well-to-do, the extraordinary tax on capital, tax reform and the increase of all the productive activities of the nation.

(8) Peace, by means of a foreign policy which, by enabling the nation to regain its political and economic independence as soon as possible, that is to say, its liberty to produce, to trade and to emigrate, shall be based on the principle

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of the international organization of collective security and of solidarity between the peoples and between the workers and democratic associations of all countries.

The agreement further goes on to state that the pact of unity of action tends toward the democratic acquisition of the majority of votes and the closest collaboration of the two parties with all other democratic forces. *Tempo*, headlines "A compromise solution. Autonomy and equality of the two parties. From nationalization to the conquest of power. Adoption of the democratic method".

For the attainment of the aims cited above the parties undertake to consult each other frequently regarding all questions of mutual interest. Principal among such subjects *Avanti* lists the following:

a) all government, parliamentary and municipal action; *b*) any Government crisis in view or taking place; *c*) joint agitations on a national basis or of national importance even though localized, whenever either party considers it advisable to promote them; *d*) the study and adoption of measures for coordinating in the general interest of the working classes, cooperative trade union matters; *e*) questions relating to the election of trade union leaders and; *f*) electioneering campaigns whether political or administrative. It is warned, however, that while each party may have its own list all appearance of rivalry between the parties must be avoided and on the other hand the impression must be given of solidarity of the two parties against the competing parties.

Avanti further states that complete autonomy of the parties is not lost. Should the two parties not agree in the case of any problem, liberty of action is restored to each. The pact however, will remain in force until it is denounced by one or other of the parties.

Unità gave the full text of the pact under the headline "United Action between the Communist party and the Socialist party for the renewal of Italy's political and social life". In *Popolo*, Giulio Andreotti commented under the heading "The confusion continues..." as follows: "The Socialists are from now on bearing full responsibility for the future which might bring the ruin of the Socialist party". Paolo Cavallo in *Risorgimento* and declared that two years of extremely difficult collaboration within the Government had convinced the left that such a collaboration would not be possible.

Partisans.

A further internal headache faced by the Government was a so-called partisan secessionist movement in the North which originated in Piedmont, and was first reported in the press on 24 October. The partisans gathered at Curino (Biella) under the leadership of "Selva", former commander of the Cesare Battisti Valdesesia partisan division. According to *Tempo*, the group was forming squads of workers and each bore a star on his chest with the device MRP (Partisan Resistance Movement). The area however was reported calm in the face of the movement. *Italia Nuova* reported that the movement had been disowned by the Biella section of the ANPI (Italian Partisans National Association). Practically all papers had a field day describing the movement as belonging to one political faction or another. It was labelled variously anticommunist, extreme marxist, monarchist and trotzkyist. No armed activity was reported by any of the papers but *Momento* declared that the operation of the movement would develop according to the following line: organization, deployment, overthrowing of the Italian Partisans National Association and fight for seizing control of the Government.

The allegation that the movement was communist received a setback when on 25 October the Milan police raided the headquarters of the MRP and arrested 18 persons. No arms were found but among those arrested was Carlo Andreoni, a leading figure. In a comment on Andreoni's arrest *Tempo* declared that Andreoni was Vice-Secretary of the Socialist Party until Bonomi was liberated and then left the party about the time the original pact of unity was formed between the Communists and the Socialists. At this time he formed the MRP which organized partisans, veterans and unemployed outside the acknowledged associations and syndical organizations. *Tempo* chided the government in declaring that Andreoni was also against the CGIL inferring that his arrest followed the development of the movement very swiftly in contrast

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Press Comment.

The inference was echoed by *Buonsenso* which headlined the story: "In Biella area the partisan movement has an anti-communist background -

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This is the reason why police forces were summoned against the MRP". On the other hand in an interview in *Unità*, Francesco Scotti, Communist Deputy in the Constituent Assembly, declared that the leaders of the movement were in close connection with the National Democratic Front as well as with the Trotzskyist Magazine "Internationale". He contended that the partisans were not unemployed people looking for a job but plotters against the power of the state. *Voce Repubblicana* in a leading article entitled "Admonition from the Mountain", asserted that the main object of the movement was the declaration of the sacred right of partisans to work. The paper declared flatly that the action of the group was not a seditious movement.

The Government was faced with a problem and on 28 October issued an official communiqué. It outlined the development of the movement citing that the group had issued manifestoes and noting the alleged military organization of the movement. (The communiqué declared that the group had issued motor circulation permits signed "the commander of the area"). The communiqué dwelt on the arrest of the leaders declaring in regard to comment in the press that the Government had not intervened against a party or political movement as such but against an illegal demonstration having a "squadrista" character, which, if not checked, the communiqué said, could lead to the graver consequences.

The press in general touted the Government communiqué unsatisfactory. *Tempo* frankly worried lest the old method of arresting first and locating the evidence later had returned. *Italia Nuova* adopted the same tone. The same newspaper also pointed out that the newspaper of a party participating in the Government *Voce Repubblicana* had protested against *Unità*'s charge that the movement was fascist. *Italia Nuova* hinted strongly that the arrests were caused by Communist pressure on the Government. *Momento* adopted a middle course favoring neither Government nor partisans but insisting that the people had a right to be informed. *Giornale della Sera* saw "crisis", in the whole situation. Significant was *Avanti*'s reaction which declared that the Government should avoid applying the same systems which were used by Fascism and was signed on 30 October. The basic wages set on 23 May were increased by 35 per cent, but it was agreed that when stipulating collective labor contracts the National Federations in agreement with the local organizations may increase them by an additional 15 per cent, in consideration of the particular industrial conditions of each region. The vacation period for workers has been increased to 12 days. Following the Government's assurance that prices to be paid by the Government itself to building construction contractors would be increased, the Industrialists agreed that the document would apply also to building construction workers. Application to Sicily of the provision for additional 15 per cent. wage increase was left for further discussion. By this agreement the confederations undertake to respect the wage truce for a six month period.

As for the peace treaty, that was temporarily in a dormant stage as the United Nations gathered in New York to consider a crowded agenda of other weighty problems. It was believed that the Council of Foreign Ministers would begin their deliberations on the final Italian peace treaty in the American City on 4 November and other than the decision to assemble the Italian Ambassadors to the Big Four countries in the United States in order to further their country's interest, nothing of prime interest developed in regard to the treaty.

In its issue of 2 November, *Il Giornale della Sera* reported that the changes in the ambassadorships which had been predicted with the appointment of Pietro Nenni as Foreign Minister would be approved by the Council of ministers the same day. According to the paper I. M. Lombardo will be appointed to Washington to succeed Alberto Tarchiani; Manlio Brosio wil replace Pietro Quaroni in Moscow; Quaroni will go to Paris; Tarchiani will go to Buenos Aires; Renato Prunas will take over the post in Ankara; Giustino Arpesani will go to Brussels; Egidio Reale will become Ambassador to Switzerland.

ECONOMIC FRONT

Marche, this week joined the circle of Regions

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Wage Agreement.

The final text of the wage agreement between the CGIL and the Confederation of Industrialists by an additional 15 per cent. in consideration of the particular industrial conditions of each region. The vacation period for workers has been increased to 12 days. Following the Government's assurance that prices to be paid by the Government itself to building construction contractors would be increased, the Industrialists agreed that the document would apply also to building construction workers. Application to Sicily of the provision for additional 15 per cent. wage increase was left for further discussion. By this agreement the confederations undertake to respect the wage truce for a six month period.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

Marche, this week joined the circle of Regions which have reached or surpassed their wheat amassing goals. The figures in tabulated form are published as furnished by UNNRA and the Economic Section. It is worthy of note that Central Italy is listed as having reached 100 % of its amassing goal. The overall total for Italy was 82.7 % as of this week.

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COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10/9/46	Amassing Goal as of 10/9/46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 18/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 25/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	85,701	104.0	87,939	106.7
Liguria	19,450	383	241	62.9	269	70.2
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	231,774	70.9	233,829	71.6
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	157	4.6	166	4.8
Veneto	691,750	403,984	304,776	75.4	306,281	75.8
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	513,319	89.3	514,645	89.5
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,135,968	81.6	1,143,129	82.1
Toscana	464,200	182,535	194,466	106.5	195,039	106.8
Marche	463,200	252,200	251,924	99.9	252,184	100.0
Umbria	212,600	103,000	106,381	103.3	106,643	103.5
Lazio	277,500	102,361	86,069	84.1	86,602	84.6
Central Italy	1,416,900	640,096	638,840	99.8	640,468	100.0
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	70,831	80.3	71,056	80.6
Campania	270,320	45,675	28,582	62.6	28,717	62.9
Puglie	297,350	100,545	77,989	77.6	78,423	78.0
Lucania	156,900	40,836	43,489	106.5	43,597	106.8
Calabria	137,900	29,422	13,212	44.9	13,394	45.5
Southern Italy	1,189,070	304,661	234,103	76.8	235,187	77.2
Sicilia	590,180	198,504	75,833	38.2	76,449	38.5
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	37,502	87.9	37,717	88.4
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	113,335	47.0	114,166	47.3
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,122,246	82.3	2,132,950	82.8

The Economic Section this week reported that the wheat stocks now on hand in Italy amount to 1,016,600 tons or enough to fill the requirement for 81 days. Another 100,000 tons is expected to arrive from the United States before the end of the year.

In the case of fuel the end of the shipping strike in the United States was expected to result in an improvement in Italy's Coal situation. Stocks of coal in the country at the beginning of October were 714,000 tons. Estimated October arrivals are now 321,000 tons, making a total of 1,035,000 tons. 500,000 tons of this will have been consumed during the month of October, leaving a balance of stock on hand 1 November 535,000 tons. Estimated arrivals from sources other than

The stock of motor gasoline is now down to 35 days' supply. This in itself is not so serious, but the bulk of the supply is in the North. Therefore, the situation in Southern Italy is critical. Diesel oil is down to approximately 35 days' supply. Fuel oil stocks fully cover the 60 day target level. The first 2 cargoes of crude oil are now expected at Bari on 12 and 16 November respectively. Two cargoes are also due at Naples on 16 and 17 November respectively. It is not expected that refined products from this crude oil will be available for local distribution before December.

Power Situation.

There has been a further very slight improvement in the power supply situation in Central and Southern Italy due to the recent rainfall.

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The stock of motor gasoline is now down to 35 days' supply. This in itself is not so serious, but the bulk of the supply is in the North. Therefore, the situation in Southern Italy is critical. Diesel oil is down to approximately 35 days' supply. Fuel oil stocks fully cover the 60 day target level. The first 2 cargoes of crude oil are now expected at Bari on 12 and 16 November respectively. Two cargoes are also due at Naples on 16 and 17 November respectively. It is not expected that refined products from this crude oil will be available for local distribution before December.

Power Situation.

There has been a further very slight improvement in the power supply situation in Central and Southern Italy due to the recent rainfall. In Northern Italy the electric power availability is good, but due to the considerable post-war increase in consumption, rationing has had to be imposed. Only by the construction of new hydro-electric and thermal plants can the power situation in Italy be permanently improved.

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AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

On Thursday 24 October, Wing Commander C. M. M. Greve D. F. C. and Lt. Patt Favano represented the Director of the Air Forces Sub-Commission at a demonstration of the use of Allied fighters and fighter bombers in support of ground forces at Udine.

The Demonstration was organized by Air Headquarters Italy and was designed to show the extent to which air forces can be used in support of the army, and the speed and means by which aircraft can be brought to bear on to a target. Altogether sixty Allied fighter aircraft were employed and weapons used included bombs, rockets, cannon and fire bombs.

A large number of British and American Army officers were present at the demonstration. The A. F. S. C. officers took with them a number of officers of the Italian Air Force together with a representative of the M. M. I. A. and the Commandant of the Italian Army school of Cooperation. The Air Officer Commanding R. A. F. Italy stated that it was hoped to stage similar demonstrations from time to time and that the A. F. S. C. should invite the commanding officers of the Italian Fighter Wings.

Section Officer P. M. Gravell arrived from Air Headquarters to take up duties as an Intelligence Officer with A. F. S. C.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

(MMIA)

The Director, Maj. Gen. E. H. Goulbourn D.S.O. has just returned from a week's visit to the Italian Army in Sicily the main object of which was to assess progress in the equipment and training of the two divisions and the territorial troops in the island. Although progress must necessarily be slow, due to distance involved and lack of transport facilities, it nevertheless appears to be steady; and a gratifying amount of enthusiasm is evident among officers and men, not only of the older categories, but also of the new intake. The General made an extensive tour of the whole island and met most of the Commanding Officers during their last days of life, have in turn to be taken care of by the B. L. U.'s. The many problems of accomodation and maintenance are, however, being tackled successfully, though with difficulty, and no major breakdown has occurred so far.

Decoration.

On 30 October Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner Allied Commission, presented Lt. Col. James E. Regis, chief of the I. P. W. Division with the Bronze Star in a simple ceremony held in the Chief Commissioner's Office. The award was made for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in North Africa and Italy during the period from 27 October 1943 to 2 July 1944.

According to the citation Lt. Col. Regis as Chief Civil Affairs Officer for Tunisia was assigned the task of organizing and administering the Advisory Council for Italy. Lacking precedent, he set up a War Establishment and Table of Organization and drafted a staff study for supplies, transportation, accomodations for billets and offices, finances, personnel and every detail connected with this enterprise.

Lt. Col. Regis has previously ben awarded the Legion of Merit.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

The Italian Navy has arranged for pilotage and tugs in the port of Leghorn to be available to conduct Merchant Shipping from that port to La Spezia through heavily mined areas. Several Merchant ships have not made use of this service which is essential if mines are to be avoided. This situation has been brought to the attention of the Maritime Commission in order that Merchant Ship Masters may be more fully informed and casualties from inadvertently passing through mine fields avoided.

Commodore Ziroli.

The Admiralty has announced that the King has appointed Commodore Humbert W. Ziroli, U. S. Navy, Deputy Chief of the Navy Sub-Com-

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Commission at a demonstration of the use of Allied fighters and fighter bombers in support of ground forces at Udine.

The Demonstration was organized by Air Headquarters Italy and was designed to show the extent to which air forces can be used in support of the army, and the speed and means by which aircraft can be brought to bear on to a target. Altogether sixty Allied fighter aircraft were employed and weapons used included bombs, rockets, cannon and fire bombs.

A large number of British and American Army officers were present at the demonstration. The A. F. S. C. officers took with them a number of officers of the Italian Air Force together with a representative of the M. M. I. A. and the Commandant of the Italian Army school of Cooperation. The Air Officer Commanding R. A. F. Italy stated that it was hoped to stage similar demonstrations from time to time and that the A. F. S. C. should invite the commanding officers of the Italian Fighter Wings.

Section Officer P. M. Gravell arrived from Air Headquarters to take up duties as an Intelligence Officer with A. F. S. C.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

(MMIA)

The Director, Maj. Gen. E. H. Goulbourn D.S.O. has just returned from a week's visit to the Italian Army in Sicily the main object of which was to assess progress in the equipment and training of the two divisions and the territorial troops in the island. Although progress must necessarily be slow, due to distance involved and lack of transport facilities, it nevertheless appears to be steady; and a gratifying amount of enthusiasm is evident among officers and men, not only of the older categories, but also of the new intake. The General made an extensive tour of the whole island and met most of the Commanding Officers concerned. A forced landing of the courier plane on the return journey enabled the General to have a look at the Salerno beaches.

Officers of the Liaison Units at Territorial Commands are having a busy time now, due to the disbandment of various Allied units which previously administered them, but which now, so far.

Decoration.

On 30 October Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner Allied Commission, presented Lt. Col. James E. Regis, chief of the I. P. W. Division with the Bronze Star in a simple ceremony held in the Chief Commissioner's Office. The award was made for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in North Africa and Italy during the period from 27 October 1943 to 2 July 1944.

According to the citation Lt. Col. Regis as Chief Civil Affairs Officer for Tunisia was assigned the task of organizing and administering the Advisory Council for Italy. Lacking precedent, he set up a War Establishment and Table of Organization and drafted a staff study for supplies, transportation, accomodations for billets and offices, finances, personnel and every detail connected with this enterprise.

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NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

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Commodore Ziroli, as Commanding Officer of the Cruiser BROOKLYN, participated in the invasions of North Africa and Sicily. In September 1943 he was relieved by orders of Admiral Hewitt

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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

Assumption of the office of Foreign Minister by Pietro Nenni on 19 October occupied the center of the political stage in Italy this past week. The appointment itself surprised no one inasmuch as it had been agreed to at the time of the formation of the cabinet last July. At that time however it was decided that Prime Minister De Gasperi should continue as Foreign Minister until completion of the negotiations incident to the formation of the peace treaty. De Gasperi will continue to hold the post of Minister of the Interior as well as President of the Council of Ministers.

The first Socialist Foreign Minister in Italy's history, Nenni took oath before the President of the Republic and immediately afterward proceeded to Palazzo Chigi where he received the press. He confined his remarks pretty much to the treaty making no mention of any impending changes in the personnel makeup of the Ministry. "The last word on the destiny of people can never be said", he declared. "The word revision is not included in the treaty but it is to be detected in things stronger than the treaty: it is in our confidence and in our will. I am confident in the future of our country, because right and reason are on our side. We shall work tenaciously mindful of the reality of things rather than the virtuosity of words, and having as a guide, the concept that Italian interest is not in opposition to the European and world interest. Therefore I say to the Italians: be courageous, tenacious and patient. Europe cannot be constructed either without us or against us. Life can not be reorganized in the Mediter[illegible] without our collaboration. We shall give particularly in regard to its personnel makeup and it was generally anticipated that sweeping changes would be made, *Giornale della Sera* took a rather gloomy view of things. The paper evinced no particular brief for the diplomats who had been connected with the "disaster" at the Luxemburg, but shuddered at wholesale changes in the Ministry lest they constitute transforming the diplomatic service into the representative of a political trend instead of representing the whole country. The paper feared impairment of the efficiency of the service through the appointment of unqualified personnel and pointed out that Bevin in England had declared that he intended to make full use of career men. *Popolo* confined itself to a eulogy of De Gasperi's handling of foreign affairs for two years stating that although the Prime Minister was an anti-Marxist his policies had always been directed to cultivating friendly relations with the Marxist states. *Messaggero* called upon the new Minister to exercise a virile and agressive manner instead of using the time-worn formulas. *Avanti* hailed the appointment as a new guarantee that "at all costs, war will not be allowed to approach the Italian people", because "it is only in the mind of a Socialist that such an intention can be fairly well fixed since the Socialists know full well that the first and real victims of every war are always the working classes". *Momento* didn't see much hope in the fact that a Socialist was in charge of Italy's foreign policy declaring that England too had a socialist government but that hadn't affected the terms of the peace treaty.

Ambassador Changes.

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Nenni's assumption of office was greeted with much speculation in the Rome press. The Foreign Ministry has been under considerable fire particularly in regard to its personnel makeup and it was generally anticipated that sweeping changes would be made. *Giornale della Sera* took a rather gloomy view of things. The paper evinced no particular brief for the diplomats who had been connected with the "disaster" at the Luxemburg, but shuddered at wholesale changes in the Ministry lest they constitute trasforming the diplomatic service into the representative of a political trend instead of representing the whole country. The paper feared impairment of the efficiency of the service through the appointment of unqualified personnel and pointed out that Bevin in England had declared that he intended to make full use of career men. *Popolo* confined itself to a eulogy of De Gasperi's handling of foreign affairs for two years stating that although the Prime Minister was an anti-Marxist his policies had always been directed to cultivating friendly relations with the Marxist states. *Messaggero* called upon the new Minister to exercise a virile and agressive manner instead of using the time-worn formulas. *Acanti* hailed the appointment as a new guarantee that "at all costs, war will not be allowed to approach the Italian people", because "it is only in the mind of a Socialist that such an intention can be fairly well fixed since the Socialists know full well that the first and real victims of every war are always the working classes". *Momento* didn't see much hope in the fact that a Socialist was in charge of Italy's foreign policy declaring that England too had a socialist government but that hadn't affected the terms of the peace treaty.

Ambassador Changes.

While nothing official had been issued as to changes in the Italian embassies throughout the world newspaper consensus firmly predicted that the re-shuffling of Ambassadors would be wholesale. According to *Tempo* Egidio Reale will be Italian Ambassador to Switzerland. Ambassador to Poland Eugenio Reale will return to Italy

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and become High Commissioner for hygiene. Ambassador to Russia Quaroni will be transferred to Paris. Mario Brosio will possibly be appointed as Ambassador to Russia. Carandini, now Ambassador to England, will relinquish his office after the signature of the peace treaty.

Whether or not Italy should sign the peace treaty was the subject of much discussion in the press during the week and also in a meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the Christian Democrat Party. This group met on 22 October and during the meeting De Gasperi reviewed all steps that had been taken at Paris. Regarding negotiations with Yugoslavia the Prime Minister declared according to *Messaggero* "Yugoslavia always stood against any approach and now it is possible to understand better the reason for this attitude. Owing to the occupation and the alliance with Russia, Yugoslavia felt sure about her conquest and therefore considered the treaty with Italy not as the start of a new and constructive era but as a punitive treaty. This uncompromising attitude stopped the way to any attempt made by us and today still appears to be the great difficulty in the way of peace". The Prime Minister concluded by examining the consequence of both accepting and rejecting the treaty and by inviting the Christian Democrat Deputies to examine the question with the keenest sense of responsibility.

The following day, the group completed its session and passed two orders of the day. With the first, the group expressed to De Gasperi its gratitude and solidarity. With the second the group after protesting against the materialistic concept of international relations which allegedly inspired the draft treaty (*a*) reaffirmed its solidarity with the population of Venezia Giulia and other territories detached from the mother country, (*b*) expressed the opinion that at the present stage of things neither the parliamentary group nor the party could assume the responsibility for proposing to accept the peace conditions as they stood at present, (*c*) appealed to the four Foreign Ministers and to the United Nations to reconsider the position of Italy which "is ready to cooperate with other people on the ground of freedom, democracy and peace".

Press Comment

the support Italy gave the Allies during the war against Germany. The paper thought, however, that the Left would advocate signing. *Indipendente* held that because of the present provisional character of all State institutions in Italy only a referendum could take a definite and authoritative decision on the issue of the treaty. *Tempo* gave thanks to Secretary of State Byrnes for having said that, "as no country could have won the war by itself, no one has the right to dictate the peace all by itself". *Buonsenso* while bowing to De Gasperi for his "noble speech" at the Paris Conference in defence of his country's interests declared that the issue was irrevocably lost during May and June when De Gasperi and Saragat were absent from Paris.

In the realm of party relations, things were quite normal, that is, if not all was serene at least crisis was not at hand. The pact of unity of action between the Communists and the Socialists was advanced when Pertini of the Socialist Party and Longo of the Communist Party reached an agreement on the final text of the pact. The text will be submitted before long to a joint meeting of the Directorates of the two parties for ratification. During a speech delivered to the workers of the Fiat Mirafiori factory in Turin on 20 October, Saragat, according to *Avanti*, affirmed the necessity of the pact and pledged Socialism to full respect of the union pact in the interest of the working class.

De Gasperi received Nenni and Lombardo of the Socialist Party on 17 October. According to *Tempo* he asked them to clarify the attitude of their party toward the Government. *Tempo* further reported that when interviewed by one of its staff Lombardo declared: "It is acknowledged that the parties are still influenced by a political concept which I deem unfit for the present times, which (concept) is that of constant intolerance in regard to the Government unless the Government thoroughly applies all the political principles of their parties".

De Gasperi reiterated pretty much the same sentiments in an interview given *Giornale d'Italia* on 20 October. Among reasons for the alleged instability of the Government he declared was the fact of participation in it of parties which were born in a "climate of opposition". Furthermore he declared that some of these parties

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Press Comment.

Other press comment on the treaty: *Momento* declared that the Parties of the right (Liberals, Monarchists and Qualunquisti) seem to oppose the signature of the peace treaty on the ground that it is a "Diktat" which does not recognize tative decision on the issue of the treaty. *Tempo* gave thanks to Secretary of State Byrnes for having said that, "as no country could have won the war by itself, no one has the right to dictate the peace all by itself". *Buonsenso* while bowing to De Gasperi for his "noble speech" at the Paris Conference in defence of his country's interests declared that the issue was irrevocably lost during May and June when De Gasperi and Saragat were absent from Paris.

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THE CONSTITUTION

Herewith is presented the second and concluding article of a series dealing with the work to date of the Constituent Commission of the Constituent Assembly. Last week's article dealt with the First Sub Commission).

Second Sub-Commission.

As it deals with the practical setup of the State, rather than with statement of principles the work of the Second Sub-Commission is by far the most important and is slowed down by clashes among the various political tendencies. However this Sub-Commission was the first to set to work, and on 2 August approved an order of the day presented by Preciosi acknowledging the necessity of giving an autonous character to the various regions of the Italian country. *Voce Repubblicana* hailed this resolution as a Republican victory, while the Communist *Unità* stressed that it implied the rebuttal of the federalistic thesis (stubbornly supported by Finocchiaro Aprile, Sicilian Independentist) and of an excessively centralized administration. The Sub-Commission entrusted ten of its members with the task of drafting a plan for the regional organization of the State. Some deputies have reportedly suggested suppressing the "province", while Togliatti recently reasserted that the setting up of the Region should not serve as a loophole for enacting federalism, which would make an umber of small states out of the various Italian regions.

According to press reports, the articles of this plan approved so far state that the national territory will be divided into regions and communes. No decision was taken with regard to the question of "provinces". The region's autonomy, compatible with the unity and indivisibility of the State, was also approved. Sicily, Sardinia, the Aosta Valley and the Alto Adige will have special Statutes with greater autonomy. The "Region" will have a direct legislative power which shall however respect the principles of the Constitution, the fundamental laws of the State and the national interests. The "Region" has the power to integrate the general rules contained in the laws of the State, and to propose particular sit customs on inter-regional goods traffic. The draft bills passed by the Regional Assembly will have to be forwarded to the Central Government, and they will become valid laws after one month from this notification, unless the Government has rejected them. In this case they can be examined again by the Regional Assembly and become valid laws if the latter passes them by a number of votes reaching the absolute majority of its members. But the Government can still refer these bills to the Constitutional Court and ask for their partial or total annulment. (This provision indicated that the Constitution will also establish a Constitutional Court, which never existed in Italy previously).

The Government of the State may dissolve the Regional Assembly when the latter adopts an attitude contrary to the unity of the nation, and in the case of grave and repeated infringements of the law. A chamber of financial compensation consisting of a representative per region will be set up in order to affirm the solidarity among the Regions. The Central Government, is represented in the regions by the President of the Regional Deputation. In the region capital, the central Government is represented by a Commissioner who carries out those political and administrative functions of the State which have not been delegated to the Region.

Whether to keep the Senate or not is the other big problem tackled by the Sub-Commission. A decree issued by the De Gasperi Government had abolished the Senate (whose members under provision of the old constitution were appointed by the King). Communists and Socialists wanted to keep the House of deputies only, as they feared that a second House replacing the Senate might unduly impair the relation of political forces as resulting from elections held by universal suffrage. After lengthy discussions, the Sub-Commission finally passed two orders of the day stating that there should be two Houses (House of Deputies, and the old Senate which will possibly be given a new name) having equal powers and functions. Communists, Socialists and Actionists voted against this. Election to the Second House (old Senate) will be carried out by regions, so as to represent local interests. The Christian-Democrats also have demanded that one third of the members of the Second

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In the matter of qualifications for membership in the second house the Sub-Commission resolved that members must be at least 35 years old, and should belong to the following categories: (1) members of Directive Councils of syndical organiza-

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tions; (2) members of Management Councils or Boards of Directors of concerns having more than 100 employees; (3) members of the Directive Councils of Chambers of Commerce or Industry; (4) Ministers, Undersecretaries, Deputies of the House of Deputies and of the Constituent Assembly, Presidents of the Republic and non-appointed Senators; (5) Town Mayors and communal Councillors; (6) members of Regional Assemblies and Provincial Councils; (7) members of Central Administration Superior Consultative Council; (8) members of Directive Councils of professional organizations; (9) University professors; (10) members of the Lincei National Academy and other scientific and literary societies recognized by the law; (11) magistrates and State officials down to the fourth grade; (12) members of the Committees of National Liberation and commanders of great partisan units. Election to the Second House will be by electors, namely the communes (which will elect two thirds of the members) and the regions (which will elect the other third). The Second House will function on the basis of a six year term and half of its members will be replaced every three years. *Unità* charged that this was another resolution against democracy. The Sub-Commission has also approved the principle of self-convocation of the two Houses, but has made no decision yet on the questions of whether the Head of the State should be elected by the people or by the Parliament, and whether he should have the power to dissolve the two Houses or not. Another question still unsolved is that of the number of "Senators" (This term is used as it is not yet known what their new name will be) to be elected by each Region. *Unità* came out recently with an article opposing the U. S. system, and proposing proportional representation also for the Second Chamber.

The Sub-Commission has agreed on the following points: (1) The Head of the State will not be also Head of the Government. (2) The right to suffrage is universal, direct, equal and secret. Military personnel have a right to vote. (3) One Deputy out of 100 thousand electors will be elected to the House of Deputies (which according to a *Messaggero* estimate will number 450-460 members). (4) The Deputies will take an oath of fidelity to the democratic Republic. (5) Parliamentary immunity should be as ample

authority. (7) Uncontrolled issuing of decrees (decretazione d'urgenza) by the Government is forbidden.

Third Sub-Commission.

Articles approved so far by the Third Sub-Commission are as follows.

(1) Every citizen has the duty and right to work according to his own ability and choice. The Republic allows to all Italian citizens the right to work, and provides the means for the enjoyment of it. (2) From work results the right to adequate means to live in case of sickness, accident, loss of ability to work, and involuntary unemployment. Every citizen who owing to age, physical and mental conditions cannot work, has a right to obtain adequate means for living. (3) The worker has a right to a wage proportional to the quality and quantity of his work, and adequate to his personal and family requirements. The female-worker has a right to a wage equal to that of the male-worker for equal work done. (4) The Republic acknowledges that the protection of the mother and child is of social interest. Work conditions must allow the complete fulfilment of motherhood. (5) Education is a social good. It is the duty of the State to organize instruction of every grade so that all qualified may enjoy it. Primary school is free and obligatory for all. (6) The Republic guarantees to the family the economic conditions required for its defense and development. (7) Should it be impossible for the family to educate the children, it is the duty of the State to take care of their education. This education must be carried out in respect for the freedom of the citizens. (8) The Republic guarantees to the citizens the free practice of their professional activity, providing the law is respected. Employment in public administrations is open to all citizens through competition. In the case of university teachers, the competitions may be open also to foreigners. (9) Economic goods may be the object of private, co-operative and collective ownership. Private property is acknowledged and guaranteed by the State. The right to hereditary transmission of property is guaranteed. (10) The Republic, by means of laws, may enforce obligations and limits to land property, and will prevent the existence and formation of large private-land

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sembly. Presidents of the Republic and non-equinated Senators; (5) Town Mayors and communal Councillors; (6) members of Regional Assemblies and Provincial Councils; (7) members of Central Administration Superior Consultative Council; (8) members of Directive Councils of professional organizations; (9) University professors; (10) members of the Lincei National Academy and other scientific and literary societies recognized by the law; (11) magistrates and State officials down to the fourth grade; (12) members of the Committees of National Liberation and commanders of great partisan units. Election to the Second House will be by electors, namely the communes (which will elect two thirds of the members) and the regions (which will elect the other third). The Second House will function on the basis of a six year term and half of its members will be replaced every three years. *Unità* charged that this was another resolution against democracy. The Sub-Commission has also approved the principle of self-convocation of the two Houses, but has made no decision yet on the questions of whether the Head of the State should be elected by the people or by the Parliament, and whether he should have the power to dissolve the two Houses or not. Another question still unsolved is that of the number of "Senators" (This term is used as it is not yet known what their new name will be) to be elected by each Region). *Unità* came out recently with an article opposing the U. S. system, and proposing proportional representation also for the Second Chamber.

The Sub-Commission has agreed on the following points: (1) The Head of the State will not be also Head of the Government. (2) The right to suffrage is universal, direct, equal and secret. Military personnel have a right to vote. (3) One Deputy out of 100 thousand electors will be elected to the House of Deputies (which according to a *Messaggero* estimate will number 450-460 members). (4) The Deputies will take an oath of fidelity to the democratic Republic. (5) Parliamentary immunity should be as ample as possible. (6) The House of Deputies, following a resolution taken by at least one third of its members, can order an investigation on matters of public interest. The parliamentary investigation will be carried out with same powers and limits as those set for the ordinary judiciary Commission are as follows.

(1) Every citizen has the duty and right to work according to his own ability and choice. The Republic allows to all Italian citizens the right to work, and provides the means for the enjoyment of it. (2) From work results the right to adequate means to live in case of sickness, accident, loss of ability to work, and involuntary unemployment. Every citizen who owing to age, physical and mental conditions cannot work, has a right to obtain adequate means for living. (3) The worker has a right to a wage proportional to the quality and quantity of his work, and adequate to his personal and family requirements. The female-worker has a right to a wage equal to that of the male-worker for equal work done. (4) The Republic acknowledges that the protection of the mother and child is of social interest. Work conditions must allow the complete fulfilment of motherhood. (5) Education is a social good. It is the duty of the State to organize instruction of every grade so that all qualified may enjoy it. Primary school is free and obligatory for all. (6) The Republic guarantees to the family the economic conditions required for its defense and development. (7) Should it be impossible for the family to educate the children, it is the duty of the State to take care of their education. This education must be carried out in respect for the freedom of the citizen. (8) The Republic guarantees to the citizens the free practice of their professional activity, providing the law is respected. Employment in public administrations is open to all citizens through competition. In the case of university teachers, the competitions may be open also to foreigners. (9) Economic goods may be the object of private, co-operative and collective ownership. Private property is acknowledged and guaranteed by the State. The right to hereditary transmission of property is guaranteed. (10) The Republic, by means of laws, may enforce obligations and limits to land property, and will prevent the existence and formation of large private-land property. (11) Economic enterprises may be private, co-operative and collective. Private enterprise is free, but cannot be carried out in contraction with social utility. (12) The State insures the workers' right to participate in the management of concerns employing them. The law

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sets the limits to this right. (13) The Republic will provide for the protection of the worker by means of special rules, and will favor any international regulation pursuing this goal. (14) The workers' syndicates and managers' association are given juridical personality. All collective contracts will apply to all those belonging to the organizations affected by the contracts.

Di Vittorio (Communist, one of the Secretaries General of the CGIL) has proposed the recognition of the political general strike, which should be an arm in the hands of the masses for defending democracy against a comeback of reaction. But the Christian-Democrat Secretary of the CGIL, Rapelli, and other Deputies of the same party opposed this proposal arguing that syndicates should remain non-political organizations.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

The definition and function of international law, particularly that pertaining to the occupation of defeated countries was explained by Colonel John K. Weber, Chief Legal Advisor, Allied Commission, in the course of a series of two lectures delivered this week to the officers and men of the 7106th Regiment. The lectures were given as part of the training program which the regiment is undergoing weekly.

Tracing the origin and development of the international laws of war Colonel Weber pointed out first, that all humanity is governed by four basic types of law namely, divine law, natural law, moral law and man-made law. International law is of the latter type. Developing his theme he demonstrated by illustration that man-made law deals with legal personalities and legal things and it is quite possible for an act to be clothed with a legal personality in one state and not in another. He stressed this point by showing that the legal personality of a soldier is radically different from his legal personality as a civilian citizen. In the former capacity he has many different rights, privileges and responsibilities.

International law, the speaker declared, is divided into the laws of peace and the laws of war. Colonel Weber emphasized that the laws of war were drawn up and agreed to by nations [illegible] Thev therefore come into

Referring to the Nuremburg trials, Colonel Weber declared that they were based upon a principle that acts committed against the sum intent of all laws were violations even though there might not be specific laws prohibiting such acts. He cited illustrative legal cases from his own state to point out that court decisions based upon this principle were a common practice.

ECONOMIC FRONT

Piemonte, this week joined the circle of regions which have exceeded their wheat amassing goals. The same region also registered the largest increase over the figures of last week. The figures in tabulated form are published as provided by UNRRA and the Economic Section Allied Commission. The program has now resulted in the amassing of 82.3 per cent. of the goal. According to Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari investigations regarding estimated production and retentions are being carried out and revision will be made upon completion.

On 10 October, the S. S. LUCY STONE arrived at Naples carrying 9,300 tons of nitrate of soda in bulk procured by UNRRA in Chile. This represents the first shipment of 36,000 tons of the fertilizer which is to be used as a contribution to the restoration of Italian agriculture. The program will supplement Italy's own domestic production of nitrogenous fertilizers.

According to UNRRA's *Economic Notes* first priority in the distribution of this nitrate of soda will be given to the production of breadgrain crops.

The fertilizer program is considered extremely important since without it much difficulty will be experienced in bringing about the return of the country's soil fertility to pre-war standards with its resultant maximum domestic production of food. The UNRRA budget for the rehabilitation of Italian agriculture calls for an estimated allocation of 8,000,000 dollars (2,000,000 pounds sterling) for the procurement of fertilizers.

Responsibility for taking delivery of the fertilizer at the port and forwarding it to the various provinces rests with the Federa ione dei Consorzi Agrari. A distribution plan has been worked out

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International law, the speaker declared, is divided into the laws of peace and the laws of war. Colonel Weber emphasized that the laws of war were drawn up and agreed to by nations in time of peace. They therefore come into effect in time of war. Consequently a popular notion that an occupied country is governed by the mere will of a commander is erroneous. The body of law which governs the actions of such occupation existed prior to the advent of any combat.

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Responsibility for taking delivery of the fertilizer at the port and forwarding it to the various provinces rests with the Federa ione dei Consorzi Agrari. A distribution plan has been worked out which is based on pre-war consumption of nitrogen fertilizers and sodium nitrate in particular. The plan is further modified to take into account priority of crops relative effective demand, transport limitations and the time of arrival in relation to season and locality.

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COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10/9/46	Amassing Goal as of 10/9/46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 11/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 18/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	81,884	99.4	85,701	104.0
Liguria	19,450	383	241	62.9	241	62.9
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	228,235	69.9	231,774	70.9
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	148	4.3	157	4.6
Veneto	691,750	403,984	302,232	74.8	304,776	75.4
Emilia	1,964,920	574,858	510,772	88.9	513,319	89.3
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,123,512	80.7	1,135,968	81.6
Toscana	464,200	182,535	193,611	106.1	194,466	106.5
Marche	463,200	252,200	251,573	99.8	251,924	99.9
Umbria	212,000	103,000	105,352	102.3	106,381	103.3
Lazio	277,500	102,361	85,658	83.7	86,069	84.1
Central Italy	1,416,900	640,096	636,194	99.4	638,840	99.8
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	70,502	79.9	70,831	80.3
Campania	270,320	45,675	28,119	61.6	28,582	62.6
Puglie	297,350	100,545	77,699	77.2	77,989	77.6
Lucania	156,000	40,836	43,288	106.0	43,489	106.5
Calabria	137,900	29,422	13,140	44.7	13,212	44.9
Southern Italy	1,189,070	304,661	232,658	76.4	234,103	76.8
Sicilia	590,180	198,594	74,699	37.6	75,833	38.2
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	36,942	86.6	37,502	87.9
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	111,641	46.3	113,335	47.0
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,104,005	81.6	2,122,246	82.3

Of the initial shipment present distribution plans call for 1,370 tons for the Sicilian provinces, 1,920 (including 500 tons in the province of Naples) for the Southern region and 5,960 tons (including 200 tons in the province of Rome) for the Central region.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Several staff visits were undertaken during the past week. Wing Commander H. Thompson M. B. E., Chief Technical Officer inspected the High Speed Launch Base in Ischia and Wing Commander C. M. M. Greer D. F. C., Air 1 visited units in the Naples area and Northern Staging Posts. During the latter trip Air 1 investi-

Decoration.

Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, Commander, American Forces, MTOUSA, on 22 October presented the American Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, to General of Air Squadron Mario Ajmone-Cat, Commanding General Italian Air Force in a ceremony held during a reception at the Excelsior Hotel in Rome. The presentation was witnessed by a large number of high ranking officers and diplomatic officials.

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

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Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	148	4.3	197	4.6
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"General of Air Squadron Mario Aimone-Cat, as Commanding General, Italian Air Forces, rendered meritorious service from December 1944 to May 1945 in connection with Allied Military activities in the Mediterranean Theatre. General Aimone-Cat directed his units in the per-

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formance of many important tasks and contributed materially to the success of Allied Air Forces".

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

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

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Several interesting and some well reasoned articles on the Italian Army are now appearing in the Italian Press. Hostile and ill-informed criticism is less frequent; it is still, however, difficult for anyone to foresee clearly the future of the Italian Army until the conditions of the Peace Treaty are more certain and the policy of the Italian Government more definite.

The chief criticism seems to be that the small Italian Army is still carrying too much in the way of overhead; in this connection it should be remembered that too big changes involving the lives of a large number of persons must be carefully geared, even after policy has been decided, if the machine is to continue work smoothly. Many changes in overhead organization, reduction of surplus officers and civilian employees, rates of pay, and conditions of service are already under consideration, and some adjustments have already been made.

Equipment for the Italian Army, including material for its repair and replacement, will, it is hoped, be considerably augmented when the appropriate items in the ex-British Ordnance Depots in the neighborhood of Salerno are released by disposal authorities. The GOC, MMIA visited these depots on 18 October and saw the vast quantities of War Material of all sorts (some 80,000 tons) which will shortly be at the disposal of the Italian Government. At present, officers

a long time and much personnel, transportation and storage accomodation to complete the transfer.

"S.S. CHITRAL," arrive at Naples on 24 October with nearly 3,000 Italian P. W. from Australia. Less than 14,000 men now await repatriation from Australia.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

On 3 October 1946 Pantelleria was revisited by representatives of the Committee on demilitarization of the Island, including Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Chairman, Lieut. H. A. V. Hall, RNVR, Navy Sub-Commission and Captain D. H. Greenhalgh, from AFHQ. The process of demilitarizing the Island has been carried out satisfactorily under the command of Captain S. Amato, Italian Navy, in spite of the very limited means at his disposal for this work. A total of 1500 tons of warlike stores, composed of guns and ammunition, have been removed to date.

The party returned to Rome the same day accompanied by Captain Amato. Captain Amato has been successful in making arrangements for obtaining suitable ships to remove the material collected from the Island, and for better equipment with which to complete his work.

A quantity of captured enemy naval stores located in the Bologna area have been turned over to the Ministry of Marine for the maintenance of the Italian Navy.

ODDS AND ENDS

1st Lt. Everett A. Carleton, Jr., (A), (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission) has left the Allied Commission to return to the United States for discharge from the armed forces.

Maj. G. H. F. Rothey, (B), (Commerce Branch) is returning to the United Kingdom for release. Maj N. M. Harrisson, (B), (Archives Branch) and J/Comd. M. T. Bourne, (B), (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission) have left for the United Kingdom on leave. Maj. B. Woodcock, (B), (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission) has recently returned from the United Kingdom from leave.

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October 19, 1946 Vol. III, No. 27

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

"Italy's Drama Concluded At Paris".

Headlines similar to the above were the "order of the day" in the Italian press throughout the week. The end of the Paris Peace Conference and the approval of the Italian treaty was a signal which started a great deal of editorial sniping. *Italia Libera* stated that "clauses had been approved with a dreadful swiftness which made the responsibilities of Fascism fall on the entire Italian people, and added that the spirit of the preamble was distorted by the substance of the treaty. The *Giornale d'Italia* reported from Paris that the Italian delegation at Paris succeeded, at least, in persuading nearly all the representatives at the Conference that the treaty imposed on Italy is severe and unjust and added that the direct contacts made with the representatives of the different countries brought Italy back to the international political world from which she has been excluded since 1940. Articles appeared in both *Messaggero* and *Unità* stressing the fact that the Conference's approval of the Italian treaty is actually merely a "recommendation" and that many problems are still unsolved. *Unità* added that the unanimity which was not reached at Paris should be achieved by the Four Foreign Ministers at New York.

Prime Minister De Gasperi speaking to a section of the Christian-Democrat Parliamentary Group stated, on 16 October, that it would be untimely and dangerous to take up now the problem of whether the peace treaty should be accepted or not, both because Italy has been granted a further appeal to the Four Foreign Ministers concerning the Trieste Statute and because it is impossible to foresee what other changes the treaty will undergo and what the reactions of the great Nations will be during the period of ratification, because in some Allied countries strong trends favoring the assignment of Alto-Adige to Austria were already developing. The majority of the Commission approved of such agreement but it was resolved to refer the matter to the Constituent Assembly.

The ending of the Paris Peace Conference was the cue; Prime Minister De Gasperi in the Council of Ministers on 12 October announced that he would transfer the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Minister Nenni. As reported in *Messaggero*, such a move will cause a reshuffling of Under-Secretaries. At the Foreign Ministry, Communist Giolitti will most likely be replaced by Brusasca, a Christian-Democrat, and then take over the Navy Undersecretariat, which is still vacant.

Nenni.

"The French Line", stated Nenni in a speech delivered at Canzo on 14 October, "is a bad compromise between the Anglo-American and the Russian thesis, a compromise which gives birth to a free territory having little vitality and leaving unsolved, between Italy and Yugoslavia, questions such as the detachment of cities preponderately Italian". Nenni then referred to the Trieste Statute and to the failure of Italo-Yugoslav collaboration. "We cannot but deplore this", he said, "and hope that it will not be the same in the future". As for the colonies, he said that deluded love which turned into rancor, generally was a source of bad counsel. Great Britain, France and civilization had nothing to gain by ousting Italy from what has been termed the "fourth shore". Above all, the Arabs had nothing to gain from this. They knew Italy's two faces; that of Graziani, which had faded forever, and that of the Italian workers who exceeded all other workers for their intelligence, initiative, courage, and laboriousness. "Therefore", Nenni said, "some territorial clauses of the treaty are

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At a meeting of the Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission, Prime Minister De Gasperi gave a report on the Italo-Austrian agreement. Answering questions on the retention of full Italian sovereignty over Alto-Adige, De Gasperi explained that it was urgent to agree with Austria, because in some Allied countries strong trends favoring the assignment of Alto-Adige to Austria were already developing. The majority of the Commission approved of such agreement but it was resolved to refer the matter to the Constituent Assembly.

The ending of the Paris Peace Conference was the cue: Prime Minister De Gasperi in the Council of Ministers on 12 October announced that he would transfer the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Minister Nenni. As reported in *Messaggero*, such a move will cause a reshuffling of Under-Secretaries. At the Foreign Ministry, Communist Giolitti will most likely be replaced by Brusasca, a Christian-Democrat, and then take over the Navy Undersecretariat, which is still vacant.

Nenni.

"The French Line", stated Nenni in a speech delivered at Canzo on 14 October, "is a bad compromise between the Anglo-American and the Russian thesis, a compromise which gives birth to a free territory having little vitality and leaving unsolved, between Italy and Yugoslavia, questions such as the detachment of cities preponderately Italian". Nenni then referred to the Trieste Statute and to the failure of Italo-Yugoslav collaboration. "We cannot but deplore this", he said, "and hope that it will not be the same in the future". As for the colonies, he said that deluded love which turned into rancor, generally was a source of bad counsel. Great Britain, France and civilization had nothing to gain by ousting Italy from what has been termed the "fourth shore". Above all, the Arabs had nothing to gain from this. They knew Italy's two faces; that of Graziani, which had faded forever, and that of the Italian workers who exceeded all other workers for their intelligence, initiative, courage, and laboriousness. "Therefore", Nenni said, "some territorial clauses of the treaty are unjust to the point that we shall consider them still open until a just solution is found. This refers also to the economic clauses...".

Nenni continued: "The treaty is thus! What should we do now? First of all, refer the whole

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problem to the Four Foreign Ministers. Secondly, do as we did for 25 years against Fascism, even when it seemed as though we were batting our heads against granite or steel; never give up our rights—and include our territorial integrity and our political and economical independence among the permanent and absolute goals of our foreign and general policy. No hysterics, but no renunciations either. From now on Europe will find an Italy desiring to collaborate in working for the common progress; to live peacefully with her neighbors; to base her actions on the principle of international solidarity; to bet, not on the Anglo-Americans against the Soviet Union or the Soviet Union against the Anglo-Americans, but rather to bet on the union of all democratic forces of Europe and the world; to renounce the myth of empire and military power but at the same time to maintain valid her justified claims, being dedicated to making them triumph by appealing to right and reason". Nenni then stressed that Italy's collapse was due to the foreign policy carried out by the Italian bourgeoisie since the time of the triple alliance and disclosed that the two main problems he was going to tackle as Foreign Minister were that of the commercial agreements with big and small nations which were in a position to send raw materials to Italy and to import Italian products, and that of overcoming the present difficulties hindering emigration.

The Directorate of the Socialist party met on 15 and 16 October to examine questions pertaining to Nenni's assumption of the office of Foreign Minister and the "Corsi case". Nenni was given authority to assume the new office. He was opposed by members of the "Socialist Initiative" trend who stated that it might imply full acceptance of De Gasperi's policy and who thought inadvisable a further Socialist participation in the Government under present circumstances. Members of the "Social Critics" trend stressed that Nenni could not carry out the policy outlined in his Canzo speech. All agreed, however, that Italy should take a stand of absolute independence both from the Anglo-American and the Russian block, and through a wise policy should try to open more outlets for its surplus manpower.

Corsi

the cows. This was done to protect the livestock and to assure milk for children, sick and aged. *Messaggero* reports that Nenni proposed closing the case by means of a declaration stating that when intervening in labor agitations, authorities should not go astray of the law but at the same time should consider the welfare of the working classes. Corsi would not accept this declaration and insisted that he be given a vote of confidence. The Directorate, however, made no decision on this case.

Reconstruction Loan.

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 11 October the floating of a "National Reconstruction Loan" was approved. Bonds issued for this loan will cost 97.50 lire and will be redeemable in thirty years. Interest will be set at 3.5 per cent. Both the capital and the interest will be exempt from all direct taxation, including the impending "extraordinary personal property tax, which was approved by the Council to be enforced after the "Loan". Italian banks, as soon as the news of the Loan was released, immediately subscribed for 100 milliard lire.

In an article printed in *Tempo*, Epicarmo Corbino, former Minister of the Treasury, commented on the Reconstruction Loan and stated that he disapproved the policy of conducting both the Reconstruction Loan and the extraordinary personal property tax at or near the same time. Aswering Corbino, *Popolo* the next day criticized Corbino for being hostile to the present Government, without being able to set forth a practical plan of national reconstruction.

Minister Bertone, in a radio speech on 16 October painted a picture of the financial and economic abyss in which Italy finds itself. He stated that money in circulation exceeded 400 milliard lire and that public debt, most of it short term, amounted to over 1,000 milliard lire. He then outlined the characteristics and advantages of the new loan, confirmed that the extraordinary tax on personal property and the change of currency would be enforced, warning that to invest hoarded currency on purchases of whatever goods is available could be a dangerous game, because the Government has undertaken to defend the lire and would defend it against all attacks and speculations. The Minister then

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Corsi.

Undersecretary of the Interior Corsi had been charged, especially by the communists, with "instigating strike breaking". This charge followed a circular he sent to the prefects of Northern Italy asking them, during the recent farmers strike, to protect the workers who volunteered to milk should not go astray of the law but at the same time should consider the welfare of the working classes. Corsi would not accept this declaration and insisted that he be given a vote of confidence. The Directorate, however, made no decision on this case.

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financial help; the crediting of 50 million dollars by the United States and 4 million dollars by Canada as partial reimbursement to Italy for the lire furnished American and Canadian troops and spent by these troops in Italy. The Minister concluded by stating that the higher the subscription to the loan the quicker Italy will recover economically and financially.

Viminale.

Messaggero reported that at a press conference held on 10 October, De Gasperi stated that the events which took place on 9 October at the Viminale Palace were the result of a false interpretation of certain measures (in this connection, a severe investigation was conducted) and that the order dismissing the workers would be revoked. Press comment on the Viminale events in general blames the Government and defends the rights of the workers. *Messaggero* reported on 10 October that primary investigation carried out both by the Ministry of the Interior and the Police excluded the responsibility of the workers for the incidents that occurred. *Tempo* stated on the same day that since the Government is based on the three mass parties it is the Government's responsibility to see that work is provided. *Unità* demanded that those responsible for announcing the workers were to be dismissed should be punished and this paper blames the building firms and Fascist provocators.

The Council of Ministers on 11 October resolved to order immediately three investigations; the first an investigation as to the efficiency of the Police, the second one on the policies of the Genio Civile, and the last to be on the actions and intentions of the contractors. As an immediate measure the Questore (Chief of Police) was posted to another station.

An agreement of the utmost importance to the country's economic life was reached between the C. G. I. L. and the Confindustria. The agreement as reported by *Messaggero* contains the following terms: a wage truce for at least six months; 35 per cent. increase in the minimum wage paid to industrial workers; 50 per cent. increase in the allotment paid for dependent children; increase of holidays from six to twelve days; a Christmas gratuity; and pay for the thirteenth month. All of these benefits are to be granted to clerical staff

THE CONSTITUTION

The press has recently been popping with charges and countercharges in connection with the New Constitution. First of all, a few words about the body which is drafting the constitution. The Constituent Assembly set up two Commissions, one for the International Treaties and the other for the Constitution. The latter is composed of 75 Deputies headed by Meuccio Ruini, former leader of the small Labor-Democrat party and at present a non-party man. It has formed three Sub-Commissions. One of these (known as the First Sub-Commission, and headed by Umberto Tupini, Christian-Democrat) deals with the rights and duties of citizens; another (Second Sub-Commission, headed by Terracini, Communist) deals with the constitutional organization of the State; while the last one (Third Sub-Commission, headed by Ghidini Gustavo, Socialist) deals with economic and social rights and duties. The work done individually by these Sub-Commissions will have to be discussed again by the general session of 75 and then submitted to another debate in the Constituent Assembly. But this might not be the end of it, because (as *Tempo* observes) the common opinion is that if an almost complete unanimity of the Chamber is not reached, the draft will also undergo the test of a popular referendum.

First Sub-Commission.

Press reports indicate that in this Sub-Commission troubles started almost immediately owing to differences concerning the proposed preamble of the constitution. On 2 August *Popolo* published a leading article by Umberto Tupini affirming that a preamble should not be left out of the constitution, and that it should have a note of high religious inspiration. *Risorgimento Liberale* disclosed later that Christian-Democrat Dossetti, supported by almost all the non-Marxist elements of the Sub-Commission, had proposed an order of the day stating that the declaration of the rights of man (preamble) should reject both a fully individualistic and a totalitarian vision of life. It should acknowledge instead the priority of the human person, and the necessary social character of all persons. The Communist members however flatly refused to discuss such a

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state: (1) The Constitution acknowledges and guarantees the sacred and inalienable rights of man in order to ensure the autonomy, liberty and dignity of the human person; (2) Regardless of difference of age, sex, race, nationality, class, political opinion and religion, men are equal before the law and have the right to an equal social treatment. It is therefore the task of society and State to eliminate the economic and social obstacles which, by limiting de facto the relations and equalities of individuals, prevent the attainment of the full dignity, and physical, economic, cultural and spiritual development of the human person. (3) Individual liberty is inviolable. Nobody can be deprived of it except by action of the judiciary authorities and only in those cases and in ways foreseen by law. Police detention or arrest is admitted only in the case of well-founded suspicion of crime and in any case cannot last more than 48 hours. Any physical or moral violence to the detriment of the detained or arrested person is forbidden. During the state of arrest humane treatment is guaranteed to all. (4) The innocence of the defendant is to be presumed until final condemnation. Nobody can be submitted to judges who are not previously constituted according to law. For no title and under no denomination may extraordinary jurisdictions be created. (5) Nobody can be submitted to trial nor punished unless by virtue of a law which went into effect prior to the offence committed. Penal responsibility is personal. Death penalty is not admitted except for war military penal code. (6) Domicile is inviolable. Nobody can enter it if not by order of the judiciary authority, except in the case of evident crime. (7) The citizen can circulate and fix his residence or domicile in any part of the territory of the Republic. In no case can the law limit this freedom on political grounds. The right to emigrate is guaranteed once the provisions set by law are respected. (8) Freedom and secrecy of communication and correspondence, under any form, is guaranteed. The law can enforce limitations and censorship during wartime. Divulging news known by this means is forbidden. (9) Nobody can be deprived of his own name. The concession of nobility titles is forbidden. The predicates (that is *of such and such place*, equal to the German *Von*) of existing is guaranteed to everybody. Sequestration can be ordered only by the judiciary authority. In cases of utmost urgency, sequestration of periodical publications can be carried out by the judiciary police without previous authorization. Laws set up controls on the sources of news and on financial funds in order to guarantee public faith. (12) Public officials are responsible, under provision of penal and civil law, for their acts infringing the rights stated by this constitution. The State and public agencies are co-responsible with the officials for damages due. (13) The juridical position of the foreigner is ruled by law according to international rules and treaties. The foreigner to whom the rights and freedoms guaranteed by this constitution are denied in his country, has the right of asylum in the territory of the State. (14) The freedoms guaranteed by the present constitution must be exploited to improve and complete human personality in agreement with the requirements of social solidarity, and such as to favor the development of the democratic regime through an always more active and concrete participation of all in the management of public goods. Freedom is the foundation of responsibility. (15) The right to syndical organization is guaranteed. The right to strike is guaranteed to all workers. Laws will set the procedure to be followed for calling the strike, for previous attempts of conciliation and for the maintenance of services absolutely necessary to collective life. The right to rest is guaranteed.

Unità headlined that by this article (15) the First Sub-Commission approved, despite Communist and Socialist opposition, some limitations to the freedom of strike, while *Buonsenso* reported that the qualunquista member of the Sub-Commission abstained from voting because, apart from other considerations, the manager's right to close down had not been acknowledged too.

This article will be concluded in next week's "Digest".

ECONOMIC FRONT

About 70,000 tons of essential raw materials, vital to the national reconstruction effort, are soon to be distributed by UNRRA. As reported by UNRRA's *Economic Notes*, these raw materials will be distributed to manufacturers by

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ECONOMIC FRONT

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Arrivals to date include the following items: Fire-Clay (12,000 tons), Manganese Ore (10,000 tons), Steel (9,600 tons), Pig Iron (9,300 tons), Colophony (4,900 tons), Rubber (4,500 tons), Coal tar solvents (4,300 tons), Petroleum Coke (4,300 tons), Copper (3,900 tons), Denatured alcohol and acetone (4,280 tons), Nickel (1,000 tons), Chromite (2,000 tons), Pig Tin (400 tons), and Shellac (62 tons).

The Italian press is reporting signs of a brighter commercial picture in the near future. During the week the following indications were published by *Il Globo*. In Milan negotiations are being conducted for the constitution of a commercial company to handle commercial exchanges between Italy and Rumania. A Hungarian commercial delegation, headed by the Hungarian Minister for Commerce, arrived in Rome to start negotiations for the stipulation of an Italo-Hungarian commercial agreement. Dr. Jose Leon, special Envoy of the Peruvian Government, arrived in Milan to study trade relations between Peru and Italy. Milan industrialists have received a long list of articles which this South American Republic desires to import from Italy.

Wheat Amassing.

According to figures supplied by UNRRA and the Economics Section, Allied Commission, eighty one and six tenths percent of Italy's wheat amassing goal has been collected. The figures are published in tabular form. There is practically no change in the relative standings of the various regions. Toscana still leads all regions with 106.1 per cent. of its goal collected, closely followed by Lucania with 106.0 per cent. and Umbria with 102.3 per cent. Piemonte continues to show the largest increase as it jumped from 94 per cent. to 99.4 per cent. Revision of figures on estimated production and retentions will be made upon completion of investigations now in progress.

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10/9/46	Amassing Goal as of 10/9/46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 4/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 11/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	77,500	94.0	81,884	99.4
Liguria	19,450	383	223	58.2	241	62.9
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	225,046	68.9	228,235	69.9
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	143	4.2	148	4.3
Veneto	691,750	403,984	300,651	74.4	302,232	74.8
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	508,568	88.5	510,772	88.9
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,112,131	79.9	1,123,512	80.7
Toscana	464,200	182,535	192,913	105.7	193,611	106.1
Marche	463,200	252,200	251,241	99.6	251,573	99.8
Umbria	212,000	103,000	105,010	102.0	105,352	102.3
Lazio	277,590	102,361	84,871	82.9	85,658	83.7
Central Italy	1,416,990	640,096	634,035	99.1	636,194	99.4
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	70,017	79.4	70,502	79.9
Campania	270,320	45,675	27,963	61.2	28,119	61.6
Puglie	297,350	100,545	77,044	76.6	77,609	77.2
Lucania	156,600	40,836	43,127	105.6	43,288	106.0
Calabria	137,900	29,422	13,100	44.5	13,140	44.7
Southern Italy	1,189,670	304,661	231,251	75.9	232,658	76.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78,487	37.0	74,699	37.6

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Southern Italy	1,189,070	304,661	231,251	75.9	232,658	76.4
Sicilia	590,180	198,504	73,487	37.0	74,699	37.6
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	36,381	85.3	36,942	86.6
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	109,868	45.6	111,641	46.3
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,087,285	81.0	2,104,005	81.6

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AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

The liaison detachment of A. F. S. C. in the Naples Area was deactivated on 15 October, since, with the closing of the R. A. F. Stores Unit in this area, there is no longer a need for such a detachment. The only R. A. F. unit remaining in the Naples Area cooperating with the Italian Air Force is a small marine detachment, stationed on the Island of Ischia, which is responsible for overhauling high speed launches. F Lt L. G. Watkins, who was in command of the Liaison Detachment, has returned to Headquarters.

Wing Commander H. Thompson, M. B. E., Chief Technical Officer, and Flight Lieutenant F. Reid, Air Staff II, visited Sardinia on 11 October and inspected the Italian Air Force Station at Elmas, which is gradually being returned to the I. A. F. During this inspection particular attention was paid to the Air Sea Rescue Seaplane Detachment and the new Aircraft Safety Center. The above Officers also witnessed, on their return trip, a practice air drop for the Parachute Training Display at Guidonia. Two of the interesting features of this display were the dropping of water supplies with paper parachutes and several high speed drops using a "Lisi" type spilling apparatus.

During the week the A. F. S. C. arranged for an Italian Commission on Displaced Persons to fly to Tripoli. This Commission is to organize an exchange of Italians between Tripolitania and Italy.

The following changes in staff were announced this week. Flying Officers G. D. Reid and A. C. Merrien returned to United Kingdom, the former on release and the latter on mid-tour leave. F Lt J. W. Turner has been posted to Milan as O. C., A. F. S. C. Detachment, and Flight Officer M. K. Goff has been recalled from Milan to become Adjutant at Headquarters in Rome.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

General Gonibaru DSO spent a day (11 October) with the staff and recruits of the Centro Addestramento Reclute (CAR) belonging to Rome Territorial Command at Orvieto, where some 3,200 recruits, called up in September are undergoing their primary training. Staff and recruits showed [illegible]

rate and keenness of the Folgore Division is very noticeable both on parade and off duty in the streets of Florence. This command has organized two excellent institutes (*Case del soldato*) for the entertainment of troops off duty where soldiers can be ensured of a good time at reasonable cost.

The question of pay for Italian Army Officers, NCO's and men (particularly of the permanent cadre) has always been a difficult one and reports on hand this week again emphasize the difficulty of living on the meagre rate allowance in view of the present cost of living.

In the absence of any possibility of an increase in pay the War Ministry is endeavoring to assist personnel to reduce their expenses by providing cheap and collective means of purchase of necessaries and by improving living conditions and accommodation.

The relationship between Carabinieri and public generally still continues to be excellent. It would appear from various reports that public confidence is increasing.

This was in evidence on October 9th, on the occasion of the unfortunate riots which occurred at the Viminale. Again from reports it would appear that up to the time of the arrival of the Carabinieri, the situation was somewhat chaotic, but on their arrival law and order commenced to prevail, and the tension was considerably eased. This was no doubt due to their excellent discipline: in fact they were able to apply police methods calmly, forcibly, and with a certain amount of good humor.

At the beginning of the riot only 40 Carabinieri under a Lieutenant were on duty. Later they were reinforced by 518 Carabinieri under the command of Lt. Col. Pecorelli, these numbers including 60 mounted Carabinieri and 2 Staghound Armoured cars.

Since that time mounted Carabinieri patrols have been continually on duty.

During the riot 13 Carabinieri, including the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Pecorelli, and one Brigadiere, were injured.

The provision of motor transport for the Carabinieri from Allied surplus stocks is continuing. 13 heavy load carriers were issued between 6-13 October.

The Italian Prisoners of War Section reports

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LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

General Goulburn DSO spent a day (14 October) with the staff and recruits of the Centro Addestramento Reclute (CAR) belonging to Rome Territorial Command at Orvieto, where some 3,200 recruits, called up in September are undergoing their primary training. Staff and recruits showed with keenness that in spite of their difficult lives they were determined to make a good job of their training.

Brig. Hope DSO has just returned from a visit to Florence where he spent some time with units of 7 Territorial Command. The high morale where soldiers can be ensured of a good time at reasonable cost.

The question of pay for Italian Army Officers, NCO's and men (particularly of the permanent cadre) has always been a difficult one and reports on hand this week again emphasize the difficulty of living on the meagre rate allowance in view of the present cost of living.

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The Italian Prisoners of War Section reports satisfactory progress in the repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War. There remain now about 53,000 in British hands, mostly in the Dominions. Of these the 16,000 in Australia present the biggest task owing to the long distance shipping involved.

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The recruits of the September call up have completed their one month's primary training in C. A. R.'s, and those determined for arms other than Infantry have been sent to the various specialist schools or units for their two months specialist training. The Infantry receive a further two months training in C. A. R.'s. All recruits are due to be posted to their units after three months training.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

It has been the practice in the past for the Italian Navy Officer-in-Charge, Leghorn, to authorize the issue of small quantities of British coal, which was supplied to the Italian Navy for the exclusive use of the Minesweepers, to harbor craft operated by the United States authorities in the area. It has been reported that approximately 50 tons of coal have been supplied to date. In view of the great economy at present being made in supplies of coal to the Italian Navy, and the fact that the Allied authorities in question are in a position to obtain their requirements of coal from their own sources, the Ministry of Marine accordingly instructed to the effect that no further issues of coal were to be made to the Allied units, except in an emergency when arrangements for repayment in kind had been made.

In view of the numerous minefields still existing in Italian waters and the great need for the increase of coastal shipping, the Italian Navy has set up degaussing installations at various ports, for the protection of ships from magnetic mines. Italian Navy personnel have been trained by British Officers, and a large quantity of degaussing stores and equipment, including a mobile wiping unit namely H. M. M. M. S. 185, have been transferred to the Italian Navy by the Royal Navy. While a number of items are still expected from Malta, the degaussing service is now operating satisfactorily. The Italian Navy has now assumed complete responsibility for the neutralizing of mines washed ashore on the East and West coast of Italy, and for the disposal of ground mines in Italian harbors. Italian Navy personnel have been trained by British Officers and the special gear required for this work, including non-magnetic tools, has been made available by the Royal Navy. Specially fitted vehicles have also been supplied to the Italian Navy Mine and Bomb Disposal Units so that large stretches of coast may be easily covered. The Units are now fully operational and working efficiently.

The call-ups of the classes of 1923-24 for the Italian Armed Forces in the territory under the control of the Allied Military Government in Northern Italy was postponed until that territory was turned over to the control of the Italian Government. Since the Northern territories were restored to Italy at the first of the year no action has been taken by the Italian Navy to conscript recruits in that area since additional recruits are not needed by the Italian Navy at this time. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the Navy's quota to the Italian Army.

ODDS AND ENDS

W O JG Gerald B. Pate, (A), (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission) has been reassigned to Allied Military Government, Trieste.

Capt. Walter L. Rand, (A), (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission) has recently joined the Allied Commission.

* * *

The 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission (Overhead), has been redesignated as 7106th Regiment, Allied Commission (Overhead).

* * *

The Allied Military Government Organization in Venezia Giulia, formerly known as Allied Military Government, XIII Corps, has been redesignated as Allied Military Government, Venezia Giulia.

The Allied Information Service Organization in Venezia Giulia, formerly known as Allied Information Service, XIII Corps, has been redesignated as Allied Information Service, Venezia Giulia.

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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

The long hard enervating struggle was drawing to a close. Italy had made her pleas. The members of the various commissions had presented their pros and cons and now it was up to the plenary session of the Peace Conference and after—the Council of Ministers. The emphasis was on speed. The work of the conference must finish. The United Nations were waiting. That was the picture in Paris this week as weary delegates having hastily wound up their commission sessions at the end of last week assembled for examination of the product of their toil and to vote on its execution.

The Italian Peace Treaty was approved by the Conference at the end of a very late session begun on 9 October. There was very little if any change in the articles as proposed by the various commissions. Reparations of 225,000,000 dollars to Greece, Yugoslavia and Ethiopia were set. The military articles were speedily voted. These provided for a navy of 22,500 men, an army of 185,000 men and a force of Carabinieri of 65,000 men. (The latter could be increased by 10,000 with equal reduction of the Army). The Air Force would consist of 200 combat and 150 transport planes and 25,000 men.

A free port was ordered established at Trieste that would serve as a port of registration for ships of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. The Governor of the Free Territory was made responsible for the application of the territory's statute and it was voted that the legislative assembly be elected by proportional representation through universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

In the case of the colonies, the Conference followed the line proposed by the Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy renounced all rights and titles to her colonies and the matter was referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations for final disposition. Other articles provided for guarantee of fundamental human rights by France and Yugoslavia in territories ceded to those countries by Italy; cession of Tenda and Briga and other small areas to France along the Alpine frontier with Italy; guarantee by Italy to recognize the sovereignty of Albania; obligation of Italy to register with the United Nations within six months all bilateral treaties she might have with other countries; satisfaction of Albanian claims from Italian resources within that country. The French line was set as the Italo-Yugoslav boundary and the boundaries of Trieste were established without comment or objection.

Problems Still Remain.

But the fate of Italy was by no means sealed. There was much still to be settled. Although the commissions had reached nominal or "voting" agreements on all points under discussion, the knottiest of the problems still remained to be settled exactly where they first came under consideration—in the Council of Ministers.

This was particularly true of the Trieste problem. The French line had been set as the Italo-Yugoslav boundary and the statute for the administration of the Free Territory had been voted. But Yugoslavia had reiterated her stand that she would sign no Treaty that set the French line as her boundary with Italy. People everywhere wondered: were things really settled?

On Thursday 3 October 1946, the Council of Ministers recommended to the conference that each of the delegations be limited at the plenary session to speeches of thirty minutes on each draft treaty. This was to be made possible by examining each treaty as a whole rather than clause by clause. Further effort at speed was

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In the case of the colonies, the Conference followed the line proposed by the Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy would be shorn of her African Empire; a special council of Deputy Foreign Ministers would study the problem of disposition for one year and if at the end of that time no agreement were reached, the matter would be turned over to the United Nations for final disposition. Other articles provided for guarantee of fundamental human rights by France and Yugoslavia in territories ceded to those countries by Italy; cession of Tenda and Briga and other small areas to France along the Alpine frontier with Italy; guarantee by Italy to recognize the sovereignty of Albania; obligation of Italy to register with the United Nations within six months all bilateral treaties she might have with other countries; satisfaction of Albanian claims from Italian resources within that country. The French line was set as the Italo-Yugoslav boundary and the boundaries of Trieste were established without comment or objection.

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Other recommendations of the Ministers were: (1) That reports of the working commissions be

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distributed but not read to the entire conference: (2) Ban on all amendments other than those already mentioned in commission reports: (3) Treaties would be voted on, article by article but there would be no roll-calls unless demanded from the floor; (4) Should the thirty minutes allotted, be insufficient, remarks might be submitted for insertion in the record; and (5) Treaties would be examined in the following order: Italy, Romania, Hungary and Finland.

Reparations.

Reparations occupied the attention of the delegates at the close of last week as they rushed to close the affairs of the commissions before the inauguration of the plenary sessions. On Saturday 5 October, 225,000,000 dollars was fixed by the Italian Economic Commission as the sum Italy must pay to Greece, Yugoslavia and Ethiopia in war reparations. This sum was added to 100,000,000 dollars already conceded to Russia. Broken down, the total sum would yield 100,000,000 each to Greece and Yugoslavia and 25,000,000 dollars to Ethiopia. The question of reparations to Albania was not decided as the delegates split in a ten to ten tie. However the Russian delegate A. A. Arutinian declared that Russia would reserve the right to reopen the question of Albanian reparations in the Council of Ministers.

Italy's reparations figure was not reached without furious debate, both in the setting of the figure and in the mechanics of supervision of payment.

On Friday 4 October a British amendment to the effect that Yugoslavia, Greece and Ethiopia should share 225,000,000 dollars had been termed an "insult" by the Yugoslav delegate. The same term had been applied to the proposal of the United States that Yugoslavia receive 80,000,000 dollars. In the course of his argument against both proposals Milan Bartes Yugoslav spokesman said that 400,000,000 dollars was the least his government could accept from Italy. Both Greece and Albania voiced mild protests to the effect that the proposals were unsatisfactory but, unlike Yugoslavia, neither country voiced a counter-proposal. Further differences of opinion were indicated when Russia charged that votes by the commission consisting of the Big Four and countries who received reparations. If finally adopted by the conference and subsequently by the Council of Foreign Ministers the new commission will meet, select a chairman, determine procedure and employ such staff as required. The Italian Government would be charged with the cost of the Commission's operations.

Agreement however was quickly reached on other points. It was determined that Italy's payment of reparations would be spaced over a period of seven years after the treaty becomes effective but a two year moratorium on deliveries from Italy's current production was allowed. Reparations would take the form of Italian factory and tool equipment designed for munitions, capital goods such as merchant vessels and other products to be manufactured from raw materials to be furnished by the beneficiary countries on commercial terms.

Trieste came once more into the spotlight at the very opening of the first plenary session of the Peace Conference on Monday 7 October. The first speaker at the Conference Senator Tom Connally of the United States declared flatly that his country would make no further concessions on the issue. He reminded the delegates that the outline of the principles for the Free Territory of Trieste had been approved by two thirds of the Italian Political and Territorial Commission. "The city", he said, "must be founded on democratic principles. It must be free and independent, so organized that it can have a life of is own, free from outside influence, from any one power or group of powers".

That the so-called Slav bloc was considering no retreat from its stand of the previous weeks was evidenced a little later in the session when Dmitri Manuilsky Foreign Minister of the Ukraine, spoke with insistence that the compromise be set aside and Yugoslavia be given what she asked for.

Secretary Bevin.

The rift persisted. No minds were changed. On the following day Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary continued the defense of the Trieste compromise. After stating that the terms of the Italian peace treaty were not harsh he went on to take up charges made previously by Yugo-

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"It has been suggested that Great Britain approached this problem from a strategical point of view in order to create an Anglo-Saxon military base. But under our proposals it will be

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for the Security Council to decide when our troops which we are willing to leave at their disposal during the transition period are to be withdrawn. Thereafter, no foreign troops can enter the Free Territory unless the Security Council decide. I hope it will make it clear that we have no strategical interests in Trieste at all and I trust therefore that these unfounded allegations will not be repeated ".

But they were repeated that night by Eduard Kardelj in the course of an address in which he reiterated that Yugoslavia would not accept the Trieste Compromise.

Speeches before the final voting on the treaty were completed on 9 October. The principal address of the day was delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. He took issue with the proposed Trieste statute demanding that administration of the Free Territory be placed in the hands of a government elected by the popular assembly rather than in those of a governor with veto powers. " The Anglo-American proposals for Trieste mean in actual fact making the city something like a colony ", and he went on to term the French proposal as adopted by the Political Commission, nothing more than a revised version of the British-American proposals. The Soviet Foreign Minister declared that the statute was not in accord with previous decisions on Trieste reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers. " The plan " he said, " embodies such restriction on the legislature and Executive and grants such wide powers to the Governor that hardly anything remains of democracy ".

Saragat's Press Conference.

On the same day at Paris, Giuseppe Saragat, President of the Italian Constituent Assembly, predicted that " uncontrolled inflation and social unrest " will take place in Italy upon the application of the economic clauses of the treaty. In the course of a press conference the leader of the delegation at Paris declared that already Italy can foresee a deficit of 430,000,000,000 lire for the coming year and that " disastrous consequences " may be brought about by the imposition of the additional financial burden. Discussing the Trieste question the leader of the delegation affirmed that " no Italian is satisfied with the statute ", declared that Italian reparations should be fixed and then adjusted to the country's capacity to pay. Secondly he contended that the resultant figure should have been divided among the creditor nations in proportion to the damage suffered by them as a result of Italian action. The President of the Constituent Assembly expressed regrets that no court of arbitration had been set up to settle disputes that may arise in carrying out the economic clauses. For example, he declared that Italy will have no means of claiming Italian property in Allied countries that may be in excess of the damages suffered by those countries. Mr. Saragat took note of efforts made by various delegations to have the burden of reparations reduced and expressed the hope that this viewpoint might prevail among the Foreign Ministers.

On the labor front relations continued spotty. The rash of strikes in public services had caused Prime Minister De Gasperi to declare in the Council of Ministers on 3 October that State employees and workers in public services could not and must not go on strike. *Unita* in particular took a dim view of this, asserting that compulsory arbitration of disputes with State employees and public services personnel would prevent the expansion of working class organizations. The paper called for adoption of proposals made by the telephone and gas workers that those services be nationalized. Be that as it may, *Risorgimento Liberale* reported on 10 October that the next Council of Ministers' session would take up and possibly approve a draft decree enforcing compulsory arbitration for such labor disputes. The paper said the decree would probably call for the setting up of three kinds of commissions having respectively a national, regional and provincial character.

Labor Negotiations.

Relations between the Italian Confederation of Labor and the Italian Confederation of Industrialists also followed a wavy pattern. Representatives met on 4 October and discussed increase of wages. Neither side got much further than presenting their own proposals. The C.G.I.L. asked for a minimum pay of 9,000 lire for a 40-hour week and 10,750 lire for a 48-hour work week. It also demanded a 15-day annual vacation. The Confederation of Industrialists coun-

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Mr. Saragat made two points in his objections to the economic clauses of the treaty. First he regrets that no court of arbitration had been set up to settle disputes that may arise in carrying out the economic clauses. For example, he declared that Italy will have no means of claiming Italian property in Allied countries that may be in excess of the damages suffered by those countries. Mr. Saragat took note of efforts made by various delegations to have the burden of reparations reduced and expressed the hope that this viewpoint might prevail among the Foreign Ministers.

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At another meeting on 7 October the atmosphere was strained. The Confederation of Industrialists charged that the meetings were being

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sabotaged by strong attacks from the leftist press and demanded that the C. G. I. L. should pledge to discuss the various questions on a technical basis without giving consideration to directives coming from the political parties represented therein. The C. G. I. L. denied the charge that its negotiations were colored by party influence. *Risorgimento Liberale* at this point, declared that the time-tested remedy for general prosperity was increase in production and quantity of goods. *Unità* headlined "Industrialists—the times of fascists are over". *Italia Nuova* charged the left with double-dealing in the matter of wage negotiations. *Avanti* reported a "denunciation by the C. G. I. L. against the inflation desired by the industrialists".

The bickering in the press had its effect. At the meeting of the representatives of the two organizations on 8 October it was agreed that they would draft in common agreement the press announcements as to the progress of the negotiations. At week's end, things were calming down. The joint communique issued by the two organizations after the meeting of 9 October stated that the conversations had led to a remarkable rapprochment.

But it was not all a matter of negotiation. The most serious riot since the armistice, broke out on 9 October when a throng of workers variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,00 stormed the Viminal Palace in protest against their dismissal resulting from the decision taken by the Genio Civile to suspend the works "a regia", in the Rome area. In spite of efforts by Ministers Nenni and Macrelli to calm the crowd, blows and shots were exchanged between the men and the police. When order had been restored three men had died and 141 had been injured.

NO U. S. NAVAL BASE AT NAPLES

With reference to published reports that the United States Navy was seeking facilities for a port base at Naples, Vice Admiral R. H. Bieri, U. S. Navy, Commander United States Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, issued the following statement today:

"Throughout the war, the headquarters of the U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean have been located [illegible] first at Algiers and subsequently at Caserta. Many of the officers and men assigned to these headquarters have been quartered in Naples. Recently, the Navy has been directed to withdraw from Italy. Accordingly, the Naval Forces in the Mediterranean are moving their headquarters to Leghorn. Many of the officers and men will be quartered there. Some of them have already left Naples and others will leave shortly. Some of them aboard the USS GRAND CANYON, recently arrived. For this purpose, an additional berth for docking the GRAND CANYON was assigned by the port authorities and an unused and open part of the same dock has been set aside for naval trucks and automobiles.

"As part of the move, we are derequisitioning six large buildings in Naples, including storehouses, and their functions will be established aboard the GRAND CANYON.

"Any report that the United States Navy is establishing a naval base at Naples or elsewhere in Italy is incorrect".

ECONOMIC FRONT

Eighty-one percent of the wheat amassing goal has been collected according to figures provided by UNRRA and the Economic Section. The figures are published in tabular form. Toscana, Umbria and Lucania all of which exceeded their goals two weeks ago continued to forge ahead. However the largest increase this week was turned in by Piemonte which jumped from 84.1 per-cent last week to 94 per-cent in the current tabulation. Investigations regarding estimated production and retention are being carried out and revisions will be made upon completion.

Italy's housing situation critical even before the war is one of the most urgent problems faced by the Government. As reported by UNRRA'S *Economic Notes*, a study by Sig. Barberi, Director of the Istituto Centrale di Statistica, entitled "Le Condizioni delle Popolazioni Italiane nei riguardi delle Case di Abitazione" showed that during the period from 1931 to 1941, housing accomodation increased in Lombardy by approximately 350,000 rooms, in Lazio by nearly 300,000 rooms and in Piedmont by about 190,000 rooms. A total of less than 42,000 rooms, however constituted the increase in Umbria, Lucania and Abruzzi.

The population increase from the 1931 census has been more than 4,000,000. The increase in housing (based on the ratio established by the 1931 census) to accomodate this increase in population should have been double the actual net increase. Added to this deficiency of adequate housing due to lack of construction activity before the war is the decrease in housing as a direct

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"Throughout the war, the headquarters of the U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean have been located ashore—first at Algiers and subsequently at Palermo and Naples. In line with our policy to interfere as little as possible with the Italian economy, the Palermo headquarters have long since been closed down and arrangements have now been completed to close down our Naples headquarters ashore and establish

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COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10/9/46	Amassing Goal as of 10/9/46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrars as of 27/9/46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrars as of 4/10/46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	73,307	89.0	77,600	94.0
Liguria	19,450	383	213	55.6	223	58.2
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	221,353	67.8	225,946	69.1
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	135	3.9	143	4.2
Veneto	691,750	493,984	298,756	74.0	300,851	74.4
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	506,922	88.0	508,568	88.5
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,099,786	79.0	1,117,131	79.9
Toscana	464,200	182,535	191,923	105.1	192,913	105.7
Marche	463,260	252,200	250,859	99.5	251,241	99.6
Umbria	212,000	103,000	104,618	101.6	105,010	102.0
Lazio	277,500	102,361	84,268	82.3	84,871	82.9
Central Italy	1,416,960	640,096	631,668	98.7	634,035	99.1
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	69,070	78.3	70,017	79.4
Campania	270,320	45,675	27,464	60.1	27,963	61.2
Puglie	297,350	100,545	76,334	75.9	77,644	76.6
Lucania	156,000	40,836	42,742	104.7	43,127	106.6
Calabria	137,900	29,422	12,690	43.2	13,100	44.5
Southern Italy	1,189,070	304,661	228,309	74.9	231,251	75.9
Sicilia	500,180	198,504	71,280	35.9	73,487	37.0
Sardegna	148,270	42,670	36,890	84.1	36,881	85.3
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	107,170	44.4	109,368	45.6
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,068,933	80.2	2,087,285	81.0

"The cost of providing Italy with the minimum number of houses both new and repaired, to meet present, urgent needs would be about 640,000 million lire", says UNNRA. "Both directly and indirectly, UNNRA is contributing towards repairing and rebuilding the homes that Italy needs. The chief contribution is indirect—through the provision of coal needed for the manufacture of building materials. Of UNNRA's total coal shipments which amounted to over 3,500,000 tons by the end of September, it is estimated some 147,000 tons were allocated to brick kilns, cement, glass and lime works. October allocations amounted to a further 32,200 tons."

The direct contribution of UNNRA is through the CASAS (Comitato Amministrativo Soccorso Fire Fund created by the sale of UNNRA-imported goods delivered free of charge to the Italian Government.

As of 15 September CASAS had made possible the repair of 32,843 rooms. During the 1,697 week period from mid-August to mid-September, repairs were completed on 7,115 rooms while repairs were in progress on a further 8,654.

As to new construction, work is in progress on 25 of the 26 contracts approved by the Executive Committee of CASAS. This construction will provide 700 new apartments.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

On his return from leave Air Vice Marshal L. F. Brodie, O. B. E., has resumed duty as Director,

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Lombardia	589,550	326,662	221,353	67.8	225,046	68.9
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	135	3.9	143	4.2
Veneto	691,750	463,984	298,756	74.0	300,651	74.4
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	506,022	88.0	508,568	88.5
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,099,786	79.0	1,112,131	79.9
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The direct contribution of UNRRA is through the CASAS (Comitato Amministrativo Soccorsi ai Senzatetto) project designed to help the neediest of those who have lost their homes through the war. CASAS plans to help in the repair of about 78,000 rooms by the end of the year and the building of 700 new family apartments by February 1947. The CASAS project is financed by an allocation of 1,000 million lire from the Lire Fund created by the sale of UNRRA-imported goods delivered free of charge to the Italian Government.

As of 15 September CASAS had made possible the repair of 32,843 rooms. During the 4597 week period from mid-August to mid-September, repairs were completed on 7,115 rooms while repairs were in progress on a further 8,654.

As to new construction, work is in progress on 25 of the 26 contracts approved by the Executive Committee of CASAS. This construction will provide 700 new apartments.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

On his return from leave Air Vice Marshal I. E. Brodie, O. B. E., has resumed duty as Director, Air Forces Sub-Commission. Lt. Col. F. E. Marek, Deputy Director, was Acting Director during the Air Vice Marshal's absence.

Lt. Col. A. V. Reinero, I. A. F., was presented the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commis-

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sioner, Allied Commission, on 10 October, 1946, for outstanding services in connection with the Aleom Military Courier Service.

The Military Courier continues to give good service and in spite of bad weather in the past week all schedules have been completed.

The seaplane Base on Lake Bracciano was visited and in addition to a routine inspection, a flight test was carried out on a C Z 501 converted to carry six passengers. The test proved successful and this type of aircraft will in future be used on the Military Courier run between Rome and Genoa.

Staff officers of Air Forces Sub-Commission, flew to Pantelleria to inspect progress in demilitarization of the island. All efforts are at first being directed to the completion of destruction of all military installations on Lampedusa and in the near future the working party will begin operations in Pantelleria.

Two special Military Courier flights were flown between Centocelle and Paris carrying Italian delegates and mail to the Peace Conference.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Major General E. H. Goulburn, D. S. O., spent a day at the Army School of Administration at Rieti where he found great keenness in evidence and considerable progress made towards the indoctrination of new ideas in such details of administration as hygiene, cooking, welfare, management, education and personnel selection.

Lt. Col. R. A. Curries (AQMG) has just returned from a tour of the northern BLI's where all is going reasonably well.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

Until recently all official business relating to the Italian Merchant Marine has been conducted between the Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, and the Italian Ministry of Marine. To this end the Ministry of Marine had appointed an English speaking officer as Liaison Officer with the Navy Sub-Commission. Now that the Ministry of Mercantile Marine has been separated from the Ministry of Marine and in view of the large amount of business conducted between the Ministry of Mercantile Marine and the Navy Sub-

counterfeiting ring that issued $500,000 worth of forged U. S. Navy checks.

A communication has recently been received confirming previous instructions to the effect that Italy is now in a position to make arrangements for the supply of necessary funds to cover expenses of Italian warships and auxiliaries incurred abroad, and that particular attention should be given to the supply of funds to meet the requirements of the Italian Battleships in the Bitter Lakes and Italian warships and auxiliaries visiting Egyptian ports and transitting the Suez Canal.

It is estimated that the Battleships in the Bitter Lakes require funds:

1. For pay of officers and ships company in local currency including arrangements for exchanging a limited quantity of lire.

2. To pay for supplies of fresh water provided through the Suez Canal company.

3. To obtain from commercial sources fuel oil, lubricating oil, and any other stores which are not sent from Italy and have to be provided locally.

4. To pay for fresh provisions obtained from the shore.

Italian warships or Italian Merchant ships under Italian Government charter visiting Egyptian ports require funds:

1. To pay harbour dues.

2. To obtain from commercial sources fuel oil, lubricating oil, fresh water and provisions.

3. To obtain local currency for advances of pay to officers and men.

It is expected that in the future all Italian ships will draw the majority of their supplies from Italy in order to reduce the consumption of foreign exchange.

DECORATIONS

Three American decorations were presented by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, in a simple ceremony held in the Chief Commissioner's office on Wednesday 9 October 1946. The recipients were Col. James J. Carnes who received the Legion of Merit, Lt. Col. Virginio Reinero of the Italian Air Force who received the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm and Massimiliano Gaston, civilian, who received

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The C. I. D. has completed an investigation and secured confessions from the operators of a

penses of Italian warships and auxiliaries incurred abroad, and that particular attention should be given to the supply of funds to meet the requirements of the Italian Battleships in the Bitter Lakes and Italian warships and auxiliaries visiting Egyptian ports and transitting the Suez Canal.

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Col. Carnes' award was received for meritorious service during the period from 12 March 1944 to 1 March 1946. During this period, as Chief of the Road Section, Transportation Sub-Commission, he was in charge of the organizing of all et-

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vilian truck pools for the entire mainland of Italy as far north as Pisa-Rimini line. Col. Carnes with the assistance of some of the members of his staff and the Italian Government was responsible for the establishment of ENAC which organization eventually took over the responsibility of movement of civilian supplies by truck. Col. Carnes is presently assigned to the Legal Sub-Commission.

Lt. Col. Reinero was decorated for exceptionally meritorious achievement and outstanding service in connection with Allied Military activities in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations from 1 October 1944 to 28 February 1946. As Commanding Officer, Italian Air Force Transport Wing Lt. Col. Reinero was charged with the responsibility of organizing and operating this newly activated Wing and executing many important Allied functions pertinent to the successful conduct of the war. His work in meeting the pressing Allied transport requirements occasioned by the prevailing necessity for concerted aerial evacuation of wounded troops and transport of essential supplies to the fighting units rendered services of inestimable value to Allied combat operations.

Mr. Gaston received the Medal of Freedom for exceptionally meritorius conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations from July 1944 to 12 January 1946. As investigator and Senior Administrative Assistant, Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, Mr. Gaston organized and developed sources of reliable information of high security value.

ODDS AND ENDS

Capt. M. C. Eyston, (B), (Public Safety) has left the Allied Commission and is proceeding to the United Kingdom for release. Lt. Col. G. G. Hannaford, (B), (Legal Sub-Commission) has left for the United Kingdom on leave. Capt. Charles E. De Saro, (A), (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission), WO JG Gerald B. Pate, (A), (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission), and Capt. W. J. Warren, (B), (Public Safety) have joined the Allied Commission. Maj. D. D. McColm, (B), (Legal Sub-Commission) and Capt. L. G. Cannings, (B), (Archives) have recently returned from the United Kingdom on leave.

* * *

Major Clayton C. Craig S-4, G-4 (A) formerly of the 15th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Infantry Division represented the 3rd Division on the speakers stand at Caserta on 5 October 1946 at the ceremony commemorrting the third anniversary of the liberation of Caserta by his former organization.

* * *

Officers of the 2675th Regiment held a formal dance on 5 October 1946 at the Army Rest Center.

* * *

Technical Sergeant Eligio Lithgow, Jr., clerk-stenographer in the Chief Commissioner's office was presented with the American Army Commendation Ribbon on 3 October 1946. Presentation was made by Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross Commanding Officer 2675th Regiment.

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October 5, 1946 Vol. III, No. 25

ALLIED COMMISSION
WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

Party politics which had kept at a feverish pitch for several weeks suddenly cooled down last week and reached the normal level of inter-party bickering in the newspapers as Prime Minister De Gasperi speaking before the Constituent Assembly on 26 September replied to the critics of his government and emerged with a decisive vote of confidence 331 to 58. The vote was considered a personal victory for the Prime Minister as not even members of his own party had withheld their fire during the crisis incident to the resignation of Corbino as Minister of the Treasury. It is to be noted that the dissident votes represented only the Qualunquisti, a few other rightist elements and the Action Party.

During the course of his speech, De Gasperi set forth the economic plan which had been unanimously agreed upon by the Council of Ministers. Besides the immediate floating of an internal loan and before the application of a general property tax the program calls for heavy taxation of real property and a severer estimate of ordinary taxes. The speaker dwelt upon Italy's pressing need for textiles and called upon textile industrialists to process quickly all wool and cotton available and warned that government action would follow their failure to do so. Continuing, the Prime Minister gave assurance that measures had been taken to insure efficient state support of building reconstruction and that public works would continue at the highest speed permitted by availability of materials and credits. The problem of unemployment would thus be solved to a great extent. As to production, he said that this problem was connected with internal order and economy. Industrial production was increasing steadily and had already reached 70 per cent of the 300 million dollars and improvement of articles 65, 68, and 69 of the draft treaty.

The President of the Council concluded by making a statement which he said he would have been happy to utter to the representatives of the Big Powers at Paris " By detaching Italian territories you deeply hurt the national soul and weaken the start of the Italian people towards international democratic elevation; by setting unbearable burdens on us you would repeat the Versailles mistake. If your final decisions are such, co-responsibility cannot fall upon the Italian people and their representatives who for two years have raised their invocation for justice and their voice of protest ".

Press Comment.

Italia Nuova declared the speech was inconclusive and stated that the Prime Minister might better have saved his words for the Paris Peace conference. Mario Missiroli in *Messaggero* declared in reference to De Gasperi's call for unity that the monarchy had survived only through a compromise between democracy and dictatorship and then was overthrown as a result of the imperialistic polity of fascism. He quoted a paraphrase by Pietro Nenni of a Leon Blum sentence to the effect that " today, there is only one alternative for the various states: dictatorship or the regime of the parties ". The Republic in Italy, he declared, will be a success only if it means a step forward with respect to the monarchical regime, a step toward democracy. *Risorgimento Liberale* complained that the Prime Minister in his reference to industrialists, menaced peaceful citizens " who prefer to work for export rather than for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ", adding that De Gasperi wasted his energies since this difficulty could be solved by

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De Gasperi then reviewed what Italy had gained at Paris. These points he declared included affirmation of Italy's co-belligerance, establishment of the rights of minorities, the well-founded hope that reparations would not exceed 200 to 300 million dollars and improvement of articles 65, 68, and 69 of the draft treaty.

The President of the Council concluded by making a statement which he said he would have been happy to utter to the representatives of the Big Powers at Paris: "By detaching Italian territories you deeply hurt the national soul and weaken the start of the Italian people towards international democratic elevation; by setting unbearable burdens on us you would repeat the Versailles mistake. If your final decisions are such, co-responsibility cannot fall upon the Italian people and their representatives who for two years have raised their invocation for justice and their voice of protest".

Press Comment.

Italia Nuova declared the speech was inconclusive and stated that the Prime Minister might better have saved his words for the Paris Peace conference. Mario Missiroli in *Messaggero* declared in reference to De Gasperi's call for unity that the monarchy had survived only through a compromise between democracy and dictatorship and then was overthrown as a result of the imperialistic polity of fascism. He quoted a paraphrase by Pietro Nenni of a Leon Blum sentence to the effect that "today, there is only one alternative for the various states: dictatorship or the regime of the parties". The Republic in Italy, he declared, will be a success only if it means a step forward with respect to the monarchical regime, a step toward democracy. *Risorgimento Liberale* complained that the Prime Minister in his reference to industrialists, menaced peaceful citizens "who prefer to work for export rather than for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry", adding that De Gasperi wasted his energies since this difficulty could be solved by a decree which did not even need the agreement of the Constituent Assembly. Carlo Bassano in *Tempo* wrote: "Before trying anything, it is necessary that De Gasperi have confidence in himself. Before asking and obtaining the confidence of the Assembly, he should have asked

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for the confidence of the leaders of the Parties who collaborate with him in the Government and who with their confidence would have started a loyal and fruitful collaboration...".

With the easing of the crisis the Government could turn its attention to other matters which were causing concern. Chief of these were labor problems. On 26 September, telephone workers went on strike for an increase in wages after their demand had been refused by management. The strike did not affect urban centers but the employees declared that if their demands were not met it would result in full discontinuance of service. They had received no increase since November 1945. In addition to the wage increase the employees asked to be allowed to manage the telephone systems declaring that they could do so with a consequent reduction in rates of 10 per cent. Also, according to *Epoca* they presented a plan to the Council of Ministers for the nationalization of the telephone systems. The strike was short-lived. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 27 September, Minister Scelba (Posts and Telegraphs) according to *Avanti*, reported that the employees had been given immediate payment of a monthly basic wage and the acknowledgement that the national labor contract under discussion would be retroactive from 1 September. *Messaggero* reported that Minister Nenni suggested considering the proposal to nationalize the telephone services or alternatively the proposal favoring management of the telephone concerns by the workers under control of the State.

State employees.

Further evidence of progress in the field of labor relations was indicated with an agreement on the long drawn-out problem of the state workers. Under the agreement which was reached on 28 September during a meeting at the Ministry of Treasury, State employees will receive a 70 per cent. increase which in any case will not be less than 2,500 lire. Also they receive the "thirteenth" month to be paid in a single installment. Pensions will be increased by 150 per cent. on the first 1,000 lire and by 70 per cent. on the remaining amount of the pension. There were indications also, that the Italian Confederation of Industry and the General Confederation on 30 September in a demand for increase of minimum wages from 7,000 to 10,000 lire monthly. Management had claimed that it could not meet the workers demands without increasing the gas rate. The workers thought otherwise and furthermore asked Minister of Labor D'Aragona to nationalize the gas industry. At week's end negotiations were still going on with housewives all over Italy deprived of cooking gas and those in Rome further going without electricity four hours a day as electric power, due to the water shortage, underwent rationing. Newspapers were almost unanimous in calling on labor and management to reach an agreement. On 2 October De Gasperi declared, according to *Tempo* that "strikes in the public services cannot be admitted". The paper added that about 14 million people were affected by the strike and that the Prime Minister had said that if gas workers did not resume work within 24 hours or if an agreement was not reached between management and the workers the Council of Ministers would provide for the settlement of the question and the restoration of service.

Strike Ends.

Whether or not the statement of De Gasperi was the reason, the strike came to an end on 3 October after a night-long negotiation session at the Labor Ministry. While it was not completely settled, the gas workers returned to their jobs leaving the details to be ironed out in further conferences. Wage increases had been settled but it was reported that no agreement had been reached in the demand by the workers that the industry be nationalized.

Other strike news: At Pisa on 30 September there was a general work stoppage to protest failure of factory owners in the area to grant higher wages. According to *Messaggero* 60,000 miners went on strike on 3 October. They demanded: (1) a six-hour work day; (2) extension of indemnity which they assert benefits only 40 % of the workers at present; (3) institution of messes; (4) institution of free transport service; (5) free working clothes and (6) additional pay for night work. On 3 October all road-transport workers of Rome and Lazio provinces struck in an attempt to have their wages raised to the level of Northern Italy.

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But the overall labor picture was still difficult. After more than eight months of fruitless negotiations gas workers started a nation-wide strike nationalize the gas industry. At week's end negotiations were still going on with housewives all over Italy deprived of cooking gas and those in Rome further going without electricity four hours a day as electric power, due to the water shortage, underwent rationing. Newspapers were almost unanimous in calling on labor and management to reach an agreement. On 2 October De Gasperi declared, according to *Tempo* that "strikes in the public services cannot be admitted". The paper added that about 14 million people were affected by the strike and that the Prime Minister had said that if gas workers did not resume work within 24 hours or if an agreement was not reached between management and the workers the Council of Ministers would provide for the settlement of the question and the restoration of service.

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In Paris a "voting" solution of the Italo-Yugoslav border problem was reached by the Political and Territorial Commission on 28 September when the commission approved the so called French Line by a vote of twelve to five. However the issue was far from settled as the

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vote merely removed the question from the books of the commission. Immediately after the vote, Edward Kardelj, Vice Premier of Yugoslavia, informed the commission that his country would never accept the French Line, and in the event it was finally established would not sign the peace treaty and would not remove the Yugoslav army from its present position in Venezia Giulia. The Yugoslav representative said, "The Yugoslav delegation regretfully notes that the group of states which voted for the French Line is trying to impose its will on the people of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia then will not sign the peace treaty with Italy and will not withdraw its troops from northwest Istria".

Following the Yugoslav statement, the United States delegation proposed the following: "The provision of the present treaty shall not confer any rights or benefits on any state named in the preamble of the present treaty as one of the Allied and associated powers or on its nationals unless such state become a party of the treaty by deposit of its instrument of ratification".

The motion was apparently aimed at preventing Yugoslavia from receiving reparations or other benefits from Italy if the former country did not sign the treaty. The proposal was voted affirmatively eleven to eight with China abstaining. France and Ethiopia were among those voting against the proposal.

Yugoslav Proposal.

Before the question of the borders was put to a vote, Yugoslavia had attempted to remove it completely from the hands of the commission and give it back to the Council of Foreign Ministers to settle. However, the delegation went on record as insisting that any decision reached by the Council must be first subject to a preliminary agreement with Yugoslavia. United States Senator Tom Connolly immediately took the floor with the following: "We cannot side-step the issue as the Yugoslav delegation suggests. Their resolution proposes that the frontier be determined by the Council of Foreign Ministers but with the condition that there should be preliminary agreement with Yugoslavia. Does this mean that there can be no decision by the Council of Foreign Ministers unless Yugoslavia agree? I regret that [illegible] Yugoslav statement.

ste frontier with Yugoslavia. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky contended that the draft was contrary to the principles agreed upon by the Council of Foreign Ministers. When Senator Connolly attempted to show that such was not the case the Russian representative contended that the American proposal contained "risky expressions" and that in any case the American document should not be voted on until the commission had discussed the report of the sub-commission that was preparing recommendations for the Trieste statute. This point of view was upheld by Lief Egeland of South Africa, the Commission's Chairman.

The following day, Yugoslavia charged that Great Britain and the United States had set aside the Big Four agreement in order to establish an Anglo-American military base on the Adriatic. Moisha Pijade, Yugoslav delegate, assailed British proposals as placing Trieste in the category of a British colony. "We cannot see why the people of Trieste should be forced to accept a colonial type regime in a military stronghold..." This evidently referred to the proposals supported by Great Britain, the United States and France that the administration of Free Territory of Trieste should be supervised by a governor appointed by the Security Council of the United Nations with the power to propose legislation and to veto it.

Free Territory Statute.

In any event a statute for the Free Territory of Trieste was approved by the political and territorial commission along the lines of a French compromise on 3 October. The establishment of the statute was achieved step by step with arguments and votes on every step of the way. At one point a proposal of the Polish delegation declaring the Trieste solution impossible and referring the question back to the Council of Foreign Ministers was defeated by a vote of 11 to 6.

As adopted, the Trieste statute provides for United Nations guarantee of human rights, demilitarization of the Territory except by command of the Security Council and limitations on the power of the Assembly by a Governor to be appointed by the Security Council after consultation with Yugoslavia and Italy. In addition to having

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Subsequent events showed the various powers no closer to agreement. On 1 October Senator Connolly introduced a draft providing for a Trieste not the case the Russian representative contended that the American proposal contained "risky expressions" and that in any case the American document should not be voted on until the commission had discussed the report of the sub-commission that was preparing recommendations for the Trieste statute. This point of view was upheld by Lief Egeland of South Africa, the Commission's Chairman.

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As adopted, the Trieste statute provides for United Nations guarantee of human rights, demilitarization of the Territory except by command of the Security Council and limitations on the power of the Assembly by a Governor to be appointed by the Security Council after consultation with Yugoslavia and Italy. In addition to having the power to propose legislation and to veto it, the Governor would be responsible for conduct of foreign relations, maintenance of order, appointment of the judiciary after consultation with the zone council, and have the power of their removal. The port would have no exclusive

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economic relations with any neighboring state and free transit both in and out of the port would be assured. Those who were residents of the area on June 1940 would be given original citizenship.

BRIGADIER LUSH LEAVES COMMISSION

Brigadier Maurice Lush, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission since the amalgamation in January 1944 of all Military Government agencies in Italy, departed today for the United Kingdom where he will be released from military service and prepare to assume, as a civilian, the post of Resident Representative of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, in Germany and Austria.

Taking over the post of Executive Commissioner will be Brigadier M. Carr, C.B.E., M.C., Vice-President of the Civil Affairs Section and Acting Vice-President of the Economic Section.

Brigadier Lush first became identified with civil affairs in Italy when in late 1943 he succeeded Lord Rennell of Rodd as Chief Civil Affairs Officer for the 15th Army Group. His next important post was as Executive Commissioner with the Allied Commission at that time headed as Chief Commissioner by Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Noel Mason-MacFarlan.

He continued to serve as Executive Commissioner with Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone who succeeded General MacFarlane as Chief Commissioner on 22 June 1944. In his capacity as Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Lush directed the activities of the field staff of military government personnel and was responsible for the coordination of the execution of Allied Commission policies. Brigadier Lush was awarded the American Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer. The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Stone on 15 December 1945.

During World War I Brigadier Lush served from 1915 to 1919 in the Royal Artillery. He was awarded the Military Cross with Bar and at the conclusion of hostilities held a high post in the demobilization of the British Army. After completing his activity the Brigadier joined the Sudan Political Service and from that point on continued to be identified with his country's foreign service. Among the posts held by him when recalled to active service Brigadier Lush was appointed Deputy Chief Political Officer for Ethiopia in which capacity he contributed to the restoration of the Emperor of Abyssinia to his throne. When Madagascar was taken by the Allies in 1942 the Executive Commissioner was appointed Military Administrator of the island and within the same year, the job completed, became Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the British Military Administration in Tripolitania.

While taking his departure today, Brigadier Lush hopes to return to Rome again in about 10 to 14 days and then to have the opportunity to say farewell to his friends.

Brigadier Carr.

Brigadier Carr, the new Executive Commissioner, is a serving Regular Officer and was commissioned in 1915 to the Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st Foot). In 1921 he transferred to the Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) (1st Regiment of Foot). He served throughout the first World War in France winning the Military Cross and Bar and the French Legion of Honor. He has a wide experience of Allied Commission and AMG activities. He arrived in Naples in October 1943 as the head of AMG Region IV which at that time covered the compartments of Lazio and Umbria and the Marche. During the winter of 1943-1944 he assisted in the planning for the AMG organization in Rome. In March 1944 he relieved Brigadier J. K. Dunlop as Regional Commissioner for Sardinia. In August, 1944 he was transferred to Sicily as Regional Commissioner of that island and was in office during the tremblous period December 1944-January 1945. He left Sicily at the end of March 1945 when the regional organization was withdrawn from the island. He was then appointed Regional Commissioner, Liguria Region and entered Genoa on April 27, 1945 with the leading troops of the American 92nd Division. He left Liguria in the middle of August 1945 to take over the appointment of Vice-President, Civil Affairs Section, HQ Allied Commission vice Brigadier Upjohn, KC and recently has also held the appointment of Acting Vice-President Economic Section. Brigadier Carr has been awarded the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer). The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Stone on 5 March 1946.

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The value of the experience gained in these posts was recognized by the British Army for appointed Military Administrator of the island and within the same year, the job completed, became Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the British Military Administration in Tripolitania.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

The urgency of Italy's planning for the continuance of imports during the transition period between the end of UNRRA's program of assistance

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at the end of this year and the final shutting off of the pipe line of supplies estimated to take place about seven or eight months from now was stressed in Milan last week (as reported in UNRRA's *Economic Notes*) by Mr. Harlan Cleveland Deputy Chief of the Italy Mission for Requirements and Distribution.

The problem is being closely studied by UNRRA in conjunction with the Italian Government. The gap left by the closing of UNRRA activities was stressed by Mr. Cleveland who pointed out that in August 1946 UNRRA imported into Italy about 900,000 tons of coal alone—more than 80 per cent. of Italy's normal imports before the war. Also, UNRRA is undertaking to bring in, between now and the next harvest more than one-third of the wheat needed to meet Italy's grain deficit during this crop year. In addition according to *Economic Notes*, UNRRA will buy during the fourth quarter of this year alone, 10,000 tons of rubber for Italy—enough to make 300,000 tires or fully equip 50,000 trucks. Other materials also being brought in are large quantities of steel, pig iron, chemicals, refractories, medical raw materials and agricultural supplies.

"But UNRRA's 1946 program great as it is, cannot solve Italy's 1947 problems," Mr. Cleveland urged. "It is succeeding in its primary objectives—to maintain the basic supply line of food; to get Italy's industrial production going again by injecting fuel and basic raw materials; and to contribute to the defense of the lira by providing that universal antidote for inflation—goods.

"The problem which now faces the Italian Government and the Italian people is to make sure that the momentum created by the UNRRA import program is not lost during the first few months of 1947. Therefore I invite the attention of every Italian to this critical transition period.

"But time is all important," Mr. Cleveland continued. "Even if Italy gets all the help she needs in April, the problem will not be solved. Money made available in April will not put goods

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10/9/46	Amassing Goal as of 10/9/46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 26/9/46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 27/9/46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	69,311	84.1	73,307	89.0
Liguria	19,450	383	206	53.8	213	55.6
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	217,717	66.6	221,353	67.8
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	113	3.3	135	3.9
Veneto	691,750	403,984	297,183	73.6	298,756	74.0
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	504,240	87.7	506,022	88.0
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,088,770	78.2	1,099,786	79.0
Toscana	464,200	182,535	190,890	104.6	191,923	105.1
Marche	463,200	252,200	250,298	99.2	250,859	99.5
Umbria	212,000	103,000	104,140	101.1	104,618	101.6
Lazio	277,500	102,361	83,558	81.6	84,268	82.3
Central Italy	1,416,900	640,096	628,886	98.2	631,668	98.7
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	68,491	77.6	69,070	78.3
Campania	270,320	45,675	26,723	58.5	27,464	60.1
Puglie	297,350	100,545	75,653	75.2	76,334	75.9
Lucania	156,000	40,836	42,322	103.6	42,742	104.7
Calabria	137,900	29,422	12,523	42.6	12,599	43.2

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Calabria	137,900	29,422	12,523	42.6	12,699	43.2
Southern Italy	1,189,070	304,661	225,622	74.1	228,309	74.9
Sicilia	530,180	198,504	69,495	35.0	71,280	35.9
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	35,473	83.1	35,890	84.1
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	104,968	43.5	107,170	44.4
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,048,246	79.5	2,066,933	80.2

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in Italy until July. For Italy must find a minimum of 100,000,000 dollars (25,000,000 pounds sterling) before the end of the year and another 150,000,000 dollars (37,500,000 pounds sterling) by March 1947 just to keep the supply line going in the most basic commodities—wheat, coal and petroleum products.

"Strictly speaking, our responsibility as UNRRA will be discharged if we bring in supplies still remaining on the Italian program. But we are anxious that our program shall have the maximum effect of helping the Italian people to help themselves.

"Based on some experience of previous transition periods, we have this advice to give: concentrate on wheat coal and petroleum—and the rest of the import requirements will not prove too difficult to meet".

Wheat Amassing.

Eighty and two tenths percent of Italy's wheat amassing goal has been collected according to figures supplied by UNRRA and the Economics Section, Allied Commission. The figures are as usual given in tabular form. There is practically no change in the relative standings of the various regions. Toscana still leds all regions with 105.1 per cent. of its goal collected, followed by Lucania with 104.7 per cent. and Umbria with 101.6 pet cent. - Revision of figures on estimated production and retentions will be made upon completion of investigations now in progress.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

Lt. Col. Frank E. Marek, U. S. A. A. F., is Acting Director of the Allied Commission Air Forces Sub-Commission during the temporary absence of Air Vice Marshal L. E. Brodie, O. B. E., R. A. F.

On 1 October, General Matteucci and Prof. Ambrosini of the Italian Air Ministry left Ciampino Airport for Cairo to attend a conference on aircraft safety sponsored by the Provisional International Civil Air Organization. This conference is to arrange for the conversion from military to civil control of all international passenger-carrying air traffic in this area.

The Milan Industrial Fair which closed on 2 October was visited by Wing Commander Wing Commander C. M. M. Greece, D. F. C., Air Staff I visited all the Pilot Training Schools and Fighter Schools in the South during the week. Limited flying is progressing successfully and there have been no accidents. One Stormo Wing of spitfires has ben grounded for two months for lack of tires.

A Cant 506C which has been converted to passenger-carrying was inspected. This aircraft has adjustable seats which can be converted to bunks and the capacity is twelve passengers or four stretcher cases with two nurses.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

On Monday, 30th September, Major General E. H. Goulburn, D. S. O., Brigadier M. Hope, D. S. O., and Colonel Norman E. Fiske paid a visit to the Folgore Division in the neighborhood of Florence to witness a field firing demonstration and attack practice. The exercise showed that in spite of training difficulties and shortage of equipment and personnel, a good deal of useful training is being done. This Division, it will be remembered, is composed of the Nembo and Garibaldi Regiments carrying in the case of the former the tradition of considerable parachute activity, and in the case of the latter that of particularly good work in the Balkans.

This week the whole of the British Ordnance equipment contained in No. 557 Base Ordnance Depot in the Naples area has been passed through disposal agencies to A. R. A. R. for distribution to the various Italian Official and business organizations. Arrangements have been made whereby essential war-like material needed for the Italian Army, particularly as spares and replacements for British equipment already held, shall be placed at the disposal of the War Minister. Teams representing the various interests concerned are already in the depot making preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the stores concerned.

Another subject calculated to improve the mechanical efficiency of the Italian Army is the projected contract between the War Ministry and the Caproni Works in Milan which it is hoped will be possible by reason of the cancellation of a contract between that firm and the withdrawing British Mechanical Engineering Services. Small quantities of British weapons are still becoming available

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petroleum products.

"Strictly speaking, our responsibility as UNRRA will be discharged if we bring in supplies still remaining on the Italian program. But we are anxious that our program shall have the maximum effect of helping the Italian people to help themselves.

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The Milan Industrial Fair which closed on 2 October was visited by Wing Commander H. Thompson, the Chief Technical Officer of the Air Forces Sub-Commission. There was an extensive display of light and heavy machinery and particular interest was shown in a Fiat G-12 aircraft which was on display completely assembled in the exhibition hall.

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The September call up, which was expected to yield approximately 12,000 men has, as far as preliminary figures show, proceeded according to plan. Full details are not yet, however, available.

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Repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War continues. 14,000 Italian P. W. will arrive in Italy during October from Australia, India, and South and East Africa.

A domestic point of interest which it is assumed will also interest other Sub-Commissions is the question of how the isolated detachments are to make both ends meet financially when the various Allied amenities and welfare services withdraw themselves to so great a distance as to make enjoyment of them impossible. The Military Mission is exploring this question as to whether it can be satisfactorily answered from available resources or whether some extra living allowance might not be justified. A discussion on this matter from anyone interested would be welcomed by Colonel A Q of M. M. I. A.

The new football league arrangements have been much welcomed and elimination contests are being held this week.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

The insignia worn on the uniforms of Italian Naval Officers will be changed on 15 October. Essentially the change involves the removal of all monarchical devices. On the cap insignia a mural crown will be substituted for the Royal Crown. The shoulder boards for officers up to the Rank of Captain will resemble those now worn by the British Navy, while the number of gold stripes will correspond to the practise in use in the U. S. and British Navies.

Rank insignia for Flag Officers will be as follows:

No. of Stars	Italian Rank	U. S. Equivalent
4 stars	Grande Ammiraglio	Admiral of the Fleet
3 stars	Ammiraglio d'Armata	Admiral
2 stars	Ammiraglio designato d'Armata	Vice Admiral
	Ammiraglio di Squadra	Vice Admiral
	Tenente Generale Ispettore	Vice Admiral
	Ammiraglio di Divisione	Rear Admiral, Upper Half
	Tenente Generale	Rear Admiral, Upper Half
		Rear Admiral, Lower Half

"Ammiragli di Squadra" and "Generali Ispettori" there will be one tow of gold cord, placed in the same position.

The Ministry of Marine has just completed an investigation of the possibility of transferring four French river craft from Venice to Toulon for the French Government. An inspection of the boats in question disclosed that before they could be towed safely they would have to have hatches and ports inspected and made watertight and numerous minor bullet holes in the hull structure repaired. In any case there is a serious shortage of tugs in the northern Adriatic, so that no tugs are immediately available. The repairs and the lack of tugs make it advisable to postpone the towing operation until the weather improves next spring.

The following changes have been made in the appointments of Italian Flag Officers:

Senior Rear-Admiral Emilio Ferreri – From Commanding Officer Cruiser Group to Secretary General of the Navy.

Vice-Admiral Bruto Brivonesi – From Secretary General of the Navy to Inspector of Naval Forces.

Vice-Admiral Alberto Da Zara – From Inspector of Naval Forces to "available for appointment."

Senior Rear Admiral Carlo Balsano – From "available for appointment" to Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Department of the Lower Tyrrhenian, Naples.

Vice-Admiral Romeo Oliva – From Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Department of the Lower Tyrrhenian, Naples, to Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Department of the Ionian and Lower Adriatic, Taranto.

Vice-Admiral Angelo Parona – From Commander-in-Chief Naval Department of the Ionian and Lower Adriatic, Taranto, to "available for appointment".

Rear-Admiral Giuseppe Lubrano di Negozio – From Commanding Officer Taranto Naval Base, to Admiral Superintendent of the La Spezia Naval Dockyard.

SERGEANT MALAY COMMISSIONED

Technical Sergeant John V. Malay, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Chief Commissioner,

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	Ammiraglio di Squadra	Vice Admiral
	Tenente Generale Ispettore	Vice Admiral
	Ammiraglio di Divisione	Rear Admiral, Upper Half
	Tenente Generale	Rear Admiral, Upper Half
1 star	Contrammiraglio	Rear Admiral, Lower Half
	Maggiore Generale	Rear Admiral, Lower Half

In addition, the shoulder boards of "Ammiragli designati d'Armata" will have two rows of gold cord ending in knots, placed between the stars and the end of the shoulder boards. For for the French Government. An inspection of the boats in question disclosed that before they could be towed safely they would have to have hatches and ports inspected and made watertight and numerous minor bullet holes in the hull structure repaired. In any case there is a serious shortage of tugs in the northern Adriatic, so that no tugs are immediately available. The repairs and the lack of tugs make it advisable to postpone the towing operation until the weather improves next spring.

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Technical Sergeant John V. Malay, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, is the second enlisted man of the 2675th Regiment in one week, to received the gold bars of a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States. Sergeant Malay was sworn in on Tuesday morning 1 October 1946 in the office of Col. Charles L. Dasher, Jr., Commanding

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Officer Rome Area, Allied Command, and his bars were pinned on by Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross, Commanding Officer of the 2675th Regiment. Second Lieutenant James W. Sidney was sworn in during a similar ceremony on Wednesday, 25 September.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, congratulated Lieutenant Malay and welcomed him into the ranks of officers serving with the Allied Commission in a brief ceremony in the Chief Commissioner's office Wednesday afternoon.

Lieutenant Malay is a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A., and is the son of Mrs. Leah C. Malay who resides at St. Joseph's Hospital in that city. He attended Central High School in Fort Wayne and following his graduation was employed by the International Harvester Company. The new Lieutenant entered the army in January 1941 in his home town and was immediately assigned to the Coast Artillery joining the 3rd Coast Artillery at Fort Mac-Arthur in California. His early service was identified to a great degree with Artillery communications as shortly after joining his organization he was sent to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for special training. Following completion of this training he was placed in charge of the Net Control Station of the 3rd Coast Artillery Command continuing in that capacity until ordered to school again in the Seacoast Special Equipment Course also at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

Lieutenant Malay went overseas in January 1943 with the 6608th Signal Surface Warning Platoon which operated in the vicinity of Oran. He came to Italy in October 1944 and five months later was assigned to the Allied Commission as Technical Supervisor in the A. T. A. C. work shops. While in this assignment he was responsible for the setting up of two double assembly lines for the assembly of new trucks for which achievement he has been awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon.

The new officer, then Technician Third Grade came to the office of the Chief Commissioner in October 1945 as Chief Clerk and was promoted to Technical Sergeant on 1 June.

In addition to the Army Commendation Ribbon, already mentioned, Lieutenant Malay wears the Good Conduct Ribbon, the American Defense Ribbon, the American Theater Campaign Ribbon, the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater Ribbon with two battle stars, the Victory Ribbon World War II and the Italian War Cross of Merit.

REGIMENTAL TRAINING PROGRAM

In compliance with MTOUSA directives effective 1 October all officers and enlisted men of the 2675th Regiment this week began participation in a scheduled training program. The program calls for training of three hours weekly. One period is given over to physical exercise and the other two to Information and Education, and Allied Commission orientation respectively. All meetings are held at the Rest Center. Physical Training and Dismounted Drill is held at 1400 every Wednesday. Allied Commission activities and Orientation at 0830 on Thursday and Information and Education on Friday at 0830. All officers are required to certify by noon every Saturday that they have engaged in at least one hour of physical activity during the week.

ODDS AND ENDS

Capt. C. A. Ragona, (A), (Adjutant Section) is leaving the Allied Commission this coming week for the United States for release from the Army.

Lt. Col. Paul Revere, (A), (Legal Sub-Commission) joined the Allied Commission the past week.

* * *

Lt. Col. N. W. Hind-Smith, after spending a 19-day leave to the United Kingdom, has returned to the Allied Commission.

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September 28, 1946 Vol. III, No. 24

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The greater part of last week was given over to debate in the Constituent Assembly in which speaker after speaker of all the parties proceeded to the rostrum and attacked or defended the speech made by Prime Minister De Gasperi the previous week. While events at Paris particularly the loss of Italian Colonies occasioned bitter articles in the press, the economic problems of Italy definately held the center of the stage and produced by far the greater amount of polemics both in the Assembly and in the press.

The press had already taken full advantage of its chronological priority by the time the Assembly organized for debate on De Gasperi's speech with the general tenor of the articles in the newspapers holding to a stand-offish attitude mostly bowing to the line that the speech represented promises of things to be done and measures to be promulgated rather than consisting of a report on matters accomplished.

Crisis as a headline stand-by had virtually disappeared and it was notable that its by-product, the wild accusations and rebuttals of the previous week, had likewise been replaced by more sober if more the less vigorous editorial consideration of the economic state of the nation. In many circles it was considered that the decision of the Republican Party to remain in the Government had for a time at least definitely assured the political stability of the cabinet.

On 19 September at a meeting of the Christian-Democrat Party National Council, De Gasperi is reported by *Messaggero* to have declared that Corbino's policy would have succeeded had it not been for the publication of the economic clauses of the peace treaty. He is said to have definitely buried the thought of a Government sharply criticized his policies. Coming events cast their shadows with the report by *Avanti* that at the conclusion of his own speech De Gasperi tendered his resignation as Secretary General of the party but recalled it following the speech by Ravaioli. *Avanti* headlined the incident with "De Gasperi resigns for a quarter of an hour".

Corbino's speech.

Corbino, who had been the center of the threatened crisis for the previous three weeks, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Constituent Assembly on 20 September. He declared that one of the reasons that had impelled him to remain in the cabinet after the first crisis was the feeling that his name had been linked with the stability of the lira. The program of the new cabinet contained two points of major importance, he said. One was the "Republican Bonus" which should have given the poorer classes the impression that the Government was concerned with their condition and the other was the general property tax which he had asked to be applied only to such wealth as exceeded 10 or 50 million lire. He then emphasized his belief that general property tax should not apply to securities until the lira was firmly anchored to gold. He then took up the question of his resignation stating that his fate had been sealed at two meetings, one Communist, the other Socialist. He emphasized that although he had been forced to resign because of attacks on his policies by the other parties, none of the other parties had been anxious to claim his portfolio. Surprisingly he counted the appointment of Bertone as a Communist victory, affirming that either the latter followed his, Corbino's, policies and thereby tested the former Minister's unpopularity or he instituted an alto-

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The Prime Minister did not have things fully his way as Bavioli according to *Messaggero* sharply criticized his policies. Coming events cast their shadows with the report by *Avanti* that at the conclusion of his own speech De Gasperi tendered his resignation as Secretary General of the party but recalled it following the speech by Bavioli. *Avanti* headlined the incident with "De Gasperi resigns for a quarter of an hour".

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Opposite poles of editorial opinion were expressed by *Momento* which reported that Scoccimarro warmly congratulated Corbino on his speech, branding it a success, and *Unita* which headlined

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"An empty, amateur-like and somewhat acid speech by the former Minister of Treasury".

The same day, the Republicans decided to remain in the Government by virtue of a somewhat less than enthusiastic order of the day passed by a vote of sixteen to three, with six abstaining among whom was Pacciardi reportedly the leader of the separatist trend. The motion, as reported by *Messaggero*, read: "The Republican Parliamentary Group, having heard the declarations of the President of the Council and considering the requirements of the country in the present circumstances, gives authority to its representatives in the Government to continue their action meant for the prompt satisfaction of the Republican requirements."

Land Siezures.

Illegal occupation of land by the peasants took up a substantial portion of the meeting of the Council of Ministers held 21 September. As reported by *Messaggero* De Gasperi expressed a firm attitude against such seizures particularly inasmuch as legal measures for the allotting of untilled land had been recently enacted. The Prime Minister was reported as declaring that the Government intended to apply the law and if possible to improve it but at the same time it was determined to protect public order and have the people respect it. Scoccimarro is said to have declared that he agreed with the President of the Council and recognized that it was necessary to return to normalcy. De Gasperi further declared that discussion in the Council had proved that the Land Allotting Commissions were functioning well and that there was no reason for the Government to tolerate further, those evident violations of legislative instructions already issued.

A political fusion of some significance took place on 21 September with the merger of the Liberal Party and Italian Democratic Party. The amalgamation was hailed in the press mainly as a forecast of the joining together of all liberal elements of the country. *Risorgimento Liberale* took this line asserting that the fusion only spotlighted the weakness of liberalism in the internal politics of the country, this weakness consisting of the individualism of its elements. The paper called for the union of all liberal and democratic Cassandro declared that the general tenor of politics in the assembly had resulted in the complete disorientation of a large section of public opinion. He further declared that the existence of several political groups with a liberal tendency was unjustifiable and that unification was logical and unavoidable. Selvaggi agreed in substance with Cassandro further pointing out that the principle of organization ruled in the modern world, and that the time for "romantic fights" of individuals and small groups was over. Before the disciplined unity of the three mass parties, he said, it was essential for the liberal forces to be united themselves. These forces could thus gather and represent "masses" perhaps greater than those of the other three parties. Both Cassandro and Croce affirmed that rumors of fusion with the Uomo Qualunque were untrue.

New Secretary General.

Predictions persisting in the press that De Gasperi would resign as Secretary General of the Christian Democrat Party were borne out on 23 September when the National Council appointed Attilio Piccioni to the position with De Gasperi assuming the position of President of the National Council. The Council passed a motion which *Messaggero* summarized as follows: (1) consolidation of state authority and the acquisition of social justice are closely linked to each other and cannot be divided; (2) in the parliamentary field, collaboration among the mass parties is requested not only because of the present proportion of political forces (which makes exclusive government by a single party difficult) but also to avoid violent conflicts; (3) a loyal agreement accompanied by a political truce allowing reciprocal respect of parties and men is required if collaboration is to be efficient; (4) the Christian-Democrat Party has, up to now, avoided the grave consequences of a crisis, owing to its devotion to the country; but this cannot go on further "both (because it is necessary) to avoid an immoral political equivocation and because (otherwise) the Government's action is made uncertain, contradictory and inefficient"; (5) the Christian-Democrat Party invites the other parties to consider their attitudes again and to eliminate any differences. If this does not happen, the National Council invites

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In a joint interview with an ANSA correspondent, Giovanni Cassandro, Secretary General of the Liberal Party, Enzo Selvaggi, Secretary General of the Italian Democratic Party, and Benedetto Croce, Liberal Party, acclaimed the merger and expressed complete unanimity of purpose: justifiable and that unification was logical and unavoidable. Selvaggi agreed in substance with Cassandro further pointing out that the principle of organization ruled in the modern world, and that the time for "romantic fights" of individuals and small groups was over. Before the disciplined unity of the three mass parties, he said, it was essential for the liberal forces to be united themselves. These forces could thus gather and represent "masses" perhaps greater than those of the other three parties. Both Cassandro and Croce affirmed that rumors of fusion with the Fomo Qualunque were untrue.

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Speech by Bertone.

The new Minister of Treasury, Bertone, made his statement of policy on 26 September. He said that the estimated balance for the 1946-47 financial year had been set at 341 milliard lire of effective expenditures and 148 milliard lire of income. But during the first four months the expenditures had already exceeded the estimate by 50 milliard lire, and more were expected for an amount of 250-300 milliard lire. Therefore the total of expenditures would not be too far from 700 milliard lire. But also, income was increasing and was to be expected to reach 270-280 milliard lire. Therefore, Bertone said, the predictable deficit would amount to about 400 milliard lire. This required tackling the situation decidedly and without any further delay. Both the policies of denying any expenditures exceeding the income, and of printing more currency were to be rejected, he said, because the former meant or could mean social convulsions, while the latter meant inflation whose dreadful consequences would chiefly be endured by the working classes. Under these circumstances, the Minister added, the answer to the question of who should supply the means required by the Treasury was natural and obvious: the wealthy classes. The working classes, whose burden was already heavy, would be asked only one thing: comprehension of difficulties, confidence, and some more patience, avoiding disturbing with agitation, the work of reconstruction which the Government was doing. Bertone then said that exports demonstrated that there was a broad industrial revival, which however needed monetary and social tranquillity. It was the task of the Treasury Minister to ensure monetary tranquillity, and the Italian people should be confident because the lira was not going to be dispersed. He said that Italy's impending participation in the plan of Bretton Woods and the International Bank for Industrial Reconstruction would help defend the lira, that the floating of a loan was being prepared, and that the extraordinary, general property tax which was being given the final touches by Minister Scoccimarro would constitute, together with the tax on war profits and the seizure of fascist profits, a precious reserve to bear the new burdens resulting from the peace treaty. Bertone concluded by

Italy and Yugoslavia as amendment after amendment in favor of both countries was voted down by the Political and Territorial Commission of the Paris Conference last week. On 20 September a Yugoslav amendment giving Gorizia and the Canale Valley to Yugoslavia was rejected by eight votes including that of Russia. Another amendment also proposed by Yugoslavia setting the frontier of the Free Territory to the boundary of the city of Trieste was also rejected. An amendment was proposed by South Africa which would have enlarged the Free Territory down the Istrian Peninsula but that too was rejected. On other points there were also differences, such as in the question of the proposed statute whether the territory should be administered by an independent assembly or whether veto power should be exercised by a governor. Beyond all considerations, however, was the threat previously expressed by Yugoslavia, and never since withdrawn, that she would not sign a peace treaty which set the boundaries according to the French Line.

Several papers on 21 September carried reports of statements made to *The Times* of London by Yugoslav Vice Foreign Minister Bebler and Eugenio Reale in connection with "negotiations" between Italy and Yugoslavia. According to these reports Bebler affirmed that the Italian proposals consisted in asking more than what was granted Italy by the draft peace treaty, and that the Yugoslavs had therefore drawn the conclusion that there was no reason to have further conversations under such conditions. Reale affirmed that the Italian Government had not taken advantage of all chances to reach an agreement with Yugoslavia. *Unità* reports the news under the heading "A stalemate which must be overcome", and asks what were the instructions given to and the power vested in the Italian delegates. *Popolo* headlines that Reale's statements concerning the attempt at reaching an agreement with Yugoslavia are unwarranted. Bonomi stated to an ANSA correspondent that it had never been a case either of negotiations or of a beginning of negotiations. It only was true that on three occasions some elements of the Italian and Yugoslav delegations, taking advantage of personal acquaintance, had exchanged some ideas regarding the possible solution of the Venezia Giulia problem. The

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Trieste.

Press opinion was that establishment of the so-called French Line still seemed to be the probable final outcome of the boundary between amendment also proposed by Yugoslavia setting the frontier of the Free Territory to the boundary of the city of Trieste was also rejected. An amendment was proposed by South Africa which would have enlarged the Free Territory down the Istrian Peninsula but that too was rejected. On other points there were also differences, such as in the question of the proposed statute whether the territory should be administered by an independent assembly or whether veto power should be exercised by a governor. Beyond all considerations, however, was the threat previously expressed by Yugoslavia, and never since withdrawn, that she would not sign a peace treaty which set the boundaries according to the French Line.

Several papers on 24 September carried reports of statements made to *The Times* of London by Yugoslav Vice Foreign Minister Bebler and Eugenio Reale in connection with "negotiations" between Italy and Yugoslavia. According to these reports Bebler affirmed that the Italian proposals consisted in asking more than what was granted Italy by the draft peace treaty, and that the Yugoslavs had therefore drawn the conclusion that there was no reason to have further conversations under such conditions. Reale affirmed that the Italian Government had not taken advantage of all chances to reach an agreement with Yugoslavia. *Unità* reports the news under the heading "A stalemate which must be overcome", and asks what were the instructions given to and the power vested in the Italian delegates. *Popolo* headlines that Reale's statements concerning the attempt at reaching an agreement with Yugoslavia are unwarranted. Bonomi stated to an ANSA correspondent that it had never been a case either of negotiations or of a beginning of negotiations. It only was true that on three occasions some elements of the Italian and Yugoslav delegations, taking advantage of personal acquaintance, had exchanged some ideas regarding the possible solution of the Venezia Giulia problem. The exchange of ideas had only a "scouting" aim. The Italians asked for an improvement in their favor of the "French Line", while the Yugoslavs asked a change in the line, which they claimed they would never be able to accept. "Under such conditions", said Bonomi, "I

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can do nothing but repeat Bidault's conclusion: there is no more reason for further conversations." *Italia Nuova* writes that Yugoslavia wanted to get from Italy what no treaty could give her, and adds "God save De Gasperi from his 'personal representative' Reale".

Further news of Trieste during the week was confined pretty much to a decision of the Peace Conference Subcommittee on Trieste that the Free Territory should have its own flag and coat of arms, those "traditional in the city." The Subcommittee also adopted a proposal giving both Italian and Slovene the status of official languages.

Inclusion of the recent Austro-Italo accord in the Italian Peace Treaty was voted 13 to 6 on 21 September. It had been proposed by both the Belgian and Dutch delegations. The accord signed in Paris by Prime Minister De Gasperi of Italy and Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, dealt with the South Tyrol and granted autonomy to German-speaking residents of the area, guaranteed Tyrolese language rights and pledged equal opportunities to German-speaking citizens to seek public office. The motion had been severely criticized by Slav leaders on the ground that it was not pertinent to the treaty. This criticism brought a retort from Australia's Col. W. R. Hodgson, that "some delegations" were, "apparently opposed to guarantees of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

The Colonies.

Ultimate disposition of the matter of Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya was postponed for one year by the Council of Foreign Ministers owing to disagreement. On 23 September Ivanoe Bonomi, Vice Premier of Italy, restated the hopes of his country before the Italian Political Commission. These are that the North African colonies be left to the trusteeship of Italy. Among the Big Four only France and the U. S. S. R. have supported this claim and this led to the postponement of the decisions. In his speech before the Commission Bonomi asked that only the first point of Article 17 of the Draft Treaty (a year's postponement of the decisions) be adopted because the Italian people would be deeply hurt if the other two points (Italy's immediate renunciation of right and title to the three colonies that Italy was so interested in the advancement of the people in these colonies that she was not asking that her colonies be handed back but only for the honor of helping the populations of those territories to self government and complete independence.

Reporting on the discussion of the conference *Messaggero* affirmed that the 21 were practically agreed that Italy should renounce her colonies forever and that Ethiopia had a right to Eritrea. "Italy has virtually lost her colonies", the paper said. Among other headlines were "Those interested in the fate of our colonies are many", by *Popolo*. "The Allies are Agreed", by *Italia Libera*. "The sacrifices and blood of Italian generations are lost", by *Italia Nuova*, and "An iniquitous verdict", by *Risorgimento Liberale*.

ECONOMIC FRONT

Three regions have now exceeded their wheat amassing goals with Umbria which just reached the even figure of 100 %, last week, now joining Toscana and Lucania. The figures as supplied by UNRRA and the Economics Section, Allied Commission, are given in tabular form. It is reported that revisions of the goal figures will take place as soon as investigations regarding estimated production and retention are completed. UNRRA reports that after approximately three months of wheat amassing, the results are very satisfactory, particularly in Central Italy and parts of Northern Italy. Up to 20 September the amassing total for the whole country including Sicily and Sardinia was 2,048,246 tons. The Government's estimates of this year's production have been revised upwards to 6,089,340 metric tons and the amassing goal has been raised to 2,577,672 tons. Present deliveries represent 79.5 % of this amassing goal.

Crops of rice, corn and barley as reported by UNRRA are better than those of last year and in the case of barley the crop is expected to exceed the average figure of 1937-38. This year's barley crop is very nearly double what it was a year ago. Production is estimated at 110,878 metric tons. The estimated amassing goal in 1946 for barley and rye is 125,000 tons. No more than 37,500 tons, however, have been delivered up to the present.

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Further news of Trieste during the week was confined pretty much to a decision of the Peace Conference Sub-committee on Trieste that the Free Territory should have its own flag and coat of arms, those "traditional in the city." The Sub-committee also adopted a proposal giving both Italian and Slovene the status of official languages.

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Ultimate disposition of the matter of Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya was postponed for one year by the Council of Foreign Ministers owing to disagreement. On 25 September Pietro Bonomi, Vice Premier of Italy, re-stated the hopes of his country before the Italian Political Commission. These are that the North African colonies be left to the trusteeship of Italy. Among the Big Four only France and the U.S.S.R. have supported this claim and this led to the postponement of the decisions. In his speech before the Commission Bonomi asked that only the first point of Article 17 of the Draft Treaty (a year's postponement of the decisions) be adopted because the Italian people would be deeply hurt if the other two points (Italy's immediate renunciation of right and title to the three colonies and the continuance of British military administration during the year's postponement) be passed. He added that the character of Italy's action in Africa demonstrated that Italy should not be asked to renounce carrying on her work just when it was beginning to bear fruit. He stressed

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ECONOMIC FRONT

Three regions have now exceeded their wheat amassing goals with Umbria which just reached the even figure of two", last week, now joining Tuscany and Liguria. The figures as supplied by UNRRA and the Economics Section, Allied Commission, are given in tabular form. It is reported that revisions of the goal figures will take place as soon as investigations regarding estimated production and retention are completed. UNRRA reports that after approximately three months of wheat amassing, the results are very satisfactory, particularly in Central Italy and parts of Northern Italy. Up to 20 September the amassing total for the whole country including Sicily and Sardinia was 2,018,246 tons. The Government's estimates of this year's production have been revised upwards to 6,089,310 metric tons and the amassing goal has been raised to 2,367,852 tons. Present deliveries represent 79.5 % of this amassing goal.

Crops of rice, corn and barley as reported by UNRRA are better than those of last year and in the case of barley the crop is expected to exceed the average figure of 1937-38. This year's barley crop is very nearly double what it was a year ago. Production is estimated at 130,878 metric tons. The estimated amassing goal in 1946 for barley and rye is 125,000 tons. No more than 37,500 tons, however, have been delivered up to the present.

In the case of rice, it is estimated that the crop will amount to 350,626 metric tons. This is the figure for rough rice. Net production in the case of cleaned white rice should be about 234,000 tons. Inasmuch as this year's acreage is 20 % greater than last year the crop is better

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COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10/9/46	Amassing Goal as of 10/9/46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 13/9/46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 20/9/46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,493	64,786	78.6	69,311	84.1
Liguria	19,450	383	263	53.0	206	53.8
Lombardia	559,350	326,662	215,602	66.0	217,717	66.6
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	111	3.2	113	3.3
Veneto	691,750	403,984	295,218	73.1	297,183	73.6
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	502,149	87.4	504,240	87.7
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,078,069	77.5	1,088,770	78.2
Toscana	464,200	182,535	188,103	103.0	190,890	104.6
Marche	463,200	252,200	249,356	98.9	250,298	99.2
Umbria	212,000	103,000	102,998	100.0	104,140	101.1
Lazio	277,500	102,361	82,966	81.1	83,558	81.6
Central Italy	1,416,900	640,096	623,423	97.4	628,886	98.2
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	67,490	76.5	68,401	77.6
Campania	270,320	45,675	25,924	56.8	26,723	58.5
Puglie	297,350	100,545	75,097	74.7	75,653	75.2
Lucania	156,900	40,836	41,577	101.8	42,322	103.6
Calabria	137,900	29,422	12,096	41.1	12,523	42.6
Southern Italy	1,189,970	304,661	222,184	72.9	225,622	74.1
Sicilia	590,180	198,594	66,873	33.7	69,495	35.0
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	34,981	82.0	35,473	83.1
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	101,854	42.2	104,968	43.5
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,025,530	78.6	2,048,246	79.5

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by more than 170,000 tons. It is nevertheless 25.6 % lower than the average for 1936-38. The official amassing goals for this year's crop has not been set as yet, but amassing in previous years has reached as high as 95 % of the crop. In 1944, the figure fell to 80 % and last year only 63 % of the crop was amassed.

Far Eastern shortage of rice has resulted in the proposal made by UNRRA Italy Mission to the Italian Government that Italy should export rice in exchange for wheat at the rate of two tons of wheat for every ton of rice. This proposal is still under consideration by the Italian Government and it is understood that no decision has as yet been made.

crop is available for amassing due to the legal retentions for hog feeding and the increase in hog numbers. No amassing goal has yet been set but in 1942 when amassing was especially effective only 23 % of the crop was amassed. Last year's amassing was 5.8 %.

AIR FORCE SUB-COMMISSION

The Air Force Sub-Commission reports that at the present time owing to the shortage of vital spares, particularly tires, training has come to practically a standstill. The Allied Military Courier Service, however, has been flying a weekly

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Production estimate for corn as of 30 June was 2,307,603 metric tons. While this figure is below the 1936-38 average it is nevertheless nearly 1,000,000 tons better than a year ago. Droughts in Central Italy and storm damage in the North will likely cause actual production to fall below the estimate. Relatively a small portion of the crop is available for amassing due to the legal retentions for hog feeding and the increase in hog numbers. No amassing goal has yet been set but in 1942 when amassing was especially effective only 23 % of the crop was amassed. Last year's amassing was 5.8 %.

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The Air Force Sub-Commission reports that at the present time owing to the shortage of vital spares, particularly tires, training has come to practically a standstill. The Allied Military Courier Service, however, has been flying a weekly average of 220 hours and has been carrying about 1,130 passengers per week.

Italian Civil Aviation representatives returned this week from a visit to England where at the invitation of British European Airways they spent some time visiting England's various aircraft industries.

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Agreements have been signed between T. W. A. and B. E. A. with Italian companies to promote and operate LAI (Linee Aree Italiane) and AII (Aerei Italiani Internazionali) respectively.

The first five of fourteen ex-RAF high speed launches designated for the Italian Air-Sea Rescue Service have been tested and negotiations are afoot to have Italian firms contract to supply all spares for these boats.

With a view to the final de-requisitioning of the Royal Palace Caserta and its reconversion as the Italian Air Force Academy, the Settler Equipment Officer W.CDR W. A. D. Collingwood visited Naples area this week, to confer with AFHQ.

A further effort has been made by Organization Staff to arrange redisposition of Italian Ground and Air Force units employed by MTOUSA so that all Italian Air Force units so employed will be working for USAAF.

Lt. Col. Marek, Deputy Director of the Sub-Commission, on 31 August at Padua presented the American Bronze Star posthumously to Mrs. Paolo Rossoni, widow of Captain Paolo Rossoni for heroic achievement in connection with the Allied campaign in Italy.

Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, Commander of U. S. Forces in the Mediterranean on 30 August presented the American Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm to Col. Aldo Remondino, Chief of Air Staff in the Italian Air Force at an official ceremony held at headquarters MTOUSA, Caserta.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION

Major General E. H. Goulburn D. S. O., has returned this week from an extensive tour of units of the Italian Army in North East Italy, where he found real enthusiasm in the formation of the Interim Army, particularly among the Alpini Regiments who are well pleased at their reinstatement in their original roll in the Italian Army. A certain amount of difficulty is being experienced in the Udine Command owing to the lack of suitable accommodation which is due to extensive unrepaired war damage and to the presence of Allied troops still remaining in this area. The equipment of the Italian Army, which is still causing some anxiety will, it is hoped, be is now well under way. After 4 months primary training they will pass on to the specialist schools for 2 months technical training according to their arm of the service.

On 25 September General Goulburn and Lt. Colonel W. L. Medlam, G. S. O. 1., MMLA visited the Italian Military Academy and saw the Officer Cadets carrying out an ex-reise in their summer camp.

The large number of surplus officers in the Italian Army will shortly be reduced by a scheme of voluntary retirement coupled with the weeding out of certain officers who are not considered suitable for retention.

The Italian War Ministry is renewing its efforts to increase welfare facilities for the troops particularly in Military Hospitals.

The repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War continues satisfactorily. Out of the original total of 1,348,391 some 73,000 are still awaiting repatriation, of these 77 per cent. are in British hands.

The MMLA liaison units at each of the 11 Italian Territorial Commands are finding some difficulty in continuing adequate maintenance and accommodation arrangements, but with the help of the Italian authorities it is anticipated that these difficulties will shortly be overcome.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

The total strength of Italian Naval Personnel is being gradually reduced and during the month arrived at a figure just below 50,000, double that anticipated under the Peace Treaty.

Royal Navy stocks of POL at Leghorn administered by the Italian Navy and C. I. P. on behalf of the Admiralty were completely turned over to C. I. P. during the month on the authority of the C-in-C Mediterranean Station. On 11 August an order was promulgated to the effect that in accordance with Admiralty instructions Italy is now in a position to arrange with banks for the supply of necessary funds to cover expenses of Italian vessels when visiting foreign ports, and that supply of funds would be advanced by British Naval Authorities only in very exceptional circumstances.

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With regard to training, the second intake of 40,000 recruits which has just been called up has been completed satisfactorily and their training

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Italian Minesweeping Groups continued clearance operations in their respective areas satisfactorily. At Civitavecchia 11 mines and 7 antisweeping devices were cut, and 10 mines at Venice and 6 at Carloforte were also reported cut. Mine Disposal Units working along the Northern Adriatic Coast cleared extensive areas of German GK mines.

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During the month the Italian cruisers Montecuccoli, Duca degli Abruzzi, and Attilio Regolo together with 3 transports almost cleared the Middle East of Italian Prisoners of War having repatriated to Italy a total of approximately 9,000 men including 170 POW from Tripoli. The ex-hospital ship Toscana returned to Naples with approximately 1,500 Italian civilians repatriated from Massawa and the sloop Eritrea entered the Mediterranean bound for Italy with 300 repatriates from China and Siam.

Torpedo-boats, corvettes and coastal craft continued anticontraband control in the Italian Adriatic waters throughout the month. No incidents were reported. Destroyers and small craft carried out the usual lifts of Italian Naval personnel and stores between principal Italian ports.

AMG — VENEZIA GIULIA

Summonses issued against 11 leaders of the illegal strike early in July will not be withdrawn "at any time," Senior Civil Affairs Officer Col. Alfred C. Bowman declared at a press conference held last week, adding that this policy is supported by the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Recalling that the Newspaper *Il Lavoratore*, and many petitions had insistently asked what AMG's intention is, regarding the leaders of the illegal strike, Col. Bowman said,

"At a press conference about a month ago, I stated it was not our intention to revoke the warrants yet. So that the matter may be regarded as closed, it is not now our intention to withdraw the warrants at any time.

"I was authorized by my military superiors to say that this policy has the full support of the government of both Great Britain and the United States.

"I again invite the strike-leaders, if they really wish to test this matter, to surrender themselves for trial and I promise that they will be tried at a very early date if they do so."

On 3 July, a general strike which had started three days earlier, was declared illegal by AMG, and the strike committee and its individual members

In discussing the problem of rising prices, Col. Bowman announced that a price control program is in preparation which will cover a larger number of commodities than those covered by the program in effect at the present time.

"This control of prices is much deplored by some portions of the population and clamored for by others," Col. Bowman said. "I prefer to see prices go down as a result of natural causes and I suggest to those who are opposed to price control that the best way to prevent it here is to allow these natural forces to bear on prices which will begin to go down without control."

The effect on prices was given as the reason why Sindacati Unici is opposed to a granting of the "Premio della Repubblica", here, Col. Bowman said in reporting that he had asked for the opinions of two labor unions and three employers groups on whether or not the premio should be granted. Camera del Lavoro was in favour of granting the premio, while the three employers groups have not as yet answered the query.

Col. Bowman said he felt there was no reason for payment of the premio here except the reason for which it was paid in Italy.

"Since it is my position that there is no economic reason for the payment of the bonus, it probably will not be paid at the present time, although I have not been informed of the view of the employers' associations, which may have some effect on my decision."

A correspondent asked whether, in view of the Paris Conference, anything has been done to prepare a statute, and whether AMG thinks it will be the provisional government.

"No statute is being prepared here, nor is it assumed that AMG will be the provisional government," Col. Bowman replied. "We are trying to do the best job we can from day to day and at the same time to plan for any changes which may occur.

In a very brief statement at the beginning of the conference, Col. Bowman announced that "for some time in the future, we will be able to eat white bread. The ration of bread may have to be slightly reduced, however, in order to produce the white bread".

Another announcement concerned a new educational order affecting war veterans, Jewish

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The ex-hospital ship Toscana returned to Naples with approximately 1,500 Italian civilians repatriated from Massawa and the sloop Eritrea entered the Mediterranean bound for Italy with 300 repatriates from China and Siam.

Torpedo-boats, corvettes and coastal craft continued anti-contraband control in the Italian Adriatic waters throughout the month. No incidents were reported. Destroyers and small craft carried out the usual lifts of Italian Naval personnel and stores between principal Italian ports.

AMG — VENEZIA GIULIA

Summonses issued against 11 leaders of the illegal strike early in July will not be withdrawn "at any time." Senior Civil Affairs Officer Col. Alfred C. Bowman declared at a press conference held last week, adding that this policy is supported by the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Recalling that the Newspaper *Il Lavoratore*, and many petitions had insistently asked what AMG's intention is, regarding the leaders of the illegal strike, Col. Bowman said.

"At a press conference about a month ago, I stated it was not our intention to revoke the warrants yet. So that the matter may be regarded as closed, it is not now our intention to withdraw the warrants at any time.

"I was authorized by my military superiors to say that this policy has the full support of the government of both Great Britain and the United States.

"I again invite the strike leaders, if they really wish to test this matter, to surrender themselves for trial and I promise that they will be tried at a very early date if they do so."

On 3 July, a general strike which had started three days earlier, was declared illegal by AMG, and the strike committee and its individual members were ordered to take all necessary steps to call it off. When by 5 July, the deadline set in the order, the strike had not been called off, summonses were issued against its leaders, only one of whom could be found. They have continued to evade service of the summonses as of date).

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Another announcement concerned a new educational order affecting war veterans, Jewish students and refugees. Order Number 187, signed on 9 September, provides for extraordinary and short courses which will qualify those persons for examinations or degrees in a shorter time than other students. Article five of the order exempts persons falling within these categories of all fees and assessments.

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Asked to comment on frequent press reports that Poles of Gen. Anders' troops are members of the Military Police, Col. Bowman said:

"I can categorically deny that accusation. The Military Police are obviously all American or British".

He also pointed out that the last two classes of the Civil Police have been recruited entirely from persons who have resided in Zone "A" for at least seven years.

AMERICAN FIRST SERGEANT COMMISSIONED

A new officer has been added to the roster of the Allied Commission with the elevation to the rank of second lieutenant, of James W. Sidney, formerly First Sergeant of Headquarters Company, 2675th Regiment. Lieutenant Sidney received his gold bars on Wednesday morning in a brief ceremony held in the office of Col. Charles L. Dasher Jr., Commanding Officer, Rome Area Allied Command and on Thursday 26 September, he was congratulated by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, and welcomed into the ranks of officers serving with the Commission, during a short ceremony also attended by Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross, Commanding Officer, 2675th Regiment.

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

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

After the armistice, Lieutenant Sidney was transferred to the 88th Division and attended the University of Florence for five months. In November 1945 he was assigned to the 2675th Regiment, Allied Commission as Company clerk of the Headquarters Company from which assignment he rose to First Sergeant. He wears the Bronze Star, with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Purple Heart, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the Good Conduct Ribbon, the American Defense Ribbon, and the Mediterranean Theatre Ribbon with three battle stars. Lieutenant Sidney received the Army Commendation Ribbon on 21 September for meritorious service during the period 28 November 1943 to 6 August 1946.

ODDS AND ENDS

Capt. J. F. S. Cobb, (B), (Allied Military Government, Venezia Giulia) is proceeding to United Kingdom for release. Three American officers have joined the Allied Commission the past week. They are: Capt. Maurice Cazel, (Economic Section), 1st Lt. Bert Sampson, (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission), and 2nd Lt. James W. Sidney, (Executive Officer, Headquarters Company, 2675th Regiment).

* * *

Capt. Thomas R. Swisher, Commanding Officer, Headquarters Company, 2675th Regiment, was awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon 19 September for his duties as Assistant G-4 and Assistant Supply Officer, Motor Transportation Group, Allied Commission.

* * *

Universal Newsreel pictures of Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone's visit to San Marino were shown at the "Quirinetta" theater last week. The Admiral visited the Republic on 12 September 1946.

* * *

Col. John K. Weber, Chief Legal Advisor, visited Venezia Giulia last week.

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September 21, 1946 Vol. III, No. 23

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

Interest of the government, the press and the Italian people at large, swerved almost completely during the past week from Paris and the Peace Conference, where things although by no means bright were at least not much worse than expected, to the home political arena where Prime Minister De Gasperi struggled to hold together a government confronted almost daily with new phases of a continuing crisis.

Toward the week's end however most observers were of the opinion that De Gasperi had, for a time at least weathered the threatened open rupture in his government. While the action taken, the appointment of Giovanni Battista Bertone, Christian Democrat Deputy from Cuneo, to the post vacated by Corbino was not conclusive in the settlement of inter-party difficulties it was generally conceded at the time that the appointment took the immediate heat off party negotiations and offered additional time in which to adjust the multitude of other differences.

Time was of the essence as the Republican Party, dissatisfied with De Gasperi's reception of a sweeping list of demands which the party had made earlier in the week, were threatening toward the week's end to withdraw their two ministers. It was freely predicted in many quarters that resignation of the two ministers would produce a collapse of the whole cabinet.

The evolution of the situation from the fact of Corbino's resignation to the stature of a full-fledged governmental crisis represented a curious path of charges and counter-charges, proposals and counter-proposals, statements that the issue was personal and declarations that Corbino was political equilibrium of the government". Both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists saw in the merging of the two ministries an essential step toward the establishment of a stable economy.

A leftwing faction of the Christian Democrats, De Gasperi's own party, insisted that the issue be fought to a complete conclusion.

On 12 September De Gasperi had received Saragat and according to *Momento* asked him for his opinion concerning the proposed merger of the two ministries. The paper reported the minister as declaring that some time previously his party would have had no objection to the merging of the two but that now it would vigorously reject the proposition as the move would have the effect of giving a wider meaning to Communist co-responsibility for the current economic difficulties. However he said that he was disposed to collaborate with Corbino's successor in order to develop an agreement as to the main lines of action.

Committee of five.

Inasmuch as Corbino's successor was not yet chosen, De Gasperi that afternoon asked Ministers Scoccimarro, Campilli, Morandi and Macrelli to meet with Dr. Menichella, Director General of the Bank of Italy, and prepare a definite programme of economic and financial policy. This action undoubtedly caused much of the speculation that followed concerning the eventual identity of Corbino's successor. De Gasperi, himself had already intimated that he would have liked Menichella to accept the portfolio. *Avanti* now wrote that it was extremely likely that Campilli, Minister of Foreign Trade, would succeed Corbino and that the Ministry of Trade would be

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The evolution of the situation from the fact of Corbino's resignation to the stature of a full-fledged governmental crisis represented a curious path of charges and counter-charges, proposals and counter-proposals, statements that the issue was personal and declarations that Corbino was only incidental in the consideration of the country's general economic welfare.

One of the hottest points in the entire discussion was that of the possible merging of the Ministries of Finance and Treasury. The Communists, holding the former post, naturally objected strenuously to this because it would disturb "the political equilibrium of the government". Both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists saw in the merging of the two ministries an essential step toward the establishment of a stable economy.

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tries. The belief was further substantiated by a later statement made by Lombardo, Secretary General of the Socialist Party, to journalists that " we are in favor of the merging of the ministries of Finance and Treasury but we want to stop the leak immediately; especially in view of the fact that the whole question will emerge again ".

Some of the newspapers concerned themselves with the general reluctance of both parties and individuals to fill the post. *Italia Nuova* held that the situation was most embarassing to the Socialists and the Communists because they had stated, over a period of weeks that "only Corbino's participation in the government impeded the application of the financial programmes they had planned in favor of the people. This is proved by the fact that they were not prepared to solve the problem and have not been able to suggest a candidate of their own as required by parliamentary rules.

The four Ministers and Dr. Menichella on 13 September continued their conference designed to produce agreement on a programme, and according to *Unità* came up with the following: 1) Acknowledgment of the necessity of proceeding according to plan; 2) enforcement of an extraordinary property tax; 3) floating of a great internal loan; 4) agreement between the CGIL and Management on the question of stabilization of wages; 5) increase of production to reach the maximum possible with the means available.

Newspaper reports.

At this point reporting by the various newspapers reached the height of confusion. *Unità* affirmed that it was agreed that the merging of the two ministries was definitely to be excluded inasmuch as that would indicate a co-responsibility of the Minister of Finance for the present situation which according to the paper the five agreed unanimously he did not have. On the other hand *Tempo* reported that Dr. Menichella as a condition for accepting the post demanded the merger. *Momento, Risorgimento Liberale* and *Tempo* reported that Minister Campilli informed De Gasperi of the feeling of Dr. Menichella and suggested a return to consideration of the merging of the ministries under an independent, and solution

activity; 2) to apply the recently-approved Segni bill concerning the allocation of untilled land to peasants and cooperatives providing that legality was absolutely respected; 3) to defend the lira fully; to exploit ordinary taxation; to seize war and fascist profits; to adopt an extraordinary and progressive property tax; 4) to improve the food situation by every normal or extraordinary measure; 5) prompt and regular consideration by the State of the difficult condition of its dependents; 6) to reorganize and improve the condition of the forces aimed to guarantee public order, and withdraw them from the influence of the parties; 7) immediate recovery of all arms from whoever illegally holds them.

The motion added that the group and the Directorate pledged their associates in the Government to carry out this programme and in case the programme met insurmountable difficulties in the government they expressed the opinion that " radical clarification of the political situation is to be preferred to uncertain solutions of compromise ". This was interpreted by *Avanti* as a clear invitation to crisis.

Fourth Party Rumored.

In the meantime there were rumblings of a fourth party. There were rumors that the Liberal Party was considering a fusion with Uomo Qualunque to form a strong right-wing bloc. The Liberal Party was once very powerful in Italy and the latter party ran fifth in the elections of 2 June.

Also, with the return of Don Sturzo, founder of the pre-fascist Italian Popular Party, many observers began to predict that a strong Central Party might be formed, composed of the Gronchi Christian Democrats, the Republicans, the right-wing Socialists, and the Actionists. Such a group would be able to oppose a complete swing of the government either to the right or to the left.

Confusion as to the political set-up continued on 11 September. De Gasperi received Campilli, Einaudi (Governor of the Bank of Italy), Vanoni, Facchinetti and Nenni. The latter confirmed what had been intimated previously by Lombardo. He told the Prime Minister that the Socialist Parliamentary Group approved the demand to reach a prompt solution of the crisis by simply

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The same day the Parliamentary Group and the Directorate of the Christian Democrat Party met, and passed a resolution which among other things made the following proposals: 1) to intensify IRI's (Industrial Reconstruction Institute) was absolutely respected; 3) to defend [illegible] fully; to exploit ordinary taxation; to seize war and fascist profits; to adopt an extraordinary and progressive property tax; 4) to improve the food situation by every normal or extraordinary measure; 5) prompt and regular consideration by the State of the difficult condition of its dependents; 6) to reorganize and improve the condition of the forces aimed to guarantee public order, and withdraw them from the influence of the parties; 7) immediate recovery of all arms from whoever illegally holds them.

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On the other hand, Gronchi, who also visited De Gasperi the same day afterward stated to journalists that the initiative " was always in the hands of the President of the Council ". He con-

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tinued however, "We stick to objective facts. We look exclusively at the economic and financial policy and believe that unification of the Treasury and Finance Ministries under the direction of a technician chosen by common agreement is necessary".

It was about this time however, that indications of the appointment of an independent to the Ministry of the Treasury began to fade. When leaving the Viminale on 14 September De Gasperi was questioned by journalists. Asked as to the identity of the future Minister of the Treasury, he replied, "Men can be found". Later the same day he replied when asked if Dr. Menichella had accepted the Ministry of the Treasury, "I wish he had".

Republican Stand.

Not too much had been heard from the Republicans up to this point. However they now came forth with vigor. On Saturday night 14 September Pacciardi handed to De Gasperi on behalf of the Parliamentary Group and the Directorate of the Republican Party a letter which clearly stated the Republican stand. In fact it was pretty much in the nature of an ultimatum. The letter stated among other things that further participation in the Government would be conditional upon the immediate execution of the following measures: 1) Confiscation of the private property of the Savoias and an investigation of the activity of the crown during the fascist period; 2) effective abolition of the Senate; 3) elimination from the key-posts of the Ministry of the Interior of those officials who do not give a guarantee of perfect Republican loyalty, replacement of those Prefects and Questori who have shown a dubious loyalty to the Republic; 4) revision of the key-posts in the Foreign Ministry and of diplomatic personnel; 5) immediate removal from key-positions in the Service Ministries and the High Commands of the Forces of those generals who are notoriously linked with the past regime, reduction of the period of military service; 6) severe repression of any form of corruption in public administration; 7) change of currency and immediate application of the extraordinary progressive property tax, severe and rantees the Republican Party will no longer share in the responsibility for the Government. *Tempo*, *Italia Nuova*, *Risorgimento Liberale*, and *Giornale della Sera* described this letter as the Republican ultimatum to the Government. *Messaggero* reported that De Gasperi told journalists later that the contents of the letter might be discussed in the Constituent Assembly during the examination of questions, requests and policies presented or suggested by the various groups. "It will go into the pot with the rest of the ingredients" he added.

Even as late as 16 September at the meeting of the Council of Ministers De Gasperi was not settled on a successor to Corbino, and was reported as declaring that he contemplated giving the post in the interim to another member of the Cabinet (believed to be Campilli). According to *Risorgimento Liberale*, Nenni declared that the Socialist Party was opposed to the "interim", and *Momento* reports him as saying that the Minister should be appointed at once before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

Bertone appointed.

The matter of the appointment of a new Minister of the Treasury was resolved on 18 September when all parties agreed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers to the appointment of Bertone. The appointment came somewhat as a surprise from the mere fact that he is Christian Democrat although *Tempo* on the previous day had predicted that the post would go either to Bertone or Vanoni. In this way the paper said, the Christian Democrat party would have greater power in the government in accordance with a Socialist plea that it assume more responsibility.

Bertone along with Don Sturzo is one of the few survivors of those who signed the "Free and Strong" manifesto issued by the old Popular Party. He was Undersecretary of Finance in Giolitti's last cabinet (1920-21) and Minister of Finance in the two Facta cabinets prior to the Fascist March on Rome.

In his address to the Constituent Assembly 18 September, De Gasperi dealt almost entirely with domestic matters. He emphasized that the very center of the problem was the revaluation of the

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In his address to the Constituent Assembly 18 September, De Gasperi dealt almost entirely with domestic matters. He emphasized that the very center of the problem was the revaluation of the Lira. Work must be normal he said and to that end the Government had taken the initiative in negotiations between management and labor, in order to "break the vicious circle of price increase and consequent wage increase". He condemned the strike except in the case of a "legitimate social defense". Mentioning the con-

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stitution of Commissions for the allotment of land to the peasant cooperatives be decried as arbitrary occupation by use of force. In reference to Pacciardi's letter the President of the Council gave assurance that among other things, a bill setting forth the new formula of fidelity to the republic was ready; the Commissioner of the Royal House was liquidating services which had become superfluous; the executive posts of the civil and military administration would be manned by those with full loyalty to the republican regime without the necessity of new epuration. He further gave assurance that rural schools would be opened and that the Government would favor the autonomy of the communes. The Prime Minister pleaded for greater unity and solidarity among the parties to avoid what he called periods of disorientation and discouragement. "It is not a matter of this or another Government," he stated, "Individuals may be changed but if the co-responsible parties do not feel and do not carry out the co-responsibility, it is the democratic system which is hit and put in danger".

Paris Conference.

The Paris Conference Military Commission finished its consideration of the Italian Military set-up during the week by limiting the Navy to 22,500 men and the air force to 25,000 men. At the same time, Italy was forbidden to possess any bombers, its air force being limited to 200 fighter or reconnaissance planes and 150 transport planes. Earlier, Italian Navy Captain Giuratti had declared before the Commission that Italy actually needed 100,000 tons of naval ships but that the country was ready to compromise with 82,000 tons. Through Captain Giuratti, the Italian Chief of Staff Admiral De Courten asked for two battleships, six cruisers, eight destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 20 corvettes, four submarines, 24 motor torpedo boats, one defense mine layer, 14 minesweeper vedettes and 30 minesweepers. This contrasted with the draft treaty's two battleships, four cruisers, four fleet destroyers, 16 torpedo boats and 20 corvettes.

Further reduction in the Italian armed forces from that provisionally agreed upon, was demanded by the Albanian Delegate on 14 September proposed a series of amendments which among other things provided for "relative", demilitarization of Sicily and Sardinia; retention of submarines for civil use; 80,000 tons of war ships; and a 30,000 man navy establishment. The Commission however upheld the Council of Foreign Ministers draft by a 16 to 4 vote with only Australia, The Netherlands and New Zealand supporting South Africa.

Trieste.

Administration of the Free Territory of Trieste and definition of boundary lines occupied a great deal of the attention of the Paris Conference Political and Territorial Commission during the week. On 13 September the proposal to place administration of the Territory in the hands of the United Nations Security Council was attacked by Col. W. R. Hodgson of Australia who insisted that the problem belonged to the 21 nations and that the port should be administered by the Big Four and three other nations. On 15 September Yugoslav Deputy Premier Edward Kardelj spoke for his country's proposals which would place the administration of the Territory in the hands of the Trieste Assembly rather than in those of a Governor. The Yugoslav proposals paralleled those made previously by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov but went still further in providing closer economic and political ties with Yugoslavia. Under the proposals, the United Nations Security Council would be restricted to mere supervision and all Allied troops would be required to evacuate Trieste within one month after the Treaty came in force. Until the election of the first Assembly the area would be governed by a provisional council and a provisional consultative assembly appointed by a Big Four Commission.

Ales Bebler, Yugoslav spokesman, took up both the question of Government and that of the boundaries of the Free Territory on 17 September. He declared that the only reason the proposed boundaries were expanded beyond the city limits of Trieste was to "allow space for the deployment of armed forces". Once again Yugoslavia demanded adoption of an amendment which would restrict the free area to the city of Trieste. This proposed amendment paralleled that of Byelo-Russia and was opposed to amendments proposed

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gave assurance that among other things, a bill setting forth the new formula of fidelity to the republic was ready; the Commissioner of the Royal House was liquidating services which had become superfluous; the executive posts of the civil and military administration would be manned by those with full loyalty to the republican regime without the necessity of new epuration. He further gave assurance that rural schools would be opened and that the Government would favor the autonomy of the communes. The Prime Minister pleaded for greater unity and solidarity among the parties to avoid what he called periods of disorientation and discouragement. "It is not a matter of this or another Government," he stated. "Individuals may be changed but if the co-responsible parties do not feel and do not carry out the co-responsibility, it is the democratic system which is hit and put in danger".

Paris Conference.

The Paris Conference Military Commission finished its consideration of the Italian Military set-up during the week by limiting the Navy to 22,500 men and the air force to 25,000 men. At the same time, Italy was forbidden to possess any bombers, its air force being limited to 200 fighter or reconnaissance planes and 150 transport planes. Earlier, Italian Navy Captain Giuratti had declared before the Commission that Italy actually needed 100,000 tons of naval ships but that the country was ready to compromise with 82,000 tons. Through Captain Giuratti, the Italian Chief of Staff Admiral De Courten asked for two battleships, six cruisers, eight destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 20 corvettes, four submarines, 24 motor torpedo boats, one defense mine layer, 14 minesweeper vedettes and 30 minesweepers. This contrasted with the draft treaty's two battleships, four cruisers, four fleet destroyers, 16 torpedo boats and 20 corvettes.

Further reduction in the Italian armed forces from that provisionally agreed upon, was demanded by the Albanian Delegate on 14 September. The Albanian Delegate was permitted to make an unlimited statement before the Military Commission. Countering the Albanian demands however, the South African Delegation disclosed that South Africa meant to support Italy's request for a larger military establishment. The Delegation followed through when General Theron and a 30,000 man navy establishment. The Commission however upheld the Council of Foreign Ministers draft by a 16 to 1 vote with only Australia, The Netherlands and New Zealand supporting South Africa.

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On 19 September the Commission rejected an amendment proposed by Brazil which would have fixed the Italo-Yugoslav border somewhere near the Morgan Line north of Trieste. The

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amendment would have granted Italy more territory in the Upper Isonzo Valley other than that already proposed by the French line. Before the vote U. S. Ambassador to Italy James C. Dunn stated according to the Associated Press that the Big Four decision on Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier was "all one decision" which would stand together or not at all. He further pointed out that the establishment of two military occupation zones along the Morgan line did not of itself recognize Yugoslav claims to Istria and "in no way" influences the ultimate decision.

ECONOMIC FRONT

One Region, Lucania, joined Toscana in exceeding its wheat amassing goal last week while another, Umbria, just reached the 100 % figure. Toscana had exceeded its goal the previous week. The figures are given as usual in tabular form as supplied by UNNRA and the Economics Section, Allied Commission. It is unlikely that the percentages given will stand, as investigations are being conducted regarding estimated production and retention, and revision will be made upon completion.

Rehabilitation of Italy's tinplate industry with resultant lowering of the cost of processed foods was the subject of a recent survey made by UNNRA in conjunction with the Italian Government and manufacturing representatives. Italy's food industry both for home consumption and export used to include in substantial proportion, the processing of fruit vegetables and fish. However UNNRA's *Economic Notes* declares that when tinplate and fuel imports ceased, the effect was felt not only by the canning industry but also by the food producers.

Since the end of the war although sporadic attempts have been made to revive the canning industry the amount of tinplate being manufac-

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production as of 10.9.46	Amassing Goal as of 10.9.46	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 9.9.46	Percent of Goal Collected	Collections Reported by Fed. Cons. Agrari as of 13.9.46	Percent of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	61,093	74.1	64,786	78.6
Liguria	19,450	383	193	50.4	203	53.0
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	213,424	65.3	215,662	66.0
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	110	3.2	111	3.2
Veneto	691,750	403,984	293,831	72.7	295,218	73.1
Emilia	1,664,920	574,858	499,931	87.0	502,149	87.4
Northern Italy	2,749,920	1,391,721	1,068,584	76.8	1,078,069	77.5
Toscana	464,200	182,535	185,779	101.8	188,103	103.0
Marche	463,200	252,200	248,841	98.7	249,356	98.9
Umbria	212,000	163,000	102,634	99.6	102,998	100.0
Lazio	277,500	102,361	82,134	80.2	82,366	81.1
Central Italy	1,416,900	640,096	619,379	96.8	623,423	97.4
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	66,275	75.2	67,490	76.5
Campania	270,520	45,675	24,778	54.2	25,924	56.8
Puglie	297,350	100,545	74,598	74.2	75,097	74.7
Lucania	156,000	40,836	40,570	99.3	41,577	101.8
Calabria	137,900	29,422	11,951	40.6	12,096	41.1

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Southern Italy	1,189,070	304,661	218,172	71.6	222,184	72.9
Sicilia	599,180	198,504	64,659	32.6	66,873	33.7
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	34,163	80.1	34,981	82.0
Insular Italy	736,450	241,174	98,822	41.0	101,854	42.2
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	2,004,957	77.8	2,025,530	78.6

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POLITICAL

Settlement of the Venezia Giulia question continued to be the most burning problem faced by the Paris Conference during the past week. On 4 September, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk had supported Yugoslavia in its claim for Trieste. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister indicated that his country was much interested in a "peaceful and stable" port of Trieste and further inferred that this condition could be reached only if the port were under Yugoslav control.

On 5 September in the absence of Molotov, Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commisar for Foreign Affairs attacked vigorously the Italian claims on the territory and while asserting that the Soviet would continue to support the establishment of a Free Territory, this would be done only because of "political considerations". His words clearly expressed dissatisfaction with the arrangement and intimated according to the European edition of the *New York Herald Tribune* that Trieste should be given to Yugoslavia.

Stating that Yugoslavia has an "unquestionable right" to the port and town of Trieste, in the course of his speech he cited the plan was one with "a minimum of justice". But, according to *Tempo*, he added, "It would have been better to apply a maximum of justice. Naturally, in politics, two and two do not always make four. Sometimes they make five.

A great part of Vishinsky's speech as reported by the *Herald Tribune* was concerned with the declaration that Bonomi in his address on 2 September had falsified history. The Soviet representative dealt with the Italian fear that loss of the Istrian Peninsula would open the way for aggression by asking from what direction and

The same day Bonomi in reply to Vishinsky's speech stated to an ANSA correspondent that he had not publicly paid too much attention to remarks from a Yugoslav representative "inspired with unlimited passion for the rights of his race". He said, however, "that when the representative of a big power such as the Russian delegate Vishinsky, charges me with voicing Italian imperialism, then it is necessary to establish again, with the greatest soberness of words but also with utmost firmeness, the deeply offended truth". Continuing, Bonomi, pointed out that in 1920, Trumbic, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, had declared to Clemenceau and Lloyd George that he accepted the Wilson line "because for seventeen centuries from the Roman epoch to the times of Venice, Arsa had always marked the frontier". Bonomi further declared that on 14 January 1920, the Yugoslav memorandum, an official document, ended with the statement that "The Italo-Yugoslav frontier determined by the Wilson line which descends from the Julian Alps to Arsa, is the only one complying with geographic, strategical and economic considerations".

Article 78.

A sardonically resigned note was introduced by Carlo Avarna di Gualtieri on 5 September, who, writing in *Indipendente*, quoted from Article 78 of the peace treaty: "The present treaty of which the French, English and Russian texts are official shall be ratified by Allied and Associated Powers. It must likewise be ratified by Italy. It will come into force immediately after the delivery of the ratification Acts from France, U. S. A., United Kingdom and U. S. S. R..." In reference to the last sentence the writer concluded that Italy might as well sign the treaty inasmuch as under

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A great part of Vishinsky's speech as reported by the *Herald Tribune* was concerned with the declaration that Bonomi in his address on 2 September had falsified history. The Soviet representative dealt with the Italian fear that loss of the Istrian Peninsula would open the way for aggression by asking from what direction and from whom the aggression would originate. A statement from the South-African delegate that his people did not want to go to war because of Yugoslav-Italian quarrels was answered with the biting retort that that was hardly the type of remark to be made at a peace conference.

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It was not, however, Vishinsky's attempt to assert Yugoslavia's "unquestionable right" to Trieste that drew most of the return blasts from the Italian press but a remark in which he is

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alleged to have asserted that "everybody knows that the Italians are better at running than at fighting and that they resemble the heroes of ancient Rome just as asses resemble lions".

On 7 September the Secretary General of the Italian Delegation sent the President of the Paris Conference Political Commission the following letter:

"Mr. President, the Italian Delegation read in the papers—as it was not able to obtain an official report—that at this Commission to which the Italian Delegation was admitted only to make some statements and from which it was then excluded, Mr. Vishinsky, Delegate of Russia, pronounced during a violent attack against Italy the following words: 'The Italian soldiers are better at fleeing than at fighting'. If the Italian Delegation had been present it would not have failed to reject most energetically this injurious insult and many others of the same kind. Being compelled to remain outside the Commission, the Italian Delegation expresses to you, Mr. President, its grievous astonishment at the fact that it should be possible to utter such words which have justly wounded the honor of all Italians who fought in the regular forces and in the forces of resistance".

Newspaper Comment.

Avanti made a mild reproof, writing that Vishinsky's harsh words were only the latest manifestation of bitter polemics. The paper went on to add that the Italian soldier had fought originally for a cause which was not his own. The paper further declared that speeches like that of Vishinsky's betrayed the Russian fear that Italy might become an instrument of the present or future enemies of the Soviet Union and added that such speeches only strengthen the political forces which are hostile to Soviet Russia.

Unita declared that "At this point Vishinsky, using hard words which perhaps went further than he really meant, said—according to ANSA—that when it was a question of fleeing, the Italians yielded to none." The comment of other newspapers was voluminous and in many cases, bitter.

In recognition of the increased pressure for settlement of the Venezia Giulia dispute in favour of Yugoslavia and the strong attempts being made to set aside agreements made by the Big territory is impaired, my government reserves the right to review not only the free territory agreement but also associated subjects", he declared. France also went along with Great Britain as French Delegate Maurice Couve de Murville declared his nation would insist on a free territory as the core of the whole solution.

Eight Nation Sub-Commission.

On 7 September Brazil proposed that the entire question of the disputed border be shelved for one year but this proposal was voted down overwhelmingly. Instead, on 10 September, the Political and Territorial Commission approved an eight-nation Sub-Commission to draft a statute for the Free City of Trieste. Originally a seven-nation commission was proposed. This would have been composed of Australia, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and the Big Four. The Yugoslav representative requested that Poland be added to the group, "because of its experience with Danzig".

Ivanoe Bonomi sent a letter to the Political and Territorial Commission for Italy on 11 September, in which it was demanded that a plebiscite be held in Venezia Giulia to determine the boundary between Yugoslavia and Italy. The letter declared that the two nations seems to be in agreement on two points: 1) The frontier between the two countries should be drawn in accordance with the ethnic line and 2) This line should be determined by taking into consideration the will of the people in the disputed zone.

In this connection *Messaggero* remarked under the heading "Nationality and Racialism", that thanks to the request for a plebiscite, by the Italian Delegation at the Paris Conference, the Venezia Giulia question had been put back on a democratic basis, and hoped that the Paris Conference would accept this solution.

An agreement, hailed in the press as an example of two countries being able to solve their problems by direct negotiation was signed on 5 September by De Gasperi and Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber. The agreement, announcement of which was made on 7 September, deals with the Alto Adige, and was considered an important step in the development of bi-lateral negotiation. Under the agreement, German-speaking inhabitants of this area were guaranteed complete equality of

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In recognition of the increased pressure for settlement of the Venezia Giulia dispute in favour of Yugoslavia and the strong attempts being made to set aside agreements made by the Big Four Council of Ministers, the British Delegate Hector McNeil on 6 September warned the Paris Peace Conference that Great Britain would "reconsider the whole agreement", if the independence of Trieste were impaired. "If the statute is so weak that the independence of the free territory as the core of the whole solution.

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executive powers" were accorded Bolzano Province and the "neighboring bi-lingual townships of Trento Province". Article 3 of the agreement states that in order to establish good relations between Italy and Austria, the Italian Government undertakes (*a*) to revise equitably the citizen option question resulting from the Hitler-Mussolini agreement of 1939; (*b*) to reach an agreement for the reciprocal recognition of college degrees; (*c*) to conclude a convention for the free transit of persons and goods between Northern and Eastern Tyrol, both by railway and as far as possible by road; (*d*) to reach special agreements intended to facilitate greater frontier traffic and the exchange of local products.

Both De Gasperi and Gruber submitted the agreement to the Peace Conference with the request that it be included in the peace treaty "to confer on this agreement the seal of approval of the other nations concerned."

Favorable Reaction.

Reaction was favorable in nearly all q arters. *Messaggero*'s correspondent in Paris, Arrigo Jacchia wrote: "The direct Italian-Austrian agreement—the first genuine example of international cooperation—shows above all that whenever there exists an honest will for mutual understanding among the interested parties, an agreement is always possible". Considering the advantages connected with the direct method of negotiation the writer says: "All this might appear obvious, but if we take into account the remarkable impression that this news has aroused at the Luxemburg, we might think otherwise. The trouble is that in these circles the word 'imposition' still retains a great prestige. The fact that two adversaries are giving up the idea of fighting each other for the advantage of a third party is a motive of wonder and even of uneasiness here. In any case there is now a precedent. It is gratifying to see that the name of Italy is connected with it, while it is be regretted that it was impossible to obtain such a result with France and that there is no sign of such an understanding being possible with Yugoslavia".

United States Secretary of State Byrnes was quoted as saying in a letter to De Gasperi, "I [illegible] with satisfaction this development of the ferences between neighbors are now being laboriously considered at the Paris conference, and your example of direct negotiations and your friendly agreement with one of your neighbors, Austria, should serve as an example for the delegations gathered at Paris. Let me congratulate you for the happy outcome of the negotiations which you directed so wisely".

The domestic situation.

While Italy was struggling at Paris, domestically the situation was an enigma. The great question seemed to be "will there be or will there not be a crisis in the government." The question was still tied up with the general programme of the government or alleged lack of it but in the main it was epitomized in the resignation of Corbino as Minister of Treasury and in conjecture as to his successor.

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 5 September Nenni read a message from De Gasperi at Paris in which he said among other things: "It is not true that nothing can be done here. It is necessary to fight with energy and tenacity and not to let ourselves be discouraged by obstacles and failures. We know beforehand that improvements in the situation can only be slow. I do not intend to remain here more than required, but your support and the disciplined cooperation of the masses must not fail me." Nenni then proposed and the Council unanimously resolved to postpone until De Gasperi's return, any political discussion about Corbino's resignation.

But the press was not bound by the resolution. *Giornale della Sera* refused to see any personal element in the problem. It declared that the so-called crisis had not developed merely to place a new man in the office. It contended that the uproar was not directed against Corbino but was a "technique of panic", directed against the whole government, and called the technique undemocratic. *Risorgimento Liberale*, with some objectivity asserted that if the Communists intended to provoke discord in the Government through the use of "their well-known experience in the matter", they were only doing their jobs, but if the Christian Democrats who claimed to be most fit to fight totalitarian tactics tolerated these manoeuvres they were more responsible

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Both De Gasperi and Gruber submitted the agreement to the Peace Conference with the request that it be included in the peace treaty " to confer on this agreement the seal of approval of the other nations concerned."

Favorable Reaction.

Reaction was favorable in nearly all q arters. *Messaggero's* correspondent in Paris, Arrigo Jacchia wrote: "The direct Italian-Austrian agreement—the first genuine example of international cooperation—shows above all that whenever there exists an honest will for mutual understanding among the interested parties, an agreement is always possible". Considering the advantages connected with the direct method of negotiation the writer says: " All this might appear obvious, but if we take into account the remarkable impression that this news has aroused at the Luxembourg, we might think otherwise. The trouble is that in these circles the word 'imposition' still retains a great prestige. The fact that two adversaries are giving up the idea of fighting each other for the advantage of a third party is a motive of wonder and even of uneasiness here. In any case there is now a precedent. It is gratifying to see that the name of Italy is connected with it, while it is be regretted that it was impossible to obtain such a result with France and that there is no sign of such an understanding being possible with Yugoslavia".

United States Secretary of State Byrnes was quoted as saying in a letter to De Gasperi, " I welcome with satisfaction this development of the relations between the two states, which gives a reassuring proof that two nations inspired with democratic principles and respect for the right of the peoples to self-determination can reach a settlement over an old argument satisfactory for both of them. Other problems arising from diffi- you for the happy outcome of the negotiations which you directed so wisely ".

The domestic situation.

While Italy was struggling at Paris, domestically the situation was an enigma. The great question seemed to be " will there be or will there not be a crisis in the government." The question was still tied up with the general programme of the government or alleged lack of it but in the main it was epitomized in the resignation of Corbino as Minister of Treasury and in conjecture as to his successor.

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 5 September Nenni read a message from De Gasperi at Paris in which he said among other things: " It is not true that nothing can be done here. It is necessary to fight with energy and tenacity and not to let ourselves be discouraged by obstacles and failures. We know beforehand that improvements in the situation can only be slow. I do not intend to remain here more than required, but your support and the disciplined cooperation of the masses must not fail me." Nenni then proposed and the Council unanimously resolved to postpone until De Gasperi's return, any political discussion about Corbino's resignation.

But the press was not bound by the resolution. *Giornale della Sera* refused to see any personal element in the problem. It declared that the so-called crisis had not developed merely to place a new man in the office. It contended that the uproar was not directed against Corbino but was a " technique of panic ", directed against the whole government, and called the technique undemocratic. *Risorgimento Liberale*, with some objectivity asserted that if the Communists intended to provoke discord in the Government through the use of " their well-known experience in the matter ", they were only doing their jobs, but if the Christian Democrats who claimed to be most fit to fight totalitarian tactics tolerated these manoeuvres they were more responsible before the country than the Communists.

While it had been agreed that there should be no political discussion concerning Corbino's resignation, this applied only to the Council of Ministers. On 7 September the Direction of the Socialist Party held a meeting in which the entire situation

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was thrashed out. According to *Momento*, the Socialists were inclined to isolate Corbino's case although according to the same paper they wanted to take advantage of it in order to achieve a change in the governmental program which they believed had caused the resignation. In the matter of Italian Economy, Nenni is reported to have said: "We actually find ourselves in a period of war economy and it is necessary to carry out this war economy... Only the State can do it.... and the Government should go back to the spirit of the orginal programme, that is it should pursue a planned economy." Also according to *Momento*, the Secretary General of the Socialist Party Lombardo, then said that in his opinion the Government policy should be based on: (1) defense of the Lire as inflation was anti-social; (2) reduction of the cost of living by increasing rations, importing food, and compulsory rationing of clothing; (3) a drastic reduction of the living conditions of the privileged classes; (4) emergency fiscal measures (extraordinary tax on patrimony, etc.); (5) reduction of non-indispensable consumption in order to increase exports; (6) programme of public works based on the actual availabilite of material and transport; (7) elimination of unemployment through increased production; (8) systematic and general inventory of all capital and consumer goods in order to coordinate the cycle of import-production-distribution-export; (9) control of production and delivery of products by some key industries such as the electric industry, iron, steel, chemicals, etc.

Socialist Policy.

Momento in addition stated that Lombardo further declared that in order to achieve this programme the Socialist Party should be the arbiter rather than the mediator of the political situation. As for relations with the Communists he said that the party should strive to find on those points on which the two parties could reach an agreement and as for the rest, the pact of unity of action should not affect the autonomy of the two parties.

At this point *Tempo* observed that although the Socialists seemed not to desire a crisis and also although the Communists seemed to have backed down from their apparent intention to force one, there was no guarantee that one would not take

Nicola on affairs at Paris he received Nenni, Saragat, Campilli and Corbino. The latter afterwards declared to journalists according to *Avanti*, that the president of the Council was dissatisfied with the situation but could do nothing but acknowledge his, Corbino's, decision. *Popolo* reported De Gasperi as having asked Corbino to remain at this post until the matter was thrashed out. At this time there was considerable speculation as to Corbino's successor. Prominently mentioned was Doctor Menichella, former President of IRI and present Director General of the Bank of Italy.

On the same day as De Gasperi's return, the Socialist Party Directorate and the Socialist parliamentary group issued a resolution with the intent of facing the current political situation. In addition to points already included in the Government's program the resolution called for: (1) Corbino's replacement and the merging of the Ministries of Treasury and Finance; (2) control of consumption with extended rationing; (3) severe sanctions against offenders of currency and foreign trade matters; (4) increased subsidies for unemployed; (5) return to normalcy of industrial production and (6) revision of basic wages. To this, *Bonomano* commented that "actually the Socialists will be against Corbino but also against Scoccimarro to the great delight of the Christian Democrats".

Conferences.

On 10 September De Gasperi received Lombardo and the declaration passed by the Socialists was taken under consideration. After this conference he had an hour-long conversation with Togliatti. Following this meeting, Togliatti stated to journalists that "there was no difference which could not be overcome". He added however, in connection with the merging of the Ministries that, "I believe that the matter is not politically possible yet, because it would raise the problem of the equilibrium of the cabinet".

In the afternoon the Prime Minister received Dr. Menichella after which the latter denied to journalists that he had been offered the post of Minister of the Treasury. Most papers however expressed belief that De Gasperi had at least hinted at the possibility of the appointment and that Menichella asked for time to consider the

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At this point *Tempo* observed that although the Socialists wished not to desert crisis and also although the Communists seemed to have backed down from their apparent intention to force one, there was no guarantee that one would not take place. The paper contended that the Christian Democrats were determined to carry on the fight whatever might be the outcome.

De Gasperi returned to Rome on 9 September and immediately plunged into the domestic problems of the country. After reporting to Parliament on developments in the Corfou case, De Gasperi is reported to have said that the decision of the Council of Ambassadors was "unacceptable" and that Italy would not accept it. He added that Italy would not withdraw from the United Nations Organization. *Popolo* reported De Gasperi as having asked Corbino to remain at this post until the matter was thrashed out. At this time there was considerable speculation as to Corbino's successor. Prominently mentioned was Doctor Menichella, former President of IRI and present Director General of the Bank of Italy.

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The same day De Gasperi received a delegation of the Socialist parliamentary group. The delegation was reported as informing the Prime Minister that they were not making the problem a matter of personalities and would accept any

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appointment as long as the program drawn by the Socialists could be applied. That night, De Gasperi stated to journalists that "the crisis is limited. I am concerned with finding the actual causes of the present financial and economic situation, that is, to ascertain if it is grave as reported. This explains why consultations are still going on. I am only relatively concerned with individuals".

At this point it was felt by most of the press that all parties were interested in limiting the crisis: that because the Paris Conference next week will start examining the economic clauses of the treaty De Gasperi would like to limit the matter to the appointment of an independent to the Ministry of the Treasury and that he would wish to postpone the merging of the Ministries of the Treasury and Finance to a more suitable occasion. The Communists seem to be in agreement but the Socialists evidently would prefer to attack financial and economic problems together.

On 12 September, according to *Messaggero*, Dr. Menichella eliminated himself from consideration as Minister of the Treasury when in the course of an interview with De Gasperi, he is alleged to have declared that in his opinion, the post possibly combined with that of Ministry of Finance should go to a member of one of the three mass parties.

At a meeting of the Christian-Democrat parliamentary group that afternoon, *Messaggero* reports that the Prime Minister taking up the matter of the proposed merging of the ministries stated that first, he must question the other parties and ask all to draft a sound programme to be used during the negotiations.

Resolution.

Possibly with the view toward rejecting rumours of an internal split the group passed the following resolution of confidence in De Gasperi's actions: "The parliamentary group of the Christian-Democrat party having examined the situation resulting from Corbino's resignation, reasserts its confidence in the President of the Council and the other Christian-Democrat members of the Government who are engaged in the effort of getting the country out of the serious situation

sary to reach the merging of the two ministries as it is impossible to separate the policy of the Treasury from that of the Finance Ministry, and as the merging is an element of the clarification of reciprocal positions among the Government parties which is demanded by the Country".

Varying opinions continued to be expressed by the newspapers depending mostly on party affiliation. *Tribuna del Popolo*, and *Buonsenso*, both intimated that one of the difficulties lay in the fact that De Gasperi was overworked with too many jobs. The former, however, thought he should be able to devote his entire attention to the unity of Government policy and action while the latter complained that every time the presence of the Prime Minister was urgently required in Paris to meet new attacks, he was forced to return to Italy to cope with a Government crisis. In *Avanti*, Umberto Calosso wrote that "it is strange that in wartime the conservatives did not hesitate to maintain rigid rationing of provisions, clothing, etc., paying high wages and exercising a control over industry which amounts to complete socialization. But as soon as peace returns the conservatives immediately feel very timid, discouraged and, with a lack of imagination and full of Moslem-like fatalism, they accept the return to unemployment, to hunger, to luxury and laissez-faire as if these things could not be changed." *Momento* declares that the President of the Council asked for a vote of confidence from his party merely to gain time and that the crisis was far from being settled. It also affirmed that part of the trouble is due to the reluctance of all parties to assume direction of the economic life of the country at such a critical moment.

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Tempo's Reaction.

Tempo's tone was sorrowful. "The humiliation of Italy at the Luxembourg, the lack of State authority and the collapse of Italian finance have accentuated the anxiety of Italians in the last few weeks for a clear word from the Government. The fact that Saragat had convoked the Constituent Assembly from Paris made the people expect such a statement... But on his arrival in Rome, Saragat was obliged, by the incomprehen-

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which there is only one solution; hasten the convocation of the 'comizi', so that the country may save itself by creating Chambers which will make for more homogeneous Government..."

ECONOMIC FRONT

During the past few weeks housekeepers have observed a somewhat alarming rise of prices. For instance the price of a certain kind of cheese which was 280 lire a kilo at the beginning of August had risen to 400 lire by the end of the month. This is perhaps an extreme example, but a sharp rise of prices has certainly been taking place as the agitation in parts of the north and the not altogether successful attempts of the authorities to impose the *calmiere* or list of fixed prices bear witness. More specific information, as far as Rome is concerned, is given in *Globo*'s weekly index of free-market food prices. From this table price fluctuations since the beginning of the year can be observed. Taking the first of January index at 100, the aggregate index for all types of food fell to 91 within a month, after which it sank more slowly, touching 88 in April, before rising to a rather sharp peak of 97 for the week ending 5 May. After this prices fell again through the summer, the index falling as low as 68 by mid-August, which was the turning point. During the remainder of the month the index went up by one point, but during the first week of September it leaped up five points to touch 74. Thus in Rome at least the increase of prices, though sharp, is comparatively recent; in the north it appears to date from the early part of August.

Wheat Amassing

Seventy-seven and eight tenths percent of the wheat amassing goal had been collected as of the average date of 6 September 1946 according to the latest figures supplied by UNNRA and the Allied Commission Economics Section. The figures are given as usual in tabular form. It is to be noted that one region, Toscana has once again exceeded its amassing goal. It has been announced that investigations regarding estimated production and retentions are being made. Revision will be made upon completion.

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collections at last Report	Percentage of Goal Collected	Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	56,596	68.7	61,095	74.1
Liguria	19,450	383	182	47.5	193	50.4
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	211,232	64.7	213,424	65.3
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	79	2.3	110	3.2
Veneto	691,750	403,984	291,819	72.2	293,831	72.7
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	497,060	86.5	499,931	87.0
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,056,968	75.9	1,068,584	76.8
Toscana	464,200	182,535	181,889	99.6	185,770	101.8
Marche	463,200	252,200	246,797	97.9	248,841	98.7
Umbria	212,000	103,000	100,232	97.3	102,634	99.6
Lazio	277,500	102,361	80,206	78.4	82,134	80.2
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	65,118	73.8	66,275	75.2
Campania	270,320	45,675	23,327	51.1	24,778	54.2
Puglie	297,350	100,545	73,407	73.0	74,598	74.2
Lucania	156,000	40,836	39,026	95.6	40,570	99.3
Calabria	137,900	29,422	11,588	39.4	11,951	40.6
	590,180	198,504	60,004	30.2	64,659	32.6

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Sicilia	590,180	198,504	60,004	30.2	64,659	32.6
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	33,268	78.0	34,163	80.1
Central, southern and Insular Italy	3,342,420	1,185,931	914,862	77.1	936,373	79.0
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	1,971,830	76.5	2,004,957	77.8

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Last Sunday's *Messaggero* gives some interesting comparisons between this year's amassing and that of the years 1941 and 1942. Emilia, Umbria and Sardinia have amassed appreciably more grain this year than they had at the corresponding period of either of the last two years before the fighting in Italy, while the collections in Toscana, Marche, Abruzzi, Lazio, Campania and Veneto compare favourably with those years. On the other hand Piemonte, Lombardia, Puglie, Calabria and Sicily fall very much behind the earlier standard. The *Messaggero* commentator points the moral that the fat provinces must help to feed the lean ones, and deprecates a certain tendency to provincial egoism revealed by the view expressed in some quarters that the provinces should be allowed to keep enough grain, if they have it, to provide them with a lavish bread ration.

Electricity production figures for the month of July are published by *Globo* (8 September). Taking the country as a whole 1,456,647 kw., including 8,495 kw. imported, were produced during the month of July. This represents 61 percent more than in July 1945, and 14 percent less than in July 1941. Italian electricity production is thus gradually nearing pre-war standards. However, the 14 percent lag is by no means evenly distributed over the country. Northern and Insular Italy are respectively only 3 and 4 percent below the 1941 production, while the analagous figures for Central and Southern Italy are respectively 56 and 41 percent. There have also been changes in the sources of supply. Thermally produced electricity in the North is still practically negligible (528 kw. for July or 87 percent below normal). In Central Italy the thermo-electric production has fallen during the past year by 61 percent (to 2,457 kw. for July), while hydro-electric production has fallen slightly in Insular Italy. However, both these reductions have been more than offset by an increase in the alternative productive source. Over all, thermo-electric production is a very small proportion of the total, 39,112 kw. compared with 1,409,040 kw. produced from water power, or less than 3 percent of the whole.

DECORATIONS

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

For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in Italy, Capt. John J. Ward received the Bronze Star Medal. Also receiving the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement was 2nd. Lt. Achille Di Lorenzo of the Italian Army.

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

ODDS AND ENDS

One American officer, F/O Martin W. Haber, (Air Forces Sub-Commission) is leaving the Allied Commission this week for the United States for release from the Army.

One British officer, Lt. Col. A. G. Graham, MC, (Headquarters Commandant) is leaving for United Kingdom for release.

* * *

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, paid a one-day visit to the republic of San Marino on 12 September 1946.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

The optimistic tone of the Italian press and Italian diplomats which had been very much in evidence the previous week, changed to something only a little short of despair last week as the Paris Conference, leaving the field of the preamble to the Draft Treaty in which Italy had made some gains, got down to the hard business of the numbered articles.

Reparations, Venezia Giulia, and the Italo-French boundary all came up for discussion and in none of these discussions could the Italian press find a full measure of comfort. On 28 August 1946 Giuseppe Saragat, President of the Constituent Assembly, addressed the Political and Territorial Commission of the Conference on the question of the Italo-French boundary. His speech started with the statement that "The Italian people feel themselves responsible for the crimes committed by fascism, because a people is always responsible for the crimes committed by its governments, even if it is not guilty and had fought for two years side by side with the Allies". Turning to the matter of the boundary Saragat announced that two of the points in question, Little St. Bernard and "Terre di Caccia", would be freely released from Italian sovereignty as they were on the French side of the watershed. However he asked for reconsideration as to the other three the Bardonecchia Narrow Valley, Montrenis and the region of Mount Chaberton. In the desire to reach an agreement with France, Saragat declared that Italy would accept the proposed French lines for the Bardonecchia Narrow Valley and Mount Chaberton but in view of these sacrifices she requested that the Bardonecchia dams necessary to the electric power plants which fed the Italian State Railways be left in Italian Ter-

The French representative then declared that France wished to help the development of Italian Democracy and for that reason had limited her claims as much as possible. As for the dams France would carry on negotiations with Italy as she did not want to deprive Italy of her electric power resources. The Australian representative then declaring that the Commission did not have sufficient information on the subject suggested setting up a seven-member sub-commission to study the matter.

The atmosphere at the meeting of the commission was so completely cordial that the Italian press continued on its optimistic way. *Avanti.* stressed "the spirit of mutual comprehension to be seen in these discussions which was above all motives of disagreement". *Italia Libera* declared Saragat's speech was just what the paper wished De Gasperi had said. "The Conference Welcomes Saragat's Objections as to the Italian-French Frontier", was the headline in *Momento.*

The following day brought an awakening. Australia's proposal for setting up a Sub-Commission to study the question was rejected. Saragat was quoted by ANSA as laying the rejection not so much to French initiative as to the "Big-Four", who were, he said, "interested in avoiding the creation of a precedent that might [illegible] been instanced for other sectors and especially for Trieste".

The Decision.

On 31 August the Commission approved cession to France of Montcenis, Narrow Valley, (leaving Italy the power plant of Bardonecchia), Mount Chaberton and the Roja Valley (Briga and Tenda) leaving to Italy the Commune of Olivetta San Michele. The Italian press reaction was bitter. The Commune of Olivetta San Michele had been

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POLITICAL.

The optimistic tone of the Italian press and Italian diplomats which had been very much in evidence the previous week, changed to something only a little short of despair last week as the Paris Conference, leaving the field of the preamble to the Draft Treaty in which Italy had made some gains, got down to the hard business of the numbered articles.

Reparations, Venezia Giulia, and the Italo-French boundary all came up for discussion and in none of these discussions could the Italian press find a full measure of comfort. On 28 August 1946 Giuseppe Saragat, President of the Constituent Assembly, addressed the Political and Territorial Commission of the Conference on the question of the Italo-French boundary. His speech started with the statement that "The Italian people feel themselves responsible for the crimes committed by fascism, because a people is always responsible for the crimes committed by its governments, even if it is not guilty and had fought for two years side by side with the Allies". Turning to the matter of the boundary Saragat announced that two of the points in question, Little St. Bernard and "Terre di Caccia", would be freely released from Italian sovereignty as they were on the French side of the watershed. However he asked for reconsideration as to the other three the Bardonecchia Narrow Valley, Monteenis and the region of Mount Chaberton. In the desire to reach an agreement with France, Saragat declared that Italy would accept the proposed French lines for the Bardonecchia Narrow Valley and Mount Chaberton but in view of these sacrifices she requested that the Bardonecchia dams necessary to the electric power plants which fed the Italian State Railways be left in Italian Territory. As for the Monteenis that, he said, it was completely on the Italian side. Saragat concluded by saying that neither the feeling of the inhabitants, nor their language nor geographical reasons justified the detachment of the zone of Tenda and Briga (Roja Valley) from Italian territory.

The French representative then declared that France wished to help the development of Italian Democracy and for that reason had limited her claims as much as possible. As for the dams France would carry on negotiations with Italy as she did not want to deprive Italy of her electric power resources. The Australian representative then declaring that the Commission did not have sufficient information on the subject suggested setting up a seven-member sub-commission to study the matter.

The atmosphere at the meeting of the commission was so completely cordial that the Italian press continued on its optimistic way. *Avanti*, stressed "the spirit of mutual comprehension to be seen in these discussions which was above all motives of disagreement". *Italia Libera* declared Saragat's speech was just what the paper wished De Gasperi had said. "The Conference Welcomes Saragat's Objections as to the Italian-French Frontier", was the headline in *Momento*.

The following day brought an awakening. Australia's proposal for setting up a Sub-Commission to study the question was rejected. Saragat was quoted by ANSA as laying the rejection not so much to French initiative as to the "Big-Four", who were, he said, "interested in avoiding the creation of a precedent that might [illegible] been instanced for other sectors and especially for Trieste".

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that the discussion preceding it was nothing but a waste of time as the "diktat" had been decided on beforehand. *Avanti*, in a milder but still sorrowful tone called it a "hard day for Italy". *Tempo* headlines stated that "In Spite of False Promises, France will have the Dominion of our Western Valleys".

In the matter of reparations the going was still hard. On 30 August, the Paris Conference Economic Commission approved the first article of the draft peace treaty economic clauses. Under this article Italy will have to pay Russia 100 million dollars over a period of seven years. The same day Bitossi, Lizzadri, and Morelli, the CGIL delegates at Paris were received by the Russian Foreign Minister Molotov who is reported to have declared that the Russian delegation would do its best to have the economic clauses improved provided that the British, U. S., and French delegations recognized the necessity for revisions. To this *Italia Nuova* retorted "Italy sentenced to pay 100 million dollars to the U.S.S.R. Having gotten what he wanted, Molotov declares to the representatives of the Italian Confederation of Labor that he will do his best to improve the economic clauses of the treaty".

On the heel of the grant to Russia Great Britain presented a memorandum to the Conference Secretary naming a sum in connection with reparations in amount of 2,880 million pounds or a figure approximately 80 times the Russian request. The *Tempo* correspondent observed that the British request was allegedly made to induce the other nations to cancel their requests and possibly to balance the flow towards the East of Italian industry, resulting from the payment in kind of war reparations to Russia and Yugoslavia.

De Gasperi's Appeal.

With the predicted claims against Italy totalling in the neighborhood of from 15 to 26 billion dollars, De Gasperi in an interview at Paris with the Director of the International News Service, Italian Branch appealed to the 21 nations "to reduce their claims for war reparations to the level of Italy's ability to pay in order to avoid compelling Italy to declare her insolvency and bankruptcy as Germany did after that Secretary of State Byrnes was already on record as opposed to that loan if it was to be used to pay reparations to other countries. But, the Prime Minister said, if the claims are reasonable and their payment deferred into a proper number of years then the guarantees requested by the United States might be achieved.

On 1 September ANSA reported from London that it had learned from Foreign Office circles that the British Government would renounce any payment of war reparations from Italy. It was declared that the British statement of damage suffered during the campaign against Italy had a double aim, "that is to recall the amount of loss suffered and the resulting gravity of sacrifice in renouncing the payment of war reparations and secondly to put the claim of war reparations presented by other countries in their just proportion considering that it was advisable, in the interest of all, not to destroy completely, Italy's possibilities of economic rehabilitation".

Bonomi's Speech.

In his speech before the Paris Conference Political and Territorial Commission Ivanoe Bonomi delved into history in an attempt to show that for centuries Venezia Giulia had been considered by the Italian people as an integral part of the National territory. He declared that it was well to recall in World War I, Italy had entered on the side of Russia, England and France not only to destroy German aggression but also to free Venezia Giulia and rejoin it with the motherland. He said that it was good to recall that on the occasion, Italy's war drew the solidarity of the Yugoslav people and that occupied Serbia was helped by Italy in a most brotherly fashion. Bonomi went on to say that in the past war, fascists participated in the German aggression against Yugoslavia and endeavored to lay hands on Yugoslav territory. This offence, he said, demanded reparations but reparations should not offend justice. Speaking about the proposed Trieste Free Territory, Bonomi declared that if assurance of a high degree of efficiency was required, it was necessary to grant it a maximum independence regarding communications with the hinterland of Central Europe. But, he continued, if one granted that the French line achieved

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On 4 September ANSA reported from London that it had learned from Foreign Office circles that the British Government would renounce any payment of war reparations from Italy. It was declared that the British statement of damage suffered during the campaign against Italy had a double aim, "that is to recall the amount of loss suffered and the resulting gravity of sacrifice in renouncing the payment of war reparations and secondly to put the claim of war reparations presented by other countries in their just proportion considering that it was advisable, in the interest of all, not to destroy completely, Italy's possibilities of economic rehabilitation".

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lian sovereignty and if one wanted to re-establish the ethnical equilibrium which was the foundation on which rested the "French Line", it was necessary to enlarge the Free Territory southward so that an equal number of Italians would be detached from Yugoslav sovereignty. This was easily achievable by incorporation into the Free Territory of the western and southern part of Istria as marked out by the English line. Such a solution would respect the national character and the historical tradition of the population and the territory.

The Yugoslav representative Bebler replied to the address of Bonomi on the following day. He affirmed the claim that all Venezia Giulia should be given to Yugoslavia. He accused the Italian delegation of having disguised facts in order to keep Venezia Giulia for Italy. He then made a sharp attack on Bonomi declaring that in 1912 he had been expelled from the Socialist party owing to his policy of colonial expansion, and that he had been Minister of War in one of Mussolini's governments. Bebler also stated that the ethnical data presented by the Italian delegation were distorted.

Seventeen of the twenty-four articles of the draft military clauses were approved by the Paris Conference Military Commission on 3 September with no changes. The reaction of the press was immediate. *Risorgimento Liberale* even asserted that there was only one decision left for the Italian delegation to make: leave the conference. Heatedly it declared that the Italian memorandum had not even been taken into consideration. "Neither the speeches of De Gasperi, Saragat and Bonomi nor Byrnes hand-shaking along with De Fontoura's signs of friendship changed anything and we have reason to believe that the economic stipulations of the Four will be approved as were the military clauses". *Giornale della Sera* headed its story, "Do Not Sign Our Enslavement". *Avanti*, however, quietly criticized the demand by *Risorgimento Liberale*, that the Italian delegation leave the Conference, saying that "international confidence cannot be obtained by banging the doors".

Corbino's Resignation.

However about this time it was a domestic no differences within the government although the Communist party had four Ministers and four Undersecretaries, attacks on him by the Communist party newspaper had been virulent and continual. "It is clear", he said, "that the Communist Party wants to precipitate a crisis. Having ascertained that the field of foreign policy was little suitable as it would have placed them in an unfavourable light from the national point of view, they have turned on the economic policy where it is much easier for them and not dangerous to follow a demagogical line". Referring to the Communist representation in the government he declared that it was not understandable that the economic policy should be attacked by the communists as his own policy. "It is a kind of double-dealing that benefits nobody and therefore must end", he said. Either the Communist Party accepts the policy of monetary stability and therefore assumes full corresponsibility for it and stops attacking it through myself, or it does not accept it and therefore has the duty to propose another one and—in case of a refusal by the other parties—to take the consequences.

Nenni talked with De Gasperi on the telephone and the Prime Minister asked him to prevail upon Corbino to remain until he, De Gasperi, had returned from Paris.

The same day Minister Soccimarro stated to an ANSA correspondent that the government economic policy had failed. "If the present government does not urgently enact a sound programme allowing the masses of unemployed to be put to work and restoring confidence in the economic life of the country by bringing forth, in reality an economic and financial plan leading Italy towards reconstruction, the Communists prefer to go on the opposition".

Press Comment.

Press comment was mixed. *Avanti*, under the heading "A Strategic Retreat", asked if Corbino had lost his nerve because of Communist criticism. *Italia Libera* was critical of the Government declaring that it had pursued a policy of letting things go stressing the question of unemployment and the "caro vita". *Messaggero*, under the title "Sudden crisis in the composition of the Italian Government", stressed the necessity

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Corbino's Resignation.

However about this time it was a domestic matter that occupied most of the Italian papers. On 2 September Epicarmo Corbino, Minister of the Treasury, announced to De Gasperi his intention of resigning. In interviews with the press Corbino declared that his position had become untenable. He charged that while there were Having ascertained that the field of foreign policy was little suitable as it would have placed them in an unfavourable light from the national point of view, they have turned on the economic policy where it is much easier for them and not dangerous to follow a demagogical line". Referring to the Communist representation in the government he declared that it was not understandable that the economic policy should be attacked by the communists as his own policy. "It is a kind of double-dealing that benefits nobody and therefore must end", he said. Either the Communist Party accepts the policy of monetary stability and therefore assumes full corresponsibility for it and stops attacking it through myself, or it does not accept it and therefore has the duty to propose another one and—in case of a refusal by the other parties—to take the consequences.

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unemployed and hungry workers, the empty state coffers and the flight of capital abroad. As to the threat of crisis by the Communists, *Unità* stated, "A few days ago an American, Mr. Keeny, Director of UNRRA, said Italy has no time to wait". Because he said so could we ever charge him with being willing to bring about at all costs a government crisis, as Corbino complains that Communists are doing now?" *Giornale d'Italia* asked whether the Communists could show a programme stating that general ideas on planning, nationalization, and state management and ownership of industry are not a programme.

Following a meeting with Togliatti, Pacciardi and Corbino on 3 September Nenni declared that the crisis could be solved only after De Gasperi had returned. In the meantime Corbino will remain Minister of Treasury.

Messaggero said that the prospective solution of the crisis is one of three: 1. Corbino's confirmation; 2. appointment of another independent; 3. appointment of a representative of one of the parties of the masses. The paper says that the first solution is unlikely owing to Corbino's firm intention to resign. The second solution seems to be out of the question because after the recent experience, an independent would hesitate to participate in the responsibility of the Government without being backed by one of the major parties. There remains the third solution says the paper but in this case the question of the distribution of the ministries among the parties would come up again.

ASTI PARTISANS

Swift and sympathetic action by the Italian government coupled with the influence of cooler heads, last week, seemed to have averted a threatened general uprising of partisans in the North. The general problem of the partisans and its handling by the government, aroused great interest in the Rome press as the situation unfolded, with most papers holding to the view that most of the claims were justified but deploring that the partisans had not seen fit to achieve their ends by more legal means.

The situation started at Asti where on 22 August 1946 thirty members of the Auxiliary Police (all former partisans) as a protest against paper over 500 partisans were already gathered in the Santo Stefano Belbo zone.

The group was not slow to make known its desires. Among these were: 1. The constitution of a single police force; 2. Dismissal of officials compromised with the old regime; 3. The employment of veterans and partisans without limit as to percentage; 4. Continuation of the dismissals blocking and 5. Abrogation of the amnesty law.

A delegation was invited to come to Rome to discuss the partisan requests. They were received by Minister Nenni who reported to the Council of Ministers on 24 August that Captain Lavagnino, on whose account the uprising had started, had resigned and that the group of thirty had returned to their barracks.

Subsequent events however showed that the matter was far from settled. A "General Command of Revolutionary partisans" had been formed in the Asti zone under the leadership of Armando Valpreda who justified his action in a leaflet in which he said, "We have gone into hiding and have taken arms again because after 15 months of continuous humiliations and various efforts we considered it impossible to achieve in a peaceful manner those ideals for which many of our comrades died ".

Newspaper Reports.

Rumors and counter-rumors started to fly in the press. *Tempo*'s correspondent in Asti reported that the revolt of the Asti partisans was to be extended to the whole of Northern Italy. *Momento* reported from Genoa that the unrest of the partisans was spreading to that town and there was a good possibility that partisan members of the Genoa Auxiliary Police might answer "Armando's" appeal and join him in Piedmont. *Messaggero*, expressed concern that the rebellion might spread in the whole region of Piedmont, Liguria and elsewhere.

Following the reception at Rome of the delegation from the partisans, Col. Moscatelli, commander of the "Garibaldi" partisan units succeeded in convincing the Asti partisans that they should return to their homes. A public meeting was held at Asti and Moscatelli and other commanders addressed the group. The National Committee of the Italian Partisans' National Associa-

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The situation started at Asti where on 22 August 1946 thirty members of the Auxiliary Police (all former partisans) as a protest against the dismissal of their captain, left their barracks, seized arms and took to the hills. That this was not an isolated rebellion was intimated the following day by *Buonsenso*, which declared that it was only the prelude to a wider action to be undertaken by partisan forces. According to the compromise with [illegible] ment of veterans and partisans without limit as to percentage; 4. Continuation of the dismissals blocking and 5. Abrogation of the amnesty law.

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About the same time however, commanders of partisan units met at Milan and issued a resolution

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expressing their solidarity with the partisans of Piedmont. ANPI did not represent their legitimate interests, they declared, and consequently the Milan partisans had decided to found a "Movement of Partisan Resistance".

In the meantime the Council of Ministers was taking full cognizance of the situation. At the meeting of 28 August Prime Minister De Gasperi acknowledged the justification of many of the requests of the Partisans but pointed out that the government was in fact confronted with a rebellion although arms had not been used. He declared that he fully intended to prevent any infringement of democratic order no matter by what group of the people it was caused. He felt it necessary to condemn methods such as those employed by the partisans declaring that no one could expect to be rendered justice by the Government if he did not abide by the law.

Minister Scoccimarro is reported by *Momento* to have objected at this point asserting that the partisans had been promised a solution of their problems several times by the Government but that all legislation affecting the interests of the partisans had been slowed down by "bureaucratic machinery". He is also reported to have declared that the present feeling of unrest among the partisans was caused in great measure by the recent amnesty following which several fascists previously sentenced to death, were now again in circulation.

The Council's Resolution.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council, as reported in *Messaggero*, unanimously approved a resolution which while expressing gratitude to a certain section of the citizens for its contribution to the liberation of the country at the same time deplored that its claims had been linked with a measure of indiscipline. The resolution also listed the various measures taken or announced in favor of the partisans. Among these were placement of partisans on the same footing with voluntary servicemen; acknowledgement of partisans rank qualifications; war pensions to injured and incapacitated partisans; reconstruction of houses damaged by the Germans in reprisal and extension to partisans of the same economic

final spurts and that reports from Turin, Casale Monferrato and Asti indicated that for the most part the leadership of the partisans was satisfied with the action taken by the Council at the previous day's meeting. In this connection *Messaggero* reported from Vercelli that an attempt at rebellion by some local partisans had been frustrated by leaders of the ANPI. This organization also voted a resolution declaring that although the partisan movement must be maintained "the partisans should absolutely abstain from performing any inconsiderate act which might affect the superior interests of the country". At the same time the Florence Partisans Committee warned partisans of the province not to commit any act which might compromise the outcome of present negotiations with the Government. At the Council meeting it was unanimously resolved that Minister of War Facchinetti should go to Milan and carry out an investigation aided by representatives of all parties.

Following the day of this Council meeting, news of the partisans faded considerably from the press aside from editorial comments pro and con as to the justification of the action taken by those partisans at Asti. On 1 September, Minister Facchinetti declared to journalists at Milan that he had concluded his conferences with representatives of the partisans and had received the impression that the movement had ceased.

Government and Press.

For the most part the Government fared rather well in its treatment by the press during the entire situation. Many editorial comments were completely non-political as different newspapers hammered at the thesis that authority and order must be maintained. There were of course some criticisms of the government these mostly taking the line that the government had itself brought on the situation by slowness in acting. Among the critics of this sort was *Voce Repubblicana* which while disapproving revolt against a duly constituted democratic government declared that diplomacy, beaurocracy and the armed forces of Italy are still under the control of the fascists and that veterans have a choice either to become bandits or starve. *Giornale della Sera* declared that the disorders of the Asti partisans would lead to

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At the Council's meeting the following day, discussion of the situation continued precipitated by the fact that an armed group had invaded the prison at Pallanza and had set free some prisoners guilty of political crimes. Nenni is reported to have expressed the belief that these incidents were

rebellion by some local partisans had been frustrated by leaders of the ANPI. This organization also voted a resolution declaring that although the partisan movement must be maintained "the partisans should absolutely abstain from performing any inconsiderate act which might affect the superior interests of the country". At the same time the Florence Partisans Committee warned partisans of the province not to commit any act which might compromise the outcome of present negotiations with the Government. At the Council meeting it was unanimously resolved that Minister of War Facchinetti should go to Milan and carry out an investigation aided by representatives of all parties.

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Government and Press.

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For the most part the Government fared rather well in its treatment by the press during the entire situation. Many editorial comments were completely non-political as different newspapers hammered at the thesis that authority and order must be maintained. There were of course some criticisms of the government these mostly taking the line that the government had itself brought on the situation by slowness in acting. Among the critics of this sort was *Voce Repubblicana* which while disapproving revolt against a duly constituted democratic government declared that diplomacy, bearocracy and the armed forces of Italy are still under the control of the fascists and that veterans have a choice either to become bandits or starve. *Giornale della Sera* declared that the disorders of the Asti partisans would lead to more serious things owing to alleged weakness of the government but added, "authentic and worthy warriers of the war of Liberation castigate the behaviour of the rebels and those who joined them". *Messaggero* complimented the Council of Ministers on its handling of the problem, point-

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ing out with satisfaction that even the partisan leaders had urged their followers to avoid all inconsiderate action and abide by law. The paper concluded "This country needs discipline, security and stability. To disregard this expectation of our people would be a dangerous business for any government or party". *Avanti* quietly declared that there is no question of a crisis if it is still possible for men, exasperated by misery and thousands of other causes to appeal to reason. The crisis is in sabotaging republican institutions the paper concluded.

ECONOMIC FRONT

As of the average date of 29 August 1,971,850 metric tons or 76.5 % of the wheat amassing goal had been collected according to figures supplied by UNRRA and the Economic Section A. C. The figures are once again published in tabular form. With a revision last week of the figures for estimated production and amassing goal the percentage of goal collected by the various regions became more realistic. Several regions had previously surpassed their amassing goals by substantial margins. Toscana this week again led all regions and as a matter of fact increased its lead over the second region Marche. Sicily with 30.2 % of goal collected trailed the others but on the whole showed a satisfactory jump during the week.

An article which appeared in *Globo* on 2 September gives some interesting details on the road haulage situation, especially with reference to Genoa. Freight rates from Genoa to other places in Italy are falling sharply owing to trucks arriving at the port with loads for export and the difficulty of finding return loads. Freight from Genoa to Rome, for instance, is about 100 lire per quintal, which compares favorably with rail tariffs at *piccola velocità*.

As ever, haulage concerns are faced with the two great problems of fuel and tires. Imports of fuel oils have been decreased, while the number of vehicles on the roads has risen. Fuel allotments have been cut from 16 to 11 liters per quintal of load capacity, and it is feared that the figure might be still further reduced. Free-market prices

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collections at last Report	Percentage of Goal Collected	Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	395,550	82,403	52,205	63.3	56,596	68.7
Liguria	19,450	383	161	42.0	182	47.5
Lombardia	559,550	326,662	208,262	63.8	211,232	64.7
Venezia Tridentina	15,700	3,431	65	1.9	79	2.3
Veneto	691,750	403,984	290,818	72.0	291,819	72.2
Emilia	1,064,920	574,858	494,085	85.9	497,060	86.5
Northern Italy	2,746,920	1,391,721	1,045,596	75.1	1,056,968	75.9
Toscana	464,200	182,535	178,264	97.7	181,889	99.6
Marche	463,200	252,200	245,907	97.5	246,797	97.9
Umbria	212,000	103,000	98,137	95.3	100,232	97.3
Lazio	277,500	102,361	79,280	77.5	80,206	78.4
Abruzzi e Molise	327,500	88,183	63,376	71.9	65,118	73.8
Campania	270,320	45,675	20,999	46.0	23,327	51.1
Puglie	297,350	100,545	72,006	71.6	73,407	73.0
Lucania	156,000	40,836	37,227	91.2	39,026	95.6
Calabria	137,900	29,422	11,329	38.5	11,588	39.4
Sicilia	**590,180**	**198,504**	**55,831**	**28.1**	**60,004**	**30.2**

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Sicilia	500,180	198,504	55,831	28.1	60,004	30.2
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	31,643	74.2	33,268	78.0
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,342,420	1,185,931	893,999	75.4	914,862	77.1
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	1,939,595	75.2	1,971,830	76.5

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for truck fuels are naphtha 45-50 lire per kilo and diesel oil 150 lire per kilo. Improvement, however, is expected in the tire situation following ARAR's promise of extra allotments and hopes of increased production from the Pirelli and Michelin factories, though Thursday's fire at the Pirelli Milan factory may have rather damped these hopes. Prices of tires in the free market range from 70,000 lire each in the case of truck tires to 30-35 thousand lire for *topolino* tires.

It is announced that following an agreement between the C. I. P., UNRRA, the American and British Vacuum Oil and Shell companies, oil refining is to be resumed in Italy at Naples, Bari, La Spezia and Porto Marghera. The current issue of *UNRRA Economic Notes* explains that the crude oil for the first six months' requirements will be imported and paid for by UNRRA, with the result that Italy will receive more refined petroleum products than would otherwise have been the case, though it must not be expected that this will mean that more gasoline will be immediately available to users, the *Notes* hastens to add.

ODDS AND ENDS

Three more American Officers are leaving the Allied Commission this week. They are: Lt. Col. Roscoe R. Snapp, (Food and Agriculture); Maj. Arthur M. McPhail, (Motor Transportation Officer); and 1st Lt. Marley R. Brown, (Signal Officer).

The following American officers have recently been assigned to the Allied Commission: Lt. Col. Paul T. Graves, (Economic Section); Maj. John R. Hayes, (Regimental Headquarters); and 1st Lt. Paul Cole, (Adjutant, A. C.).

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August 31, 1946 Vol. III, No. 20

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 749

POLITICAL

There were indications last week that the efforts of De Gasperi in Paris were finding sympathetic ears in some quarters. Italy had friends at court although there were questions in some minds as to whether or not the gains (changes in the preamble to the draft peace treaty) were of the substantial variety. But most of the Italian Press thought so and more important De Gasperi expressed satisfaction that progress was being made. As to the belief that changes in the preamble meant little in the eventual evaluation of the terms of the numbered articles of the treaty De Gasperi differed. Upon his return to Rome he declared to interviewing journalists among other things, " As we have to fight on juridical ground, we must cling to everything that may be on our side. What really matters is that we establish the fundamental question that we are something different from the masters of fascist wars ".

That his fight at Paris was not in vain was established by subsequent changes in the Preamble to the draft Peace Treaty. The changes were proposed among others by Holland whose participation in the war had been considered in some quarters belittled by Italy's assertion that she had never made a formal declaration of war against that country. This was interpreted in certain quarters as a discrimination between Holland's war effort and that of the big Allied Powers. The same assertion had been made in the cases of Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Be that as it may, the fact remained that on 23 August the Paris Conference Political Commission for the peace treaty with Italy approved an amendment which changes the sentence, " Italy [illegible] and entered the war ", fascist regime was overthrown following the victories of the allied forces and with the assistance of the democratic elements of the Italian people." In this case De Gasperi definitely won a point — " that we are something different from the masters of fascist war ".

Further evidence of Holland's good-will was evidenced in the approval 26 August of her proposal that Italy's co-belligerence be formally recognized. This amendment was voted favorably by all delegates excluding the Yugoslav, which abstained. This section now reads " Considering that after the armistice, the Italian armed forces, both the regular ones and those of the underground movement, took an active part in the war against Germany, and that Italy declared war on Germany on 13 October 1943 becoming thereby a co-belligerent against Germany ".

Press Reactions.

Changes in the preamble were received by the Rome press with varying enthusiasm. However all agreed that progress was being made. Many played up the part that had been taken by the smaller nations. These ranged in force from " Victory For the Small Nations ", in *Giornale della Sera*, to *Tempo's*, milder " First Results Of the Intervention of the Small Powers—Indictment of Italy Slightly Modified ". Other papers noting the contribution of the small powers in their headlines were *Momento*, and *Unità*, while *Avanti* was pleased that the " contribution of our patriots " was recognized by both small and big powers. Tomajuoli in *Tempo* paid special tribute to the effectiveness of De Gasperi's personal contact work at Paris crediting it with improving Italy's diplomatic position and facilitating the

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Be that as it may, the fact remained that on 23 August the Paris Conference Political Commission for the peace treaty with Italy approved an amendment which changes the sentence, "Italy declared a war of aggression and entered the war", into "Italy undertook a war of aggression and therefore provoked a state of war".

Another friend entered the picture when the proposal of China for a further amendment was approved. In this case the sentence, "The fascist regime was overthrown under pressure of military events" was changed to read, "the fascist regime was overthrown following the victories of the allied forces and with the assistance of the democratic elements of the Italian people." In this case De Gasperi definitely won a point — "that we are something different from the masters of fascist war".

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In the matter of reparations, the method rather than the matter occasioned most discussion. At a meeting of the Economic Commission held 27 August, the Australian representative proposed that war reparations be paid by the debtor states on the basis of a quota of their yearly exports,

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to be ascertained year by year. Articles in *Avanti*, and *Unità*, however, stated that the Italian delegation was inclined to favor the payment of reparations through the finishing of goods, the raw materials for which would be supplied by the creditor nations. *Unità* was not slow to assert that this method of payment had been put forth originally by Russia.

Italian interest in domestic politics which had been whetted by criticism of De Gasperi on the part of the Communists at Paris increased with the return of the Prime Minister to Rome. While he was at Paris there had been frequent predictions of a governmental crisis inspired by allegations that his actions had not had the full support of the Italian delegation. In an interview at Paris last week De Gasperi had asserted that Nenni the Socialist leader and acting president of the ministerial council had definitely supported him and that he had in fact been supported by the delegation and the Council of Ministers in his proposal to postpone the Venezia Giulia question.

De Gasperi's Report.

De Gasperi's report to the Council of Ministers at its meeting of 24 August dealt in great part with the criticism that had been levelled at the action of the Delegation at Paris by the Communists. Referring to his proposal to postpone the question of the Venezia Giulia dispute he strongly asserted that he had no intention of postponing the conclusion of peace but merely one particular question. This question was tied up with the possibilities of dealing directly with Yugoslavia. In this connection he recounted attempts that had been made since 1944 to open direct negotiations with Yugoslavia. He said as reported in *Il Popolo* that the Italian representative in Moscow had sought a rapprochement with Subasitch who considered the projected negotiations useless. In his talk with Kardelj, Reale also had urged direct negotiations but in reply, had been told that the negotiations might be useful only after the settlement of the Trieste question. In *Messaggero*, it was reported that De Gasperi made the following statement as to the failure to deal directly with Yugoslavia: "Among other conditions the Yugoslavs demanded that the members of the Yugoslav armed forces in Italy and members of the Italian armed forces in Yugoslavia. On that occasion, Togliatti agreed with me that the Yugoslav requests could not be accepted".

Five days after this meeting of the Council of Ministers Giuseppe Saragat, President of the Constituent Assembly met with Vladimir Simic President of the Yugoslav Parliament. Details of the meeting were not given out but according to ANSA the latter manifested his desire for a sincere rapprochement in order to establish a fruitful collaboration in the future.

In regard to the attacks by the communists, De Gasperi emphasized that the Communist Party was represented in the government and had full opportunity to exploit its right to criticism in the proper place. He called for unity of action declaring as reported in *Il Popolo*, that "If I spoke from the standpoint of my party's interests I might even say that my party has profited by the attack, but national interests demand a truce during the Conference. The decision lies with the Constituent Assembly". Whether or not the Prime Minister's plea for unity was the direct cause, Scoccimarro is mentioned in *Il Messaggero* as declaring that the polemics had gone beyond limits but this was unintentional. There was no intention of provoking a crisis and Pastore's dispatches from Paris were articles by a journalist and therefore did not involve the Direction of the Communist Party.

Order of the Day.

The Council of Ministers then unanimously voted the following order of the day: "The Council of Ministers having heard the declarations on the action of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference made by the President of the Council, approves them with the firm conviction that the just demands formulated in the President's speech at the Luxembourg Palace and in the memoranda of the Delegation in accordance with the Government's directives, express the essential requirements of the nation for its existence and development and represent the Italian Republic's positive contribution to European and world peace which must have its indestructible basis in justice".

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ECONOMIC FRONT

With the exception of Venezia Giulia for which there were no returns this week, the tabulated figures for the amassing of wheat are once again published. The table is based on figures supplied by UNRRA and the Economics Section.

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Sicilia	590,180	198,504	49,669	27.9	55,831	28.1
Sardegna	146,270	42,670	28,206	92.4	31,643	74.2
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,342,420	1,185,931	851,632	85.2	893,999	75.4
GRAND TOTAL	6,089,340	2,577,652	1,880,408	79.0	1,939,595	75.2

Most noteworthy is the fact that the amassing goal has been revised upwards from 2,379,852 metric tons to 2,577,652 metric tons, both figures excluding Venezia Giulia. Last week, in addition to Venezia Giulia with 102.5 %, three regions exceeded their amassing goals by rather substantial margins. They were Marche with 141.8 %, Umbria with 111.9 % and Lazio with 108.2 %. With the new goal figures, these regions have now collected 97.5 %, 95.3 % and 77.5 % respectively.

Of the 197,800 metric tons increase in the amassing goal, these three regions are charged with 123,395 tons or 62.4 % of the increase. Other regions bearing the increase are Venezia T., Emilia, Toscana, Abruzzi e M., Campania, Calabria, Sicilia, and Sardinia. Amassing goals for Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia, Veneto, Puglie [illegible] of 10 August. These, too, will be revised. It should be pointed out that figures "percentage of goal collected", in the fourth column are based on estimated production as of 30 June 1946 and the amassing goal figures of 10 July. In the sixth column, the percentage of goal collected is based on the estimated production and amassing goal of 10 August.

Sicily's Grain Deliveries.

Less than 70,000 tons of wheat or about 14 % of a crop exceeding 500,000 tons will be delivered this year to the Sicilian "Granai del Popolo" says *Il Globo* while searching for the reasons for the poor showing. This performance compares with an average delivery of more than 30 % during the years 1936-1938.

While the surface sewed with grain this year [illegible] reduced about 460,000 old [illegible]

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Most noteworthy is the fact that the amassing goal has been revised upwards from 2,379,852 metric tons to 2,577,652 metric tons, both figures excluding Venezia Giulia. Last week, in addition to Venezia Giulia with 102.5 %, three regions exceeded their amassing goals by rather substantial margins. They were Marche with 141.8 %, Umbria with 111.9 %, and Lazio with 108.2 %. With the new goal figures, these regions have now collected 97.5 %, 95.3 %, and 77.5 %, respectively.

Of the 197,800 metric tons increase in the amassing goal, these three regions are charged with 123,395 tons or 62.4 % of the increase. Other regions bearing the increase are Venezia T., Emilia, Toscana, Abruzzi e M., Campania, Calabria, Sicilia, and Sardinia. Amassing goals for Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia, Veneto, Puglie and Lucania have been decreased.

Estimated production data as of 10 August has been supplied by the Central Institute of Statistics and have been modified according to data furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture. All estimates will be revised as of 15 September 1946. Amassing goals have been estimated as of 10 August. These, too, will be revised. It should be pointed out that figures "percentage of goal collected", in the fourth column are based on estimated production as of 30 June 1946 and the amassing goal figures of 10 July. In the sixth column, the percentage of goal collected is based on the estimated production and amassing goal of 10 August.

Sicily's Grain Deliveries.

Less than 50,000 tons of wheat or about 11 % of a crop exceeding 500,000 tons will be delivered this year to the Sicilian "Granai del Popolo" says *Il Globo* while searching for the reasons for the poor showing. This performance compares with an average delivery of more than 30 % during the years 1936-1938.

While the surface sowed with grain this year has been reduced about 160,000 odd acres as compared with the acreage of 1938, the paper believes this is not enough to account for this serious phenomenon. "With a production of even 500,000 tons the delivery to the "ammassi" should have amounted to at least 170,000 tons if we exclude 330,000 tons for the personal needs of the farmer".

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This compares with the figure delivered of about 50,000 tons. Threats against the little farmers will be of little avail, says the paper. The economic problems of the island must be taken into account. The paper then goes on to state that in Sicily, grain is the only resource of the little farmer and is also the fundamental food (bread and pasta) of the farmers, peasants and the farm workers. "As a farmer's family needs at the present 2 ½ pounds of grain per day for bread and pasta, the 150 pounds per year the Government allows the farmer to keep is insufficient".

Fruit Exports.

Great Britain has become an almost unlimited market for Italian fruit, *Il Globo*, reports, commenting on the fact that at the present time there are no price limits on apricots and peaches of which the British people are very desirous after being deprived of them for nearly seven years. "Whoever has been in wartime England can well remember the day when peaches sold for 27 shillings each in West End or, at the present rate of exchange something like 15,000 lire a kilogram." About two months ago, however, imports of peaches by plane from France reduced the price to two shillings each or about 600 lire per kilogram. A little later, the paper notes, Italian fruit began reaching England and the present rate is about 75 carloads weekly with an elapsed time of 90 hours from the time they are shipped from Italy. It is expected that soon, these exports of Italian fruit will increase by crossing the Channel in train-ferries between Zeebrugge and Harwich instead of using only the Boulogne-Folkstone and the Ostend-Tilsbury routes which require the unloading of the fruit in these ports and the transport to the British ports in freighters.

Italian grapes which may be exported until 31 October 1946 must compete in price with French and Spanish grapes, but lemons, cabbages, cauliflower, almonds, onions, and pears which will soon be exported will be sold in England at controlled prices which are nevertheless about double the selling price in Italy.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS TRIP

A totally crowded day of visits and conferences authorities directly concerned with the administration of the region.

Accompanied by his Aide, Lt. (jg) Edward J. Behn, USNR, Admiral Stone left in his plane from Campino Airport at 0845, Thursday 22 August, and landed at Campo Formido Airfield, Udine at 1045. He was met at the field by Col. Alfred C. Bowman, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Venezia Giulia and following a visit to the office of Lt. Col. H. N. Bright, Provincial Commissioner, Udine, the Admiral proceeded to Headquarters, 88th Division, where he was received by Major General Bryant E. Moore, U.S.A., Commanding General. Following lunch with General Moore and his Staff and a brief inspection trip with the General, Admiral Stone drove to Trieste and that evening dined with Col. Bowman at the Colonel's villa.

On Friday, 23 August, the Chief Commissioner was escorted on a launch tour of the harbor of Trieste by Capt. Cecil S. Noakes, R.N., Naval Officer in Charge, Trieste Harbor. After the tour, the remainder of the morning was occupied by visits to Col. Bowman's office, the Headquarters of Venezia Giulia Police and the Venezia Giulia Police School. At Col. Bowman's office and at Police Headquarters, the Admiral met the respective staffs.

The Chief Commissioner's last visit of the morning was to the office of Col. H. P. P. Robertson, Trieste Area Commissioner. Here he received representatives of the local civil government. Later the Admiral lunched with Col. Robertson and his wife. After lunch, Col. Bowman escorted the Admiral on a tour of Monfalcone shipyards. Admiral Stone later visited the Commanding Officers of the destroyers USS Corey and USS Wilson.

That evening the Chief Commissioner dined with Lieutenant General Sir John Harding, Commanding General XIII Corps at his Castle at Duino, returning to spend the night in Trieste.

On Saturday 24 August, accompanied by Col. Bowman, Admiral Stone motored to Campo Formido Airfield at Udine and took off at 1005 arriving in Rome at noon.

COOPERATIVES IN UDINE

The Economic Section reports that state

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CHIEF COMMISSIONERS TRIP

A steady succession of visits and conferences with Allied officials and inspection tours of various installations marked the trip to Venezia Giulia made last week by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission. The Admiral visited the northern region in order to obtain information and data at first hand from

from Ciampino Airport at 0845, Thursday 22 August, and landed at Campo Formido Airfield, Udine at 1015. He was met at the field by Col. Alfred C. Bowman, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Venezia Giulia and following a visit to the office of Lt. Col. H. N. Bright, Provincial Commissioner, Udine, the Admiral proceeded to Headquarters, 88th Division, where he was received by Major General Bryant E. Moore, U.S.A., Commanding General. Following lunch with General Moore and his Staff and a brief inspection trip with the General, Admiral Stone drove to Trieste and that evening dined with Col. Bowman at the Colonel's villa.

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COOPERATIVES IN UDINE

The Economic Section reports that statal and parastatal cooperatives have been set up in Udine during the latter part of this month to afford members an opportunity of obtaining basic food items at reasonable prices. This is one of the projects which the Provincial Commissioner is developing to counter the danger

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that employees of public utilities and other basic industries will strike for higher wages to offset the high cost of living.

Both imported food items which are surplus to the needs of ration card holders and fresh fruits and vegetables which are transported without expense from outlying farms are now being made available to some 26,000 people in Udine at prices below those prevailing on the free market.

A BOW FROM BELL TELEPHONE

The prompt restoration of the Rome telephone system and establishment of telephone communication with the United States at the direction of the Allied Commission is the subject of favorable comment in the Spring 1946 edition of "Bell Telephone Magazine", published by American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The magazine pays note also to the novel practice introduced by the Allied Commission to reduce the impatience and tension of soldiers waiting to complete calls to their homes. The magazine states:

"When the Allied Command took over in Rome, it found the telephone system of the city in a deplorable state. Nobody could place a call with any certainty of completing it. Transmission was poor and cut-offs frequent. However, the Germans in retreating, had sent non-technical troops to destroy the radio transmitting equipment.

At the station they found some massive but obsolete long-wave transmitters which they thoroughly destroyed—fortunately leaving the smaller, modern, short-wave equipment virtually intact. At the direction of the Allied Commission and with the assistance of the U. S. Army Signal Corps, Italcable Company conditioned the equipment and established contact with the United States.

"Because the telephone system in Italy was in such poor shape, it was decided that overseas service for both G. Is and all other users in Italy would be confined to a single booth location near the Pincio Gardens in Rome. Here, beginning on July 1, 1945, calls were booked, scheduled, and completed to the United States. The demand was so great that it was necessary at first to limit on their calls could be heard. Such evidence of activity on the circuit and the sound of American voices, naming American towns and cities, relieved the tension considerably.

"This efficiently run unit which handled as many as 3,500 calls a month became a model for terminals which were later set up in other war-torn areas. When long-distance lines became available to Northern Italy, overseas telephone centers were also established at Udine and Leghorn."

DISPLACED PERSONS

Professor M. W. Royce will spend six weeks in Italy and Austria under the aegis of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees studying the problem of displaced persons. Accompanied by Col. O. B. Findlay Director of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Allied Commission and Lt. Col. Edward Purdy, Assistant Deputy Director, Professor Royce left on 30 August for AFHQ and the Naples area and on Tuesday 3 September will proceed to the Northern camps.

COLONEL WALTON LEAVING

It is announced that Acting Vice-President Colonel Charles W. Walton will leave the Commission shortly for the United States and reassignment. Brigadier Matthew Carr, C. B. E., M. C., will take over as Acting Vice-President in addition to his other duties as Vice-President of the Civil Affairs Section.

Colonel Walton came to the Allied Commission in April 1945 and has been associated with it during some of its most important phases. He became Chief of the Supply Group which included Transportation, Food and Agriculture, War Materials Disposal, and Commerce Sub-Commissions and the Requisition Branch.

As the Allied Commission was reduced and consolidated, the activities of the Finance, and Labor and Industry Sub-Commissions also came under Colonel Walton's direction.

During the period of Colonel Walton's assignment there was great activity in the military supplies for Italy under the "disease and unrest" formula. Commencing on 1 September 1945 procurement of supplies for Italy under the above

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"The Allied Commission found that G. I.s, impatient to complete their calls, became restless when inevitable delays occurred. At such times, a loudspeaker was switched on in the waiting room and the voices of the operators working

"This efficiently run unit which handled as many as 3,500 calls a month became a model for terminals which were later set up in other war-torn areas. When long-distance lines became available to Northern Italy, overseas telephone centers were also established at Udine and Leghorn."

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During the period of Colonel Walton's assignment there was great activity in the military supplies for Italy under the "disease and unrest" formula. Commencing on 1 September 1945 procurement of supplies for Italy under the above formula was assumed by the Foreign Economic Administration. The Allied Commission however continued to be the active agency on this end of the supply line.

Colonel Walton was appointed Acting Vice-President of the Economics Section on 1 March 1946.

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ODDS AND ENDS

The following American officers are leaving the Allied Commission the end of August for release from the Army: 1st. Lt. Walter C. Applegate, (Displaced Persons Sub-Commission); CWO Henry L. Ellenbast (S-4); and CWO Nicholas Piombino, (Assistant Adjutant). Major Richard B. Bullock, (Adjutant), is leaving the first of September for England to attend a Senior Officers School. One British officer, Major W. Ronnie, (Tenda Briga Liaison Group) is proceeding to the UK for release.

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August 24, 1946 Vol. III, No. 19

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 749

POLITICAL

During the last week even more attention has been paid in Italy to party quarrels than to the Peace Conference, at least so far as the writers of newspaper polemics are concerned. Interviewers have questioned the President of the Council of Ministers about his views on Communist opposition to the attitude he took over Trieste at Paris, and Togliatti on his return to Italy was cross-examined at length by *Unità*'s representative. Extremists of the right and left used language that was to say the least of it uncomplimentary, and finally the Socialist Party, which had been keeping out of the crossfire came in for sniping from the right. At first there was much talk of a Government crisis, but the scribes now seem to doubt this.

De Gasperi gave two interviews to UP and ANSA Agencies in which he referred to the Communist views and the alleged crisis in the government. According to ANSA he said that Nenni, the Socialist leader and acting president of the ministerial council, had expressed approval of his action and had encouraged him to "strike while the iron was hot", and that he had been authorised to propose the postponement of the Venezia Giulia question by the Delegation, by the Council of Ministers, and by common sense. He concluded by saying that domestic squabbles seemed petty to him, that "There is talk of a crisis. What do men represent compared with Italy? We are doing our duty, trying to safeguard our vital requirements within the framework of world democracy. What does it matter if the fulfilment of our duty is followed by applause or by criticism?"

The Communists, represented by *Unità*, found [illegible] "subsonic and evasive" [illegible] State solution and went on "Only a rupture between the Big Four can now bring about a modification of the fundamental points of the solution of the Venezia Giulia question. Rupture means war. Does De Gasperi want war? And if he does want it why demand a postponement? The only results would be a prolongation of the foreign occupation, and an aggravation of the already tense situation in Venezia Giulia and a delay in the establishment of the necessary collaboration between Italians and Yugoslavs". The communists have also been trying to persuade Italians that the Americans and the British are trying to make Trieste into a Malta or a Gibraltar.

Socialist View.

Various writers from the right have attacked the Socialists for being in the middle and taking sides neither with the Christian Democrats nor with the Communists. Possibly in reply a leading article in *Avanti* examines this position. It maintains that the Socialist party cannot be satisfied with assuming the role of mediators between the Christian Democrats and the Communists—"a policy which has yielded poor results in France"; nor can they adhere to or submit to either of the other parties; there would be no harm in favouring the Communists if the Socialists were convinced that the Communist Party represented the most effective means of bringing about the Socialist state; "but the Socialists feel that they have cultural traditions of their own and that it is their task to interpret and carry into effect the aspirations of the working classes".

The decision of the Peace Conference to accept the British proposal that Austria be invited to state her views on the Italian treaty is given wide and unfavourable publicity by all parties. Even

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The Communists, represented by *Unità*, found De Gasperi's declarations "unhappy and evasive" and said his statement confirmed that he had no authorisation from the Constituent Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission to propose postponing the Trieste problem; they felt that the discussions at Paris had shown conclusively that the Big Four were resolved to uphold the Free State solution and went on "Only a rupture between the Big Four can now bring about a modification of the fundamental points of the solution of the Venezia Giulia question. Rupture means war. Does De Gasperi want war? And if he does want it why demand a postponement? The only results would be a prolongation of the foreign occupation, and an aggravation of the already tense situation in Venezia Giulia and a delay in the establishment of the necessary collaboration between Italians and Yugoslavs". The communists have also been trying to persuade Italians that the Americans and the British are trying to make Trieste into a Malta or a Gibraltar.

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The decision of the Peace Conference to accept the British proposal that Austria be invited to state her views on the Italian treaty is given wide and unfavourable publicity by all parties. Even De Gasperi is reported to have made a rather odd statement to a press conference that Italy had "no objection to the application of the principle of selfdetermination to the Tyrol provided that the same principle is applied to all Germans throughout the world".

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Minister Corbino returned to Italy from Paris during the week and reported to the Council of Ministers. He is reported to have confirmed that De Gasperi's speech was agreed upon by the Delegation, and to have declared that his talks with the heads of the American, British, and French economic delegations were most cordial even if they did not lead to specific assurances; in his opinion everything depended upon the spirit in which the treaty would be applied and if Italy realised the need for making great sacrifices and for working hard her recovery is certain.

A Tactical Mistake?

The rejection by the Political and Territorial Committee of the Peace Conference of the Italian Memorandum proposing amendments to the treaty preamble caused great mortification among Italians, and several newspapers stated that a tactical mistake had been made in even presenting it; the bitter opposition to proposed amendments shown by delegates of such countries as Holland and Belgium appear to have shocked Italians, many of whom had been comforting themselves because their representatives had had "Cordial Talks" with this personnality or that or had spoken of Brazil or Field Marshal Smuts as though they were fairy godmothers. After this blow hopes of revision of other parts of the treaty sank very low. At the same time *Avanti* drew attention to what Nenni had said on his return from Paris, that Italy must cultivate all friendships instead of wasting time in moaning, in cursing, and in indulging in "stupid Chauvinisms", and claimed that the treaty was a compromise which had all the disadvantages but also all the possibilities of development characteristic of a compromise.

Several writers have recently urged on the Italian Government that too many former fascists are still to be found in the Italian Diplomatic Corps, especially in South America, and that the presence at Paris of a wellknown fascist journalist covering the Peace Conference also did not help to convince foreigners that Italy really had reformed since her fascist days.

ECONOMIC FRONT

30 June 1946 and amassing goals as of 10 July 1946; all quantities are in metric tons.

The week's results showed the collections of four Regions exceeding their amassing goals. Marche with collections amounting to 141.8 % leads all Regions. Other exceeding their goals were Umbria with 111.9 %, Lazio with 109.2 % and Venezia Giulia with 102.5 %. Investigations regarding estimated production and retentions are being made. Revision will be made upon completion.

As to the increase, during the week, in "Percentage of Goal Collected", Sardinia led with 12.8 %. Campania was next with an increase of 10.3 %. Sicily and Calabria continue to be disappointing.

Italian Wine Exports.

For four days of broiling heat this week the wine producers and their kin have held serious congress at Siena, so serious indeed that *Globo* reports that though in the land of Broglio and Ricasoli they drank fresh water. Great interest was shown in the problem of recovering foreign markets, and on this subject Baron Ricasoli spoke at length. Italy can and must export two classes of wine, ordinary wine and special *vini pregiati*; in the case of the former the price is the governing factor, in the case of the second a good reputation is more important. Italy's production of wine reached four thousand six hundred million litres in the period 1909-1914, but in 1945 had dropped to three thousand million litres; even so with an internal consumption of just under three thousand million litres a year she is in a position to export and production has begun to rise again; in the first six months of this year nearly fourteen million litres were exported, representing nearly five per cent. of Italy's exports in value, to countries as far apart as the United States, Brazil, England, Argentina, Egypt, India, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Malta, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and Austria.

Plea for Fishing Industry.

A plea has been made to the government by the commercial newspaper *Globo* on behalf of the fishing industry, especially in view of the fact that Italy is short of foreign credits to buy food. Before the war Italians ate only about eleven

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ECONOMIC FRONT

Published once again are the weekly tabulated figures for the amassing of wheat. The table is based on figures supplied by UNRRA and the Economics Section. Figures on wheat collected are based on reports as of 15 August 1946. Estimated production figures continue to be as of leads all Regions. Other exceeding their goals were Umbria with 111.9 %, Lazio with 109.2 %, and Venezia Giulia with 102.5 %. Investigations regarding estimated production and retentions are being made. Revision will be made upon completion.

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Plea for Fishing Industry.

A plea has been made to the government by the commercial newspaper *Globo* on behalf of the fishing industry, especially in view of the fact that Italy is short of foreign credits to buy food. Before the war Italians ate only about eleven pounds of fish a head a year against an English consumption of some fifty pounds a head and a Norwegian consumption of over eighty pounds a head. Included in this fish supply there is a considerable quantity of imports; all told before the war the imports were about one hundred and

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COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collections at last Report	Percentage of Goal Collected	Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	403,650	91,274	40,871	44.8	46,353	50.8
Liguria	20,250	1,024	132	12.9	143	14.0
Lombardia	592,200	359,312	199,154	55.4	203,290	56.6
Venezia Tridentina	15,200	2,931	47	1.6	52	1.8
Veneto	693,400	405,634	285,987	70.5	289,265	71.3
Venezia Giulia	10,000	4,000	3,989	99.7	4,100	102.5
Emilia	1,628,000	520,537	480,358	92.3	489,673	94.1
Northern Italy	2,762,700	1,384,712	1,010,538	72.9	1,032,876	74.5
Toscana	401,400	172,757	159,316	92.2	169,232	98.0
Marche	385,500	172,294	239,137	138.8	244,251	141.8
Umbria	212,000	80,986	85,626	105.7	90,636	111.9
Lazio	244,500	70,721	71,106	100.5	76,544	108.2
Abruzzi e Molise	325,000	75,926	57,325	75.5	60,691	79.9
Campania	263,470	37,007	14,876	40.2	18,688	50.5
Puglie	301,350	104,545	65,853	63.0	69,426	66.4
Lucania	164,000	48,836	29,642	60.7	33,474	68.5
Calabria	138,000	27,346	9,989	36.5	10,815	39.5
Sicilia	570,100	178,184	43,076	24.2	49,669	27.9
Sardegna	147,000	30,538	24,299	79.6	28,206	92.4
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,212,320	999,140	800,245	80.0	851,632	85.2
GRAND TOTAL	5,975,020	2,383,852	1,810,783	75.9	1,884,508	79.0

seventy thousand tons and in the first six months of this year the total was about twenty thousand tons. All along Italy's five thousand miles of coastline fishing goes on steadily and the catch is good, about sixty-eight thousand tons, but the deep sea catch is disappointing: Italy had, for example, only seven boats totalling 3,474 tons engaged in this trade before the war, which landed some ten thousand tons of fish against 55 French ships of about fifty thousand tons landing one hundred and sixty three thousand tons. UNRRA has helped greatly this year by making available ample supplies of fuel for the various types of motor vessel engaged in the trade, but the catch has not increased correspondingly and the main answer seems to lie in deep sea

Northern Italy, and setting up a Central Commission to review the industrial situation and propose the necessary measures before 20 September.

4574

DECORATION

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

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Lombardia	592,200	359,312	199,154	55.4	205,290	57.6
Venezia Tridentina	15,200	2,931	47	1.6	52	1.8
Veneto	693,400	405,634	285,987	70.5	289,265	71.3
Venezia Giulia	10,000	4,000	3,989	99.7	4,100	102.5
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DISMISSALS STILL BLOCKED

The Council of Ministers has approved a decree extending until 30 September the provisions of the decree of 8 February 1946, which itself extended the ban on the dismissal of workers in Northern Italy, and setting up a Central Commission to review the industrial situation and propose the necessary measures before 20 September.

4574

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ODDS AND ENDS

On 18 August 1946 Col. Bowman, SCAO AMG XIII Corps, presented the Bronze Star to Lt. Col. J. C. Smuts and Lt. Col. Harry C. Quartier, the Legion of Merit to 1st Lt. J. Bellotti, and the Medal of Freedom to Major E. J. Scicluna.

* * *

Fruit trains are now running regularly from Milan to England and from Bolzano to Stockholm.

* * *

The following British officers have been released from assignment and duty with the Allied Commission, on proceeding to the United Kingdom for release from the Army: Lt. Col. L. Montague (Press Relations, late Public Safety), Major R. A. Savill (G-1 British), Captain F. G. Geach (Public Safety), Captain B. Fielden (Public Safety), Captain W. L. Willis (Public Safety) and Captain P. H. Tunnard (Liaison Division).

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August 17, 1946 Vol. III, No. 18

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 749

POLITICAL

The speech made to the Peace Conference in Paris by the President of the Italian Council of Ministers, A. De Gasperi, was in the main very well received by the Italian Press.

His main theme was that the men and women of the world are today looking to Paris anxiously awaiting a peace which will lead to the independence and fraternal cooperation of all peoples, that the 47 million Italians want to assist in this work, and that the Italian Peace Treaty must fit into the picture of the general peace; that the terms of the treaty as they stand at present, are not, however, wise and will not contribute to national independence and fraternal cooperation since they are intrinsically unjust to Italy, the new young Italian Republic, and indeed threaten her economy and her security. He opposed specifically the spirit of the treaty, the naval clauses, the territorial clauses affecting the home land, the premature renunciation of the African colonies, the renunciation of claims on Germany, the burden of the costs of occupation, and the clause allowing the Allied and Associated Powers to sequestrate Italian property in their countries to satisfy claims against Italy and Italians. He suggested that the problem of Trieste be shelved for one year like the question of the colonies and that in this year Yugoslavia and Italy should try to come to agreement between themselves.

Messaggero had a headline "The voice of a great people at the Peace Conference—Italy's just cause and rights upheld by De Gasperi with unanswerable arguments and fervent eloquence", and in his message from Paris to the paper Ansechia wrote "De Gasperi's speech reflected Italy's honest and realistic will to make equitable amends on the basis of principles acceptable to victors and vanquished. *Momento* in an unsigned leading article says that De Gasperi's address was an indictment rather than a speech and that he discharged his task "with the passion of an Italian, the sincerity of a democrat, and the awareness of a good European". *Popolo* hoped that "the serious, measured, and opportune warning" he gave the conference would be heeded as it lies with the 21 Powers to restore peace and justice to the world. *Mondo* and *Risorgimento Liberale* also praised the speech.

Avanti has an article by A. B. which says De Gasperi spoke nobly and with measure, and that his speech contained many things which deserved to be remembered in the future; the article rebukes the Yugoslav representative for not being willing to discuss the Trieste problem as suggested and says that his reply to De Gasperi's appeal has not served the interests of his country.

Communist opposition.

The rift in the lute came on 13 August, when *Unità*, which had hitherto refrained from comment, carried as leading article a message from Paris, (where P. Togliatti, the leader of the Italian Communist Party, is on a visit to old friends) signed Ottavio Pastore, which is a slashing attack on first the United States and England for abandoning the principle of a two thirds majority for recommendations to be considered by the Big Four and so "attempting the formation of an anti-Soviet block"; second England again for wanting to admit Austria, Mexico, Cuba, and Egypt to express their views on the treaties after Yugoslavia had wanted to invite Albania because

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Tempo's Paris correspondent speaks of a worthy, solemn, and dignified stand and says that De Gasperi, an ex-enemy, summoned before his judges, has started the peace conversations on the basis of principles acceptable to victors and vanquished. *Momento* in an unsigned leading article says that De Gasperi's address was an indictment rather than a speech and that he discharged his task "with the passion of an Italian, the sincerity of a democrat, and the awareness of a good European". *Popolo* hoped that "the serious, measured, and opportune warning" he gave the conference would be heeded as it lies with the 21 Powers to restore peace and justice to the world. *Mondo* and *Risorgimento Liberale* also praised the speech.

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claims that De Gasperi's request was discussed and disapproved by all the parties in the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Treaties, and does not represent a policy approved by the Italian people. It says the delay would poison internal Italian politics and international politics and would inflict Allied troops permanently on Italy, and asks whether De Gasperi hopes that the international situation is growing worse and is perhaps waiting to get Trieste as the result of another war.

This and succeeding articles brought a strong of protests from the press of the centre and right. *Rinascita* for the Qualunquisti said that in any other European country an article like Pastore's would have led at least to the seizure of the issue. In *Popolo* G. Gonella, the Christian Democrat Minister of Education, attacked "the Italian press which runs down De Gasperi while he is fighting a battle which is the one of the Italian people, instead of recalling to those who talk of 'Italian Imperialism' how the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slovenes were freed in 1918 from the Hapsburg Imperialism with the support of the Italians who died not only to free Venezia Giulia but also to free the Slav peoples from the Central European Empire"; gave Pastore the lie direct on his statement that the parties had all heard and unanimously rejected the proposal to defer the Trieste problem for a year; and concluded by saying "this Italian press, instead of attacking De Gasperi, should better ask those who at the Luxembourg are giving lessons of democracy to Italy if there is really in their own countries a freedom of organisation of parties and a freedom of speech and of the press whose existence in our political life is clearly shown by the damage they bring to our own country".

Risorgimento Liberale had an equally angry leading article during which it said "We have repeatedly asked why the Italian Communists should be ready to accept all renunciations and uphold the standpoints of Italy's adversaries when the Russian Communists pursue a typically Russian imperialistic and expansionist policy and when the Yugoslav Communists pursue a typically Yugoslav, aggressive, and militarist policy. We must now call attention to the really scandalous aspects of this policy of complicity with the foreign master, the zealous intermediary between Stalin's policy and the deluded Italian Proletariat".

A Calmer Note.

Such broadsides naturally brought angry replies, and once more it was *Avanti* which retained dignity and courtesy in a couple of notes which pointed out that it is quite possible to fulminate against Togliatti without bringing the Soviet Union and its leading representatives into polemics, and equally possible to disagree with Russian policy, as *Avanti* does over Venezia Giulia, without giving vent to anti-Soviet rancour "regardless of national interests". The paper marks with particular disapproval Gonella's "full blast attack on the Soviet Union". *Avanti*, it may be noted, has right from the first announcement of the Big Four Foreign Ministers decisions at Paris two months ago maintained an attitude which is often critical but could hardly be called offensive by the most sensitive.

There was once more talk of a Government crisis being certain to arise, for many said that the position was intolerable with Togliatti and the Communist Press attacking De Gasperi almost daily and four Communist ministers in the Government; the Christian Democrat *Mondo* as long ago as 26 July had taken this line saying "the pseudo-collaboration between the Christian Democrats and the Communists cannot last" and "the sooner it comes to an end the better it will be for everybody".

A new addition to the ranks of the critics of the Government, but not one likely to have much influence is Giuliano, the famous Sicilian Bandit King, who is alleged to have complained in an open letter to De Gasperi in a Palermo newspaper that none of the promises made by the candidates to the Costituente before 2 June have been kept and that the victory of the Republic over the Monarchy has not in the least improved the conditions of the Italian people; another promise to Giuliano is, however, likely to be fulfilled and its fulfilment is hardly likely to cheer him up for it is the one made him by the comrades of murdered Carabinieri of the Palermo Legion.

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As regards the colonies both Jacchia in *Messaggero* and "Africanus" in *Giornale d'Italia* make request of England that she should soften in her attitude. Jacchia says that will constitute the real test of Great Britain's goodwill towards Italy and that if England earnestly desires, as Italians do, the effective restoration of Anglo-

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Italian friendship he cannot imagine that England will not offer Italy some acceptable compromise. "Africanus" says that Italians are willing to recognise Great Britain's vital requirements in Africa and to respect the new conditions of her strategy and of her Arab policy.

Interview with the Press.

On the same day that he had a long and cordial conversation with Molotov at Paris and discussed with him, according to press reports, the possibility of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia, De Gasperi gave an important press interview. He first expressed appreciation of Molotov's recognition of the past and present Italian civilisation and hopeful words about Italy's future. As to Molotov's charges that Italy's home policy was not all that it ought to be, he said that although the State control of economy had not a modern and systematic form, the substance was that through IRI the State controlled 87 % of saving, 60 % of the ironworking industry, 90 % of the shipyards, 100 % of passenger ships, 75 % of the telephone system, and 35 % of the electric power; the State was also studying land reform and as a first step had already resolved to apportion 100,000 hectares, allotting ten thousand million lire for carrying out this plan. He said that any charge of his having underestimated the economic clauses was baseless as he had clearly informed the conference that the full application of the articles governing renunciation of claims on Germany and the seizure of Italian property abroad would have "Unbearable consequences on the Italian economy", and that if the economic clauses were applied in their entirety they would cause Italy monetary chaos and the loss of her economic independence. As regards civil aviation the government had decided to allow Russia the same conditions as the United States and Great Britain. Italy was not willing to participate in any bloc and regarded as most important the economic relations with Russia. He denied absolutely that he was thinking of an adjournment of the treaty as a whole when he spoke of postponing the Trieste decision until a solution be reached in agreement with Yugoslavia. Anyway, he concluded, even if the treaty were ap-

INDUSTRY AND FASCISM

One of the Socialist members of the Costituente has put up the following motion for a parliamentary enquiry:

"The undersigned proposes, under article 135 of the Regulations, that a parliamentary enquiry be setup in order to establish the amount, the manner, the destination and the use of subsidies, subventions, and aids without accounting, made by the state under any heading to individuals and commercial, industrial and agricultural firms during the fascist regime. The proposal is intended to (1) prove beyond contradiction the permanent collusion between the hierarchy of the past regime and a certain type of so-called business men; (2) show how the burdens of taxation, imposed even on the most humble workers, served to create scandalous private fortunes; (3) make easier the work of the Commission for the confiscation of profits of the regime; (4) improve the morals of certain circles in our country in which it is believed that one can continue not only to enjoy fortunes built up so evilly but to stuff oneself at the expense of the tax payers".

RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSALS

Although the greater part of their meagre two or four pages is perforce devoted to home and foreign political battles and to reports of crime and of labour agitations, several of the Roman newspapers are finding space regularly for articles on different aspects of reconstruction.

Italia Libera (Action) has an article on the struggle against adult illiteracy by Giulio Battisti, who draws attention to the notable total of invalid votes cast in the election and referendum and the very small total of first preferences expressed, and claims that this was in the main due to illiteracy among electors. If the number of electors who cannot write a name or even a number is so high, what hope, he asks, can we have that the electoral body can form for itself by means of necessary reading that political consciousness which is the supreme ideal of democratic education. He draws attention, too, to the distressing feature that many would-be emigrants at present are illiterate and so are ignorant regarding the country they leave and the new one they seek

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ing many teachers who at present are out of work but also being making a valuable contribution to the real reconstruction of the country at a low cost which should be part of the emergency budget.

Illiteracy was diminishing fairly rapidly in Italy between the two World Wars, but was still extremely common, especially among the older age groups. In 1921 27 % of those over six years old were illiterate against 21 % in 1931. The extent of illiteracy varies enormously with the district, the North having a much better record than the South. For example in 1931 illiterates were 2 % of the population in Venezia Tridentina, 4 % in Piemonte, 5 % in Lombardia, between 10 % and 20 % in Veneto, Venezia Giulia, Emilia, Toscana, and Lazio, between 20 % and 40 % in Marche, Umbria, the Abruzzi, Campania, Apulia, and Sardinia, and over 40 % in Lucania, Calabria, and Sicily. These figures are probably reduced a good deal since 1931 but the proportions between regions are not likely to have changed greatly.

The Port of Rome.

Two other articles in the same newspaper draw attention to the need for reactivating navigation on the River Tiber between Rome and the sea. Alberto Corsi describes in passing how from the times of Ancient Rome right down to 1940 with the exception of certain war years much traffic came to the city by water, especially after 1870 when Rome was united to the rest of Italy instead of being Papal City. Even before the 1915 war one of the bigger companies had many tugboats and 100 ton barges and a fleet of ten 250-300 ton steam cargo boats; the former brought coal from the ocean going colliers that docked at Civitavecchia and the latter traded direct with Sardinia, Sicily, and Liguria. During the war the ships were used as guard boats or minesweepers, but in the twenties trade was resumed and in six years during the thirties over 2,500 vessels brought to Rome over 120,000 metric tons of goods and exported over 90,000 tons. Imports were mainly petrol, bitumen, colours, farm produce, wood pulp, metals, flour, rubber, oils, dried fruit, wine, and cheese, and exports included building materials, sanitary articles, glass and bone phosphates [illegible]

the railways from Civitavecchia by an agreement whose moral character is impugns, and the resulting increase in costs was passed on cheerfully to the customer.

Much will have to be done, however, to restore the river to good order after six years lack of shipping and more years of mistaken policy. In 1936 the Minister of Public Works instructed the Official for the Tiber of the Civil Engineer's Department to construct two sluices, one at Capo Due Rami and the other at Mezzocammino which would have raised the depth to 3 ½ metres—an enormous advantage. Alas for the rivermen's hopes, in 1937 there came one of those terrible floods which have afflicted the river four times in 70 years (in 1870, 1900, 1915, and 1937). Mussolini flew over the flooded lands and ordered work on the sluice gates to stop; instead double dykes were begun each 36 kilometres long from Rome to the sea at Fiumicino. The result of this is, says Corsi, a widening but lowering of the river but the dykes will not contain the big flood and the cut at Mezzocammino to Fiumicino has also had a very bad effect on navigation as by cutting off a 2 km bend and increasing the speed of flow it has caused there to be very little water in dry weather and has led to dangerous undermining of piers and docks at flood water. Corsi pleads that work on these dykes should stop at once and that instead to combat the floods it can be made from Ponte Galeria to Maccarese which would easily be able to dispose of the floods and in normal times would provide most useful irrigation. Then with proper sluices, dredging of silted up beaches and removal of old walls and other obstacles the river might once more become a valuable artery of Rome's traffic.

A passionate plea for another and far more important port is put up by a Neapolitan, Alfredo Annunziata, in *Italia Nuova*. He recalls many vain promises and unproductive commissions and tells the Minister of Public Works that what Naples really wants is the reconstruction of her port to handle the largest liners and cargo boats. The big dry dock is no longer qualified to take the largest transatlantic ships, and modernisation of this is regarded as essential to the full recovery of the port.

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Illiteracy was diminishing fairly rapidly in Italy between the two World Wars, but was still extremely common, especially among the older age groups. In 1921 27 % of those over six years old were illiterate against 21 % in 1931. The extent of illiteracy varies enormously with the district, the North having a much better record than the South. For example in 1931 illiterates were 2 % of the population in Venezia Tridentina, 4 % in Piemonte, 5 % in Lombardia, between 10 % and 20 % in Veneto, Venezia Giulia, Emilia, Toscana, and Lazio, between 20 % and 40 % in Marche, Umbria, the Abruzzi, Campania, Apulia, and Sardinia, and over 40 % in Lucania, Calabria, and Sicily. These figures are probably reduced a good deal since 1931 but the proportions between regions are not likely to have changed greatly.

The Port of Rome.

Two other articles in the same newspaper draw attention to the need for reactivating navigation on the River Tiber between Rome and the sea. Alberto Corsi describes in passing how from the times of Ancient Rome right down to 1940 with the exception of certain war years much traffic came to the city by water, especially after 1870 when Rome was united to the rest of Italy instead of being Papal City. Even before the 1915 war one of the bigger companies had many tugboats and 100 ton barges and a fleet of ten 250-300 ton steam cargo boats; the former brought coal from the ocean going colliers that docked at Civitavecchia and the latter traded direct with Sardinia, Sicily, and Liguria. During the war the ships were used as guard boats or minesweepers, but in the twenties trade was resumed and in six years during the thirties over 2,500 vessels brought to Rome over 120,000 metric tons of goods and exported over 90,000 tons. Imports were mainly petrol, bitumen, colours, farm produce, wood pulp, metals, flour, rubber, oils, dried fruit, wine, and cheese, and exports included building materials, sanitary articles, cheese, and bone phosphates; today exports could include also artificial fibres, paper goods, pottery, alimentary pastes, and beer. Among imports Corsi would like to see once more the coal for Rome's gasworks which could be delivered almost to the front door in S. Paolo Harbour; after the 1915 war this trade was transferred to

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A Railway Plan.

These are all suggestions to Ministers. On the other hand the Minister of Transport, Ferrari, has announced a three year plan for the state railways which it is intended shall not only restore them to pre-war standards but add the latest

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improvements. His plan which has still to be fully approved by the Council of Ministers involves spending about 450 million pounds and giving work to some 350,000 workers; about fifty million pounds have been spent in the year ending 30 June 1946 and about half the remainder is to be spent in each of the next two years. Twentytwo million are earmarked for building houses for employees of the state railways, and if this part is completed these railways will have about 30,000 homes available, sufficient for a quarter of the regular staff. State contributions to reconstruction of the privately owned railways also is planned to give two years employment to a further 35,000.

LABOUR PROBLEMS

The long series of discussions between the representatives of the employers and those of the workers regarding the unblocking of dismissals having brought agreement only in the sense that they could not agree, and the mediation of Ministers Campilli, D'Aragona, and Morandi having finally proved unsuccessful, a further meeting took place on 12 August under the chairmanship of P. Nenni, head of the Council of Ministers, at the end of which the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council issued the following statement:

"Representatives of the General Confederation of Labour and the Confederation of Industry met under the presidency of Hon. Nenni at the Presidency of the Council. The result of the examination made of the situation created in the industrial field by the question of the blocking of dismissals was that the Confederation of Labour and the Confindustria are not actually in a position to form a direct agreement. In these circumstances the parties have asked for the intervention of the Government. The latter will meet in the next few days to decide the matter. Hon. Pietro Nenni asked for and obtained from both organisations, that of the workers and that of the employers, an assurance that they would collaborate with the Government in the solution of the problem".

Messaggero states that at the meeting Nenni [illegible] of agenda to be

binding in a decree law, and that this was agreed to by both parties.

Avanti carries a fuller report of the final meeting with Nenni, and says that after Nenni had opened the meeting by saying that it was greatly in the interests of the country that there should be no agitation at the present time both sides agreed to accept the Campilli-Morandi plan, and it was also decided that if following this plan they made an agreement no action would be taken by the Government, which would however take the matter into its own hands if no agreement was reached by 30 September. Both sides were urged by Nenni to meet as soon as possible to settle the question of holidays and the revision and renewal of the Buozzi-Manzini agreement on the working of the internal commissions.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The weekly table of the latest figures for amassing of wheat based on figures from UNRRA and the Economic Section is given as usual, except for Venezia Giulia, for which returns have not arrived. The figures for wheat collected are corrected on an average to 8 August 1946; the estimated production figures are still those of 30 June, though it is known that the total estimate is now well over six million tons, and amassing goals generally are those of 10 July though here again an increase is now forecast; all quantities are in metric tons.

The rate of amassing dropped considerably during the week ending 8 August, but there were good results in Sardinia and Lazio, and Marche continues to forge ahead. Sicily and Calabria are again disappointing.

The Provincial Commissioner of Udine writes that press reports of smuggling of wheat out of his province were greatly exaggerated and that so far only one attempt to export wheat illegally has come to notice, and this was thwarted by Questura agenti. Many steps has been taken in advance to deal with persons wishing to dodge the amassing laws, and by the end of July the Guardia di Finanza had sequestered over 1600 quintals. By 31 July 208,658 quintals of wheat had been amassed in the province and operations were still in

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ending 30 June 1946 and about half the remainder is to be spent in each of the next two years. Twenty-two million are earmarked for building houses for employees of the state railways, and if this part is completed these railways will have about 30,000 homes available, sufficient for a quarter of the regular staff. State contributions to reconstruction of the privately owned railways also is planned to give two years employment to a further 35,000.

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Messaggero states that at the meeting Nenni proposed that the commission of enquiry to be formed under the Campilli-Morandi plan, reported last week, should complete its work before 30 September, after which the Government if no positive result has been obtained would intervene directly and decide what steps were to be taken; and that Dr Costa, representing the industrialists, asked that Nenni's proposal should be made greatly in the interests of the country that there should be no agitation at the present time both sides agreed to accept the Campilli-Morandi plan, and it was also decided that if following this plan they made an agreement no action would be taken by the Government, which would however take the matter into its own hands if no agreement was reached by 30 September. Both sides were urged by Nenni to meet as soon as possible to settle the question of holidays and the revision and renewal of the Buozzi-Manzini agreement on the working of the internal commissions.

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Probably partly as a result of the good crop and partly because of the increase in the basic bread and pasta ration, the black market prices of bread and pasta have decreased sharply in recent weeks in many parts; for example in Rome bread has dropped from 230 lire a kilo to 175 and

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COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collections at last Report	Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	403,650	91,274	37,312	40,871	44.8
Liguria	20,250	1,024	115	132	12.9
Lombardia	592,200	359,312	193,518	199,154	55.4
Venezia Tridentina	15,200	2,931	42	47	1.6
Veneto	693,400	405,634	283,966	285,987	70.5
Emilia	1,028,000	520,537	471,300	480,358	92.3
Northern Italy	2,752,700	1,380,712	985,353	1,006,549	72.9
Toscana	461,400	172,757	151,627	159,316	92.2
Marche	385,500	172,294	225,985	239,137	138.8
Umbria	212,000	80,986	78,690	85,626	105.7
Lazio	244,500	70,721	68,175	71,106	100.5
Abruzzi e Molise	325,000	75,926	53,640	57,325	75.5
Campania	263,470	37,007	11,960	14,876	40.2
Puglie	301,350	104,545	63,835	65,853	63.0
Lucania	164,000	48,836	27,168	29,642	60.7
Calabria	138,000	27,346	9,642	9,989	36.5
Sicilia	570,100	178,184	37,302	43,076	24.2
Sardegna	147,000	30,538	16,554	24,299	79.6
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,212,320	999,140	744,578	800,245	80.0
GRAND TOTAL	5,965,020	2,379,852	1,729,931	1,806,794	75.9

pasta from 160 to 110, and in Palermo bread from 180 to 150 and pasta from 120 to 100. On the other hand the black market price of olive oil has risen very sharply; this is attributed by various authorities to firstly the gradual drying up of last year's supplies and secondly the permission granted to producers in the South to sell to Northern Provinces any oil they had managed to save out of the retention permitted to them and their dependents. For weeks several newspapers have been attacking this latter and having been saying that it is in fact authority to those who had failed to turn in olive oil to sell at great profit without fear, and have quoted cases where producers have sold out of their "savings from their legal retention" more than their total production as reported to the official organisations. Olive oil on the Rome black market has risen from 460 lire in the first week of May to 520 in the second week of July and 570 in the first week of August; corresponding figures for Naples are 480, 450 and 530.

Derequisitioning.

ber of Commerce at Benevento, the Vincenzo Poreelli straw paper works at Tolentino, the L. T. A. L. Co. textile plant at Lanciano, and tobacco and wheat warehouses at Lecce and Montegoldo. The continued requisition of the coal pier and dump at Bagnoli causes local difficulties for they are urgently desired for the coal due to operate the local coke ovens and blast furnaces.

The coal situation continues to show improvement after the disastrous month of June, when only 135,000 tons were imported. During July 100,000 tons came from the Ruhr and total imports rose to about 514,000 tons; in August expected imports are about 700,000 tons. Sardinian coal production, which means much to the Italian economy, rose from 78,000 tons in June to only just under the monthly target of 100,000 in July; lignite production continues at a rate of about 160,000 tons a month, equivalent to about 64,000 tons of hard coal. Final arrangements for the first postwar importation of Polish coal have been completed and Italian trucks have been despatched to fetch 15,000 tons.

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Derequisitioning.

The month of July was one of the best for derequisition of industrial premises, but not much progress has been made in the two base depots of Naples and Leghorn, where there has been a good deal of local dissatisfaction expressed. Among premises completely derequisitioned were the Alfa Romeo motor repair shops at Bari, the Chamber of Commerce at Benevento, the Vincenzo Porcelli straw paper works at Tolentino, the I. T. A. L. Co. textile plant at Lanciano, and tobacco and wheat warehouses at Lecce and Montegoldo. The continued requisition of the coal pier and dump at Bagnoli causes local difficulties for they are urgently desired for the coal due to operate the local coke ovens and blast furnaces.

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UNRRA imports of fuel oil are being heavily cut this month and next owing to a reported world shortage; there are sufficiently large stocks at Taranto, Bari, and Palermo to cover the cut, but they will have to be shuttled to Vado Ligure and Venice if the rate of supply from these two ports to the industrial North is not to drop. There was a difficult situation as regards heavy motor

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lubricating oils in June, but this has now been overcome by increased imports and prospects for the future are satisfactory.

Suggested Customs Union.

The British Foreign Secretary is recently reported to have mentioned the possibility of a customs union between Italy and Austria. A statement is now reported to have been issued by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce hailed such a union as likely to be the economic salvation of Austria—" There is no country with which Austria could more easily sign a customs union than Italy. Austria has an oversupply of iron and lumber which Italy lacks. The textile industries of the two countries complete each other... Furthermore it would open to Austria routes to most of the accessible seaports... Culturally an intimate connection with the Latin element to the South also would be most valuable ".

The statement also appeared to indicate that such a customs union would be regarded by Austrians as the best solution of the Tyrolese problem, but added. "Only the political objections to a customs union are really difficult to overcome. A one sided relationship to the south would weaken Austria's traditional bonds to the east and southeast. Economic relationships are today more than ever political and even in liberal times a customs union never had a purely economic character. The question of a customs union is a political question and will not find a solution until the great powers have reached an honest relationship of mutual confidence and the suspicious efforts to preserve an artificial balance of power have been abandoned ".

ODDS AND ENDS

Lt. Col. F. J. Wilson and Major J. Kane, both of Public Safety, have proceeded to the United Kingdom for release from the Army. Captain J. PS. Amoore (CEM) also has left the Allied Commission, on transfer to the Allied Screening Commission (Italy).

* * *

Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Republic of the Philippines, and Switzerland have been admitted as new members to the International Emergency Food Council. The other members are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, India, New Zealand, Norway, Siam, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

* * *

Lt Abraham Rosner, American P. A. to Col. Bowman, the SCAO of XIII Corps, on 14 August assisted Dr Fausto Pecorari, a Triestino elected to the Costituente in the National Colleg-, to rescue the latter's three year old son from drowning when he fell off the end of a pier at Trieste. Both men dived into the water simultaneously on hearing the splash and their action was so quick that the child was unharmed.

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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

P. Nenni returned to Italy on 5 August after his visits to Oslo, the Hague, Brussels, and Paris, and his many conversations with other Foreign Ministers (he will himself become a Foreign Minister after the Peace Treaty).

In his report to the Council of Ministers Nenni said that though the Peace Treaty today seems pretty hard there are good hopes for the future in view of the fact that all the big states, especially in more recent times, have been turning a more favourable eye on Italy. He also stated to journalists that his journey had had two aims, the first to inform Foreign Governments about Italy's viewpoint concerning the problem of peace, the second to notify the Italian Government about the intentions of the Big Four and of the Minor Powers as regards the conditions of peace; he asserted again that the draft peace treaty could be accepted by Italy only after some changes, such as the enlargement of the Trieste International State, which should include Pola and all the western coast of Istria, the postponement of the question of the colonies without forcing Italy to renounce her sovereignty, and the improvement of the conditions for using the electric power produced at Briga, Tenda, and Monesisio if these localities were to be ceded to France. Nenni also stated that he believed the economic and financial section of the treaty was that which most probably would undergo some changes in favour of Italy, and added: "Naturally the Big Four defend the fundamental principles on which they based their decisions, but they do not insist that these decisions be accepted just as they have been formulated. They are willing to examine the documents which we may produce. Our Delegation will be heard by the two special sub-

at once that we are not the only ones to suffer and strive for a better future but that this is the fate of almost all peoples after the accursed fascist war" and "I wish to say that everywhere I met desire to help Italy recover her full autonomy and political and economic authority; nevertheless memory of the war has not faded. We suffer in Italy but other countries suffer too and among these the countries which were provoked and attacked by fascism. So our reactions are not always understood beyond the Alps and the sea, even in countries where Italy is rapidly refinding her friends of another time".

Ministers' Discussion.

After hearing Nenni's report the Council of Ministers had a spirited discussion. De Gasperi after thanking Nenni for his work said that the whole treaty had a provisional look in that so many points were left unsolved, and that it is therfore changeable with the passage of time: at present it represents a compromise laboriously reached by the Big Four and so it is impossible to expect substantial modifications in its principles at this moment.

The Council concluded by giving the same instructions to the Delegation as it had on 31 July and wishing De Gasperi the very best of luck, and on the next day 6 August, De Gasperi, Saragat, Bonomi, Corbino, and Facchinetti left for Paris.

Meanwhile it has been reported from Paris that the special commission appointed by the Big Four to prepare a Statute for the Free Territory of Trieste has presented four different proposals; the drafts from the western powers are said to differ slightly from one another, to take into some consideration Italy's demands, and to stress the internationalisation of the area; that of Russia is said to support the Yugoslav view-

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Particularly interesting was Nenni's statement that "Going out of Italy one appreciates at once that we are not the only ones to suffer and strive for a better future but that this is the fate of almost all peoples after the accursed fascist war" and "I wish to say that everywhere I met desire to help Italy recover her full autonomy and political and economic authority; nevertheless memory of the war has not faded. We suffer in Italy but other countries suffer too and among these the countries which were provoked and attacked by fascism. So our reactions are not always understood beyond the Alps and the sea, even in countries where Italy is rapidly refinding her friends of another time".

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to the Venezia Giulia problem proposed by the Four Foreign Ministers as being against the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the solemn obligation undertaken by the Big Four at London to have the problem solved on the basis of the ethnical principle. The note concludes by proposing that the question be left out of the treaty until such time as the passions now disturbing the zone will not be prejudicial to the implementation of any given solution, that the zone now occupied by Yugoslav troops be also taken over by a neutral administration, that the necessary conditions for a direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia be created, and that if such agreement be not reached within a fixed time the solution be reached through a procedure set by UNO.

Further Press Reaction.

The Italian Press continues to devote much space to blaming one or other of the Big Four for the assumed harshness of the treaty terms. Jacchia writes from Paris in the *Messaggero* that the Rules Committee debates have shown that the conference will be dominated by the antagonism between two world polices, the American and the Russian, and says that Great Britain has undoubtedly positions and interests of her own to defend, but has so far participated in the struggle behind the scenes ably guiding the small powers faithful to her and intervening in support of the United States when Molotov's "aggressive tactics" threaten to prevail. He claims that in this duel there is very little the small states can do, as each state thinks of its future relations with this Great Power or that; he adds that Quaroni has confirmed that the Russian attitude towards Italy has stiffened. *Mondo* argues that Russia is mainly responsible for the peace treaty the Allies want to impose upon Italy, but goes on to say: "The peace treaty is so iniquitous that we are led to believe that our enemies are afraid of us. Let us admit it frankly that they are all afraid of the re-emergence of Italy as a great colonial Mediterranean Power".

Avanti takes its key from Nenni's statements on his return from his circular tour. Borgoni writes in it that Italy made the mistake of throwing herself into the arms of the Western Powers, thereby placing herself in a state of latent hostility vis-a-vis the East, her diplomats taking a an agreement between the Great Powers could only be reached by sacrificing those who had imprudently intervened in the dispute. The peace compromise was necessarily concluded at our expense. Hence the profound disillusionment of those who had gambled on the white against the red, on the Anglo-Saxon Powers against Russia. Outside Italy they say that we have not changed in the least. It cannot be denied that the liquidation of the disastrous Fascist policy was a difficult process but we are bound to admit that we have done all we could in the diplomatic and journalistic sphere to render it more difficult. We hope that the desperate last attempt to save what can still be saved will succeed, but we must consider it our duty to warn the public that the chances are few and that the few chances we have must not be lost through ill-advised agitation of national sentiments ".

Recent disorders of one kind and another up and down the country have clearly disturbed the government and in the absence of De Gasperi Undersecretary for Home Affairs Corsi has addressed a circular to all prefects, the High Commissioners of Sardinia and Sicily, and the President of the Val d'Aosta Council, affirming that at a moment when Italy is seeking justice in Paris the Italian people of all parties and creeds must give proof of their sense responsibility and discipline and give to those who are safeguarding the supreme interests of the country the encouragement of their unanimous support; let their support manifest itself in a concrete form by calling a truce to all agitations, by eliminating all frictions, by settling in a peaceful way all controversies.

After the departure of De Gasperi for Paris the Council of Ministers had an important meeting under the presidency of Nenni. After announcing that according to news from Paris the Italian Delegation will be heard by a plenary session of the Peace Conference, Nenni turned to home affairs and deplored the various disorderly incidents of recent weeks, especially that at Caccamo referred to later in this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*.

The decree issued by the old De Gasperi Government on 21 June cancelling the legislative powers of the Senate had been returned to the Council of Ministers by the Corte dei Conti, which

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empowering of some four thousand promotions to *appuntato* in the Guardia di Finanza, allocation of a free issue of 200 grams of tobacco to labourers in the state tobacco factories, and transfer to the list of permanent employees of the state monopolies (and therefore the list of those with pension rights) of a considerable number of those whose temporary service has now exceeded two years.

It is reported by *Mondo* that the new "National Monarchist Party" has begun to function; that Deputies Misuri, Fabbri, and Bucco form part of its executive, Covelli is the secretary-general and Bulla, L. Marchesano, and Zurcki the vice-secretaries.

During the week an official delegation of Piemonte partisans was received by the Ministers of Post-war Assistance and Justice and the Under-secretaries of War and the Treasury, and was assured, states *Avanti*, that before the national convention of Italian partisans at Florence on 8 September the following provisions will have been made: recognition of partisans as volunteer soldiers with extension in their favour of provisions which the regular army enjoys, and recognition of partisan ranks for administrative purposes.

GRAVE INCIDENTS IN SICILY

On 5 August remarkable scenes took place at Caccamo, a small commune near Termini Imerese in the Province of Palermo, and they continued on a minor scale for several days. It seems to be generally agreed that originally a number of UPSEA officials accompanied by police went to the commune as part of a drive to enforce amassing of wheat in Sicily following a recent speech of Fiorello La Guardia's in which he urged on Italians the importance of contributing the full quota to the *ammasso*; remarks particularly apposite in the case of Sicily, where up to 27 July only 22,807 tons out of a proposed total of 178,184 had been amassed. Early in the proceedings fire was opened on the *carabinieri* and a Lt. G. Esposito was killed by machine gun fire. Reinforcements of *carabinieri* and *agenti* from Palermo arrived in very large numbers, headed by the Legion Commander and the *Vice-Questore* of Palermo. Heavy fire took place on both sides and their village; the prisoners were released. Gradually the rebels were surrounded and captured together with many firearms. Casualties amounted to one officer and three men killed and eighteen wounded among the police and the average estimate of countrymen casualties is about 16 killed, more than a hundred wounded and about a hundred taken prisoner.

What was the Cause?

Most newspapers take the view that this refusal to confer wheat to the *ammasso* is very serious at a time when Italy faces so many difficulties and is particularly serious in view of La Guardia's remarks about UNRRA's not sending wheat to replace wheat not amassed. Corsi, Under-secretary for Home Affairs mentioned this and also spoke of the seriousness of the affair as an aspect of national lawlessness, according to *Messaggero*.

Unità has a special view of the causes of the trouble. It reports that after the speech of La Guardia a meeting of all prefects in Sicily was called at which the Minister of Agriculture, Segni, a Communist Deputy, Li Causi, and others were present to discuss the problem of amassing in Sicily; that the prefects declared they had not sufficient police to enforce the law, but Li Causi claimed it was not a matter of force but of calling to the *Prefettura* the fifty or sixty big producers of Palermo Province, for example, and pointing out to them firmly how much wheat they had to confer by law or else—, and that if the big producers were dealt with in this way the need of persuasion among the small producers would have been greatly eased. *Unità* claims that the prefects completely ignored this suggestion and that when orders came from Rome that the *ammasso* law must be enforced the Prefect of Palermo began operations by attacking the small farmers rather than the big ones in a province where out of 27,000 tons subject to the *ammasso* only eight hundred have been conferred. Moreover *Unità* asserts that these small farmers were egged on by the big producers and so reacted to the threats of the law by taking to firearms, thereby drawing off attention from far worse offenders.

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Illegal Exports.

A non-communist visitor to Rome from Sicily has assured the editor of the *Weekly Bulletin* that he too thinks that it was bound to cause trouble attacking small producers first when it is well known in Sicily that there is a huge black market of wheat for export to Yugoslavia for which they cannot carry the majority of the blame. One

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recalls too how good an impression was created among the small producers in Foggia Province during the harvest of 1944 when they saw the AMG Public Safety Officers and the Italian Police concentrating above all on the biggest producers and checking them down to the last quintal. The fact remains that this village was armed to such a degree that in order to subdue it some two thousand police armed with automatic weapons and armoured cars had to be called. One of the reasons given for the usual refusal of the Sicilians to amass is the National Government's insisting on the bread and *pasta* ration's being the same for Sicily and some Southern parts of the mainland, where these two form almost the complete diet, as for Northern Italy where *polenta*, rice, cheese, eggs, and meat are available to a far higher degree; parts of Sicily were near starvation just before the harvest.

LABOUR PROBLEMS

While the Italian Delegation to the Peace Conference is away the remaining members of the government in Rome have plenty of headaches over the labour situation.

First and foremost there are about two million unemployed, and demonstrations by them or alleged to be on their behalf are taking place daily in many parts of Italy, not always in good order. For example on one day unemployed held a demonstration in Milan, stopping traffic in the main city crossroads in the Piazza del Duomo and attempting to invade shops until controlled by the police; general strikes were called at Codigoro and Migliarino (Ferrara) to protest against unemployment and a train due to leave for Ferrara was stopped by demonstrators; and at Bari some 3,500 unemployed attempted to invade the Prefettura and were dispersed by the police after shots had been fired on both sides and both civilians and *agenti* had been wounded.

G. Romita, the Minister of Public Works, has sent a circular to all Prefects, Regional Public Works Officers, and Chief Engineers with reference to his 260,000,000,000 lire public works scheme, in which he has urged them to confer immediately with a view to getting work in hand at once and has instructed them to invite to their [illegible] political leaders, including

and the Confindustria over what is to be done next, and they decided to put the matter before a government committee, being quite unable to agree among themselves as the employers felt that industrial firms were not only going bankrupt through paying non-workers on their books but also were handicapped in any efforts to expand and give more employment by having such huge unproductive expenses, whereas the workers organisations were afraid of the lifting of the block simply resulting in the addition of another half million to the number of unemployed. Lizzadri, the secretary general of the CGIL, explained their point of view to journalists and said they had sent what they thought was a practical solution to the government and to the Confindustria. He said the uncontrolled unblocking of dismissals without considering the possibility of re-employment was out of the question and that as regards re-employment the case of the big firms who claim to have a great many workers *in sospeso*, that is paid without being required, should be examined first; he said these numbers were greatly exaggerated and that many of these firms who were bound to the forty hour week were in fact making their employees work 48 or even in some cases 60 hours a week; from figures in their possession they believed that if the forty hour week were observed properly or made legally binding the greater number of these persons would in fact be genuinely employed. Secondly he thought it necessary to examine the state of those firms whose equipment and basic material resources permitted them to produce goods essential for the economic recovery of the country such as railway material, shipping, tools, etc. The CGIL also thought that the huge sums which the country was proposing to give in the form of help to unemployed or the industrialists had offered as a contribution to alleviating distress among the unemployed would be much better spent on giving productive work than on accustoming the workers to inactivity.

Campilli's Proposal.

The matter was discussed at the Ministry of Labour on 7 August at a meeting presided over by Minister D'Aragona and attended by Ministers Campilli (Foreign Trade) and Morandi (Industry and Commerce) and Undersecretaries Corsi (In-

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Question of Dismissals.

Meanwhile the order blocking the dismissal of workers became out of date on 31 July and there have been several meetings between the CGIL, the Confindustria and the Ministry of Labour to discuss the situation. The Confindustria claimed that industrial firms were not only going bankrupt through paying non-workers on their books but also were handicapped in any efforts to expand and give more employment by having such huge unproductive expenses, whereas the workers organisations were afraid of the lifting of the block simply resulting in the addition of another half million to the number of unemployed. Lizzadri, the secretary general of the CGIL, explained their point of view to journalists and said they had sent what they thought was a practical solution to the government and to the Confindustria. He said the uncontrolled unblocking of dismissals without considering the possibility of re-employment was out of the question and that as regards re-employment the case of the big firms who claim to have a great many workers *in soprano*, that is paid without being required, should be examined first; he said these numbers were greatly exaggerated and that many of these firms who were bound to the forty hour week were in fact making their employees work 48 or even in some cases 60 hours a week; from figures in their possession they believed that if the forty hour week were observed properly or made legally binding the greater number of these persons would in fact be genuinely employed. Secondly he thought it necessary to examine the state of those firms whose equipment and basic material resources permitted them to produce goods essential for the economic recovery of the country such as railway material, shipping, tools, etc. The CGIL also thought that the huge sums which the country was proposing to give in the form of help to unemployed or the industrialists had offered as a contribution to alleviating distress among the unemployed would be much better spent on giving productive work than on accustoming the workers to inactivity.

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time a small mixed committee should study the situation as regards the productive sectors and great industries with a view to resolving the matter in accordance with the plan for national productivity, attempting to cut out everything that appears artificial in the industrial field and develop instead everything that corresponds to the economic needs of Italian life.

Dottore Costa, on behalf of the Confindustria, spoke of the bad effect which an announcement that the committee's enquiries would be confined to the major industries would have on medium and small undertakings, but said the employers were inclined to accept Campilli's proposal provided the workers would lay aside the other demands they had made in their letter of 29 July to the Confindustria, mainly with regard to wages. The CGIL representatives were in favour of accepting Campilli's plan but needed the next day to consult the leaders of various unions regarding the proviso put forward on behalf of the Confindustria.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The weekly table giving the latest figures for amassing, based on figures from UNRRA and the Economic Section, is again published. The figures for wheat collected are corrected on an average to 1 August; the estimated production figures still are those of 30 June and amassing goals generally those of 10 July. If the rate of amassing in the last fortnight of July is continued for another fortnight not only Marche and Venezia Giulia will be well over the total estimated as amassable, but also Emilia, Toscana, Umbria, and Lazio. All the regions south of the Abruzzi are still far behind schedule. All figures are in metric tons.

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collected previous week	Total Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	403,650	91,274	22,925	38,312	40.9
Liguria	20,250	1,024	86	115	11.2
Lombardia	592,200	359,312	166,863	193,518	53.9
Venezia Tridentina	15,200	2,931	6	42	1.4
Veneto	693,400	405,634	247,439	283,066	69.8
Venezia Giulia	16,000	4,000	3,700	3,989	99.7
Emilia	1,028,000	520,537	417,536	471,360	90.5
Northern Italy	2,762,700	1,384,712	852,555	989,342	71.5
Toscana	461,400	172,757	83,966	151,627	87.8
Marche	385,500	172,294	203,768	225,985	131.2
Umbria	212,000	80,986	55,170	78,690	97.2
Lazio	244,500	70,721	56,455	68,175	96.4
Abruzzi e Molise	325,000	75,926	42,380	53,640	70.6
Campania	263,470	37,007	8,114	11,960	32.3
Puglie	301,350	104,545	34,467	63,853	61.1
Lucania	164,000	48,836	18,806	27,168	55.6
Calabria	138,000	27,346	7,693	9,642	35.3
Sicilia	570,100	178,184	22,807	37,302	20.9
Sardegna	147,000	39,538	9,687	16,554	54.2
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,212,320	999,140	563,313	744,578	74.5
GRAND TOTAL	5,975,020	2,383,852	1,415,868	1,733,920	72.7

Indignant reports continue to appear in the Italian press of smuggling of wheat from the east coast, Calabria, and Sicily to Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece, and in Piemonte police precautions have again been intensified after the seizure

price and customers will have to surrender ration coupons for bread and *pasta* dishes; penalties for black market restaurant operators will go up to one hundred thousand lire fine, imprison-

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In Trieste ACEGAT members of the Sindacati Unici this weeks asked the SCAO for the restitution of contraband food seized from them by the police. Their request was refused emphatically.

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August 3, 1946 Vol. III, No. 16

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The Peace Conference at Paris duly opened on 29 July 1946, and shortly afterwards the proposed terms for the Peace Treaty with Italy were announced. The seventy-eight articles fill some hundred typewritten pages, and they cannot, therefore, be reprinted in full in the *Weekly Bulletin*. The following is only a summary of the articles as published in the Press.

Articles 1 to 13 are territorial clauses dealing with the cession of four small areas at the Little St. Bernard Pass, Monoenisio, Monte Thabor-Chaberton, and Tenda-Briga to France; of Venezia Giulia east of the "French Line", Zara, and various Adriatic Islands to Yugoslavia; and of the Dodecanese to Greece. They also include clauses giving Italians resident in these areas before 10 June 1940 the opportunity to decide whether they wish to become citizens of the countries acquiring the areas or they desire to remain Italians; and establish the Free Territory of Trieste.

Articles 14 and 15 bind Italy to afford all persons under her jurisdiction fundamental human rights and liberties and to recognise the other Peace Treaties to be made or other agreements establishing peace between the Allies and Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Austria, Germany, and Japan.

Article 16 deals with Trieste, giving the solutions as announced by the Four Foreign Ministers in July, and article 17 takes all Italian colonies in Africa away from Italy and leaves them under the present administration while their position is considered by the Big Four. In articles 18 to 20 Italy renounces all her special concessions in the case of Abyssinia, to whom all works of art etc., removed are to be restored.

Articles 32 to 37 deal with recognition and denunciation of past treaties and a possible future agreement on the Congo Basin, and article 38 provides for the handing over of war criminals to the Allies.

The Italian Armed Forces and War Material are dealt with in articles 39 to 58, which are to remain in force until agreement between the Allies and Italy or, after Italy has become a member of the United Nations, between the United Nations Security Council and Italy.

Permanent fortifications are not to be permitted within 20 kilometres of the new French border, and new naval bases are not to be constructed within an area 15 kilometres deep between the French border and 9°30' east (approximately Levanto). Similarly permanent fortifications are not to be permitted within 20 kilometres of the new Yugoslav border, and new naval bases are not to be constructed between the Yugoslav border and 44° 30' north (approximately Comacchio). No new permanent military, naval, or air bases are to be established or old ones expanded on the Puglian Peninsula east of 17° 45' east (approximately S. Vito de' Normanne). Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Lampione, Linosa, and Pinnosa Islands are to be and remain demilitarised. In Sardinia all coastal artillery positions and naval bases within 30 kilometres of French territorial waters are to be dismantled on the spot and the material either destroyed or removed to the mainland. In both Sicily and Sardinia all permanent launching spots and stores of torpedoes, sea mines, and bombs, are to be destroyed or removed to the mainland. Reconstruction, improvement,

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In articles 21 to 26 the independance of Albania is recognised and she receives the island of Saseno; Italy renounces all her special rights and properties except diplomatic and consular buildings. Articles 27 to 31 deal similarly with the case of Abyssinia, to whom all works of art etc., removed are to be restored.

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stallation or fortification is prohibited apart from such as may be required for the preservation of internal security.

Italy may not possess, construct, or experiment with self-propelled rockets or mines controlled by influence, torpedoes capable of being manned, or guns with a range of more than 30 kilometres. The acquiring of war material of German or Japanese origin or design within or outside Italy and the manufacture of same are prohibited. Italy is forbidden to work on or possess any war material different from or in quantity exceeding the needs of the armed forces allowed by the treaty.

The Italian Navy is to be reduced to 2 battleships, 4 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 20 corvettes, and such number of auxiliary vessels as will require not more than 2,500 men to man and maintain. The remainder of the present fleet will in part be handed over at the disposition of the Big Four and for the rest be either transformed into ships for civilian use or, where this is not possible (for example submarines), be sunk at specified depths; warships at present sunk in harbours and canals will be either blown up or floated and sunk at sea. Ships in construction will be dismantled. No battleships, aircraft carriers, or submergible vessels or assault craft are to be constructed or acquired. Apart from the two battleships the total tonnage is not to exceed 67,500 tons. The manpower of the Navy is to be reduced to 22,500, plus 2,500 temporarily employed in mine clearance.

The strength of the army is to be limited to 185,000 plus 65,000 carabinieri, but the total of each of these two forces may vary up to 10,000 provided the joint total does not exceed 250,000. No other personnel may receive military instruction. Armoured vehicles are limited to a total of 250 light and medium.

The strength of the air force is to be limited to 200 fighter and reconnaissance planes and 150 for transport, sea rescue, and supply, and to 25,000 men.

All war material exceeding that permitted for the armed forces under the treaty will be put at disposition of the Big Four.

In articles 59 to 61 Italy undertakes to cooperate with the Allies and their Associates to [illegible] Japan are [illegible]

withdrawal of Allied troops from Italy within ninety days of the treaty coming into force.

Reparations are dealt with in article 64. Italy is to pay to Russia one hundred million dollars within seven years through: *A*) Italian war plants over and above those necessary to equip the permitted armed forces and which cannot be converted quickly to civilian goods production; *B*) Italian property in Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary with certain exceptions; *C*) Normal Italian industrial production, the handing over of which will not handicap Italian economic reconstruction and will not take place in the first two years after the treaty comes into force and for which Russia will supply the raw materials against valuation. Claims for reparations by other countries, particularly France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, and Ethiopia, are to be considered by the conference. By article 65 Italy agrees to the return of property taken from the United Nations.

Articles 66 and 67 compel Italy to renounce all government or individual claims against the Allies or their Associates arising out of the war or actions due to the state of war in Europe after September 1939; to recompense those who have given service to the Allies in Italian territory in the form of requisitions or who make claims for non-war damage; and to take full responsibility for the Allied military currency published in Italy; they compel her also to renounce all claims, including those for debts, against Germany or German citizens which were suspended on 8 May 1945 and which were not due or the result of rights acquired before September 1939. The next article restores to the United Nations and their citizens rights and interests existing before 10 June 1940.

It is established by article 69 that property of the Italian Government or citizens in the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers may be held to satisfy the claims of their citizens against Italy or Italians, and that the Italian Government will be responsible for recompensing any of its citizens who are thus deprived of property. Article 70 recognises prewar debts as legally binding on all parties. Article 71 arranges for provisional reciprocal trade rights.

Article 72 includes alternative British and Russian proposals for settlement of any disputes regarding application of articles 65 and 68. Ar-

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All war material exceeding that permitted for the armed forces under the treaty will be put at disposition of the Big Four.

In articles 59 to 61 Italy undertakes to cooperate with the Allies and their Associates to ensure that Germany and Japan are incapable of rearming themselves, undertakes not to employ ex-Germans or ex-Japanese in their military or civil air branches and not to acquire or make civil aeroplanes of German or Japanese type.

In articles 62 and 63 arrangements are made for the rapid return of Italian POW and for the

within seven years through: *A*) Italian war plants over and above those necessary to equip the permitted armed forces and which cannot be converted quickly to civilian goods production; *B*) Italian property in Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary with certain exceptions; *C*) Normal Italian industrial production, the handing over of which will not handicap Italian economic reconstruction and will not take place in the first two years after the treaty comes into force and for which Russia will supply the raw materials against valuation. Claims for reparations by other countries, particularly France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, and Ethiopia, are to be considered by the conference. By article 65 Italy agrees to the return of property taken from the United Nations.

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Article 72 includes alternative British and Russian proposals for settlement of any disputes regarding application of articles 65 and 68. Articles 73 to 78 are final clauses, establishing among other points that the Ambassadors of the Big Four in Rome shall jointly represent the Allied and Associated Powers for the application and interpretation of the treaty for a period not exceeding 18 months.

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The terms have aroused fresh hostility in the Italian Press, which on the whole has greeted them with no more courtesy than it did the announcements from the Foreign Ministers Conference in June. *Italia Sera* says: "Italy is great, the Four are small". *Avanti* reproaches the victors with exaggerated nationalism, and says the renunciations by Italy create only reasons for new disorders; *Buonsenso* calls it a gallows peace treaty; *Risorgimento Liberale* says that those who refuse to call the Paris Conference a Peace Conference are right as after Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland, and Hungary have accepted the will of the victors there will remain more reasons for war than for peace.

Minister Gonella writing in the *Popolo*, of which he was formerly editor, says that the Italian delegates will go to Paris to listen to the sentence passed on their country and must act, therefore, as an accused person who can put forward endless arguments to show that he is not guilty, while the terms of the judgment is already drawn up. "Do you want to condemn Italy? Do you want to turn a deaf ear to right and justice? Do so and you will realise that it is not in your own interest. But if the treaty must have, as it actually has, the character of a judgment, what is the use of Italy's signature and acceptance? All that a person who has been found guilty need do is to lodge an appeal at once. The Italian representatives are leaving for Paris to listen to a judgment which the whole Italian people regards as unjust; if our chances to exercise any influence are slight it is our duty to concentrate all our attention on the appeal which will free Italy from the burdens of peace if they prove to be unbearable". He claims that a possible refusal on the part of Italy to sign an absurd peace treaty would be "an act of dignity" and will not have any offensive character, because in the procedure laid down by the victors it is stated that the treaty will enter into force three months after the ratification of the victorious Great Powers, independently of the adhesion of the vanquished.

De Gasperi declared that the treaty was harsh beyond all forecasts and that he shares with all citizens the sorrow and hope of these very serious circumstances, and has no doubt that the Italian Delegation will be able to voice con-

speri, President of the Costituente and former Ambassador to Paris G. Saragat, and President of the Committee for Foreign Treaties I. Bonomi. A number of ministers and experts would assist either at Paris or in Rome and representatives of all sides of Italian life would be consulted at appropriate moments.

Meanwhile the Yugoslavs are reported to be equally indignant and the Serbian Assembly to have passed a resolution protesting that Italy is being rewarded after being an enemy state whereas Yugoslavia, always an ally, is being punished.

Much speculation has taken place in Italy over the absence of Foreign Minister Bevin from the British Delegation due to his illness. Prime Minister Attlee's opening speech was received calmly, and several papers feel that it was expected that Secretary of State Byrnes would uphold the right of smaller nations to modify the Big Four decisions but not anticipated that he would do so with such vigour. Chief early interest however, was shown in the Australian proposal that the decisions of the conference be taken by a simple majority and in the Australian delegates firm words to Yugoslavia.

HEAVIER PENALTIES FOR CRIME

The Council of Ministers has approved two important decrees increasing the penalties for crime. The first deals with those who fail to deliver cereals to the ammassi, providing for the impounding by the state of all vehicles being used for transport of undelivered cereals, and making the penalty for smuggling cereals out of the country eighteen years imprisonment. The second increases penalties for robbery, extortion, kidnapping, and acts of banditry, and restores the death penalty for the most serious cases. This last has aroused vigorous opposition from *Italia Libera*'s writer Mario Berlingner, who reckons that apart from the question as to whether human beings should arrogate to themselves the right to take each other's lives the moment hardly seems suitable as the death penalty was suspended at a time when the crimes mentioned were more prevalent, whereas they have now been greatly reduced by the tenacious and often heroic work of the carabinieri and other police forces; fur-

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De Gasperi declared that the treaty was harsh beyond all forecasts and that he shares with all citizens the sorrow and hope of these very serious circumstances, and has no doubt that the Italian Delegation will be able to voice completely the feelings and will of the Italian people. The Council of Ministers had a long and gloomy sitting, at which all parties represented were in full agreement about the terms. The meeting later announced that the delegation to Paris would consist of President of the Council De Gasperi either at Paris or in Rome and representatives of all sides of Italian life would be consulted at appropriate moments.

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RESIGNATIONS REFUSED

After his wordy battle with A. Finocchiaro, the Sicilian Separatist leader, in the Costituente, Minister Aldisio, himself also a Sicilian, offered his resignation from the post of Minister for the Merchant Navy, but the Council of Ministers refused to accept his offer.

Admiral De Courten, former Navy Minister, also offered his resignation from the post of Chief of Navy Staff, as he was so distressed by the difference between the peace terms regarding the Navy and the pledges which he said were given him at the time the Italian Navy sailed to join the Allies; he has been asked to remain at his post and has (as we go to press) agreed to do so temporarily.

The resignation of Cellari from the High Commissionership for Sicily has, however, been accepted as he has been appointed Secretary General of the Presidential Offices Civil Affairs Section.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

G. Romita, the Minister for Public Works, has laid before the Council of Ministers a plan for public works involving the expenditure of two hundred thousand million lire, and other plans have been put up by the Ministers for Agriculture, Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. Nearly nine thousand millions have already been allocated to repair of tele-communication facilities, and other large sums are being allotted daily up and down the country by various authorities.

THE NEW COSTITUTION

The work of the Costituente sub-committees drafting the new constitution has gone on steadily. There was a long session during which various types of autonomous federations were discussed, and the regional setup was favoured by a majority. About twenty deputies, mainly members of the National Democratic Union, are reported to have presented to the President of the Costituente a motion that the new constitution should be referred to the Italian people for approval or rejection in a popular referendum, as and while no-one appeared to want a censorship there was general agreement that there was a tendency to confuse liberty of the press with licence. The Communist Party made a special report to De Gasperi of a publication producing offensive articles and cartoons directed against a friendly power; De Gasperi expressed his strong disapproval of such publications and a circular was sent to all prefects inviting them to call the attention of all newspapers to the fact that freedom of the press brought in its train certain obligations. Next the Prefect of Rome ordered the suppression of an issue of a new review entitled *Rosso e Nero* and reported to the Commission for *Confino di polizia* the editor, formerly editor of a fascist paper at Bologna, for having praised in the first issue fascist institutions and personages. The main body of the press has received the news with approval, but points out that it should not have been left to the prefect of Rome, rather the Procuratori should be more active in prosecuting persons under the law against neo-fascism.

POOR QUALITY OF BREAD

For many months there have been complaints all over Italy against the quality of bread supplied under the bread ration. The government has now authorised the prefects to permit the extraction rate for milling to be reduced from 91 % to 85 %, with a corresponding reduction in the bread ration from 250 grms to 235 grms. The reaction of press and public has not been altogether favourable. Many fear that the net result will only be a reduction in quantity and not an improvement in quality, for they point out that a perfectly good bread is made with whole meal; they urge instead much stricter control of bakeries, in some cases the institution of municipal bakeries; to prevent the manufacture of bread such as an example quoted in *Unità*, where a certain loaf bought in Rome is said to stink worse than a rotten fish within 24 hours and turn to an indescribable colour.

ECONOMIC FRONT

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FASCIST NEWSPAPERS

In the last two weeks there has been considerable talk both in the Costituente and in the Roma press of "Fascist" newspapers and journalists. report to De Gasperi of a publication producing offensive articles and cartoons directed against a friendly power. De Gasperi expressed his strong disapproval of such publications and a circular was sent to all prefects inviting them to call the attention of all newspapers to the fact that freedom of the press brought in its train certain obligations. Next the Prefect of Rome ordered the suppression of an issue of a new review entitled *Rassa e Nera* and reported to the Commission for *Confino di polizia* the editor, formerly editor of a fascist paper at Bologna, for having praised in the first issue fascist institutions and personages. The main body of the press has received the news with approval, but points out that it should not have been left to the prefect of Rome, rather the Procuratori should be more active in prosecuting persons under the law against neo-fascism.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

The weekly table giving the latest figures for amassing is now based on joint information of UNRRA and the Economic Section. Previous figures given for Venezia Giulia were considerably below what they ought to have been. The figures for wheat collected are corrected on an average to 27 July; the estimated production figures are still those of 30 June and amassing goals generally those of 10 July; all quantities are in metric tons.

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COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collected previous week	Total Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	403,650	91,274	18,515	22,925	25.1
Liguria	20,250	1,024	80	86	8.4
Lombardia	592,290	359,312	141,902	160,863	44.8
Venezia Tridentina	15,299	2,931	3	6	0.2
Veneto	693,400	405,634	233,112	247,439	61.0
Venezia Giulia	10,000	4,000	57	3,700	92.5
Emilia	1,028,000	520,537	378,031	417,536	80.2
Northern Italy	2,752,700	1,384,712	771,700	852,555	61.6
Toscana	461,400	172,737	59,234	83,966	48.6
Marche	385,500	172,294	181,688	203,768	118.3
Umbria	212,000	80,986	39,412	55,170	68.1
Lazio	244,500	70,721	45,053	56,455	79.8
Abruzzi e Molise	325,000	75,926	34,973	42,389	55.8
Campania	263,470	37,007	6,189	8,114	21.9
Puglie	301,350	104,545	46,919	54,467	52.1
Lucania	164,000	48,836	14,759	18,896	38.5
Calabria	138,000	27,346	6,408	7,693	28.1
Sicilia	570,100	178,184	18,755	22,807	12.8
Sardegna	147,000	30,538	5,998	9,687	31.7
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,212,320	999,140	459,379	563,313	56.4
GRAND TOTAL	5,975,020	2,383,852	1,231,079	1,415,868	59.5

First steps have been taken in what may prove to be most important negotiations with Argentina, according to a *Messaggero* report from Buenos Aires, which says that the daily newspaper *La Epoca* there has announced that Italo-Argentine trade negotiations are progressing well and that as soon as sea communications improve the results will be seen in an exchange of foodstuffs and raw materials from Argentina for clothing and manufactured goods. Ing. Umberto Camillo, representative of Northern Italian industrial groups, is reported to have told the Argentine press that Italy is in a position to export a considerable quantity of goods right away as many Italian factories have continued to produce goods in spite of a lack of internal demand and so have large stocks. At the same time Camillo has made contacts regarding emigration of Italian labour and a committee has been formed to consider all the circumstances and conditions under which this emigration may take place. A representative of the Banco del Rio de la Plata was due to

that it must be done on a proper and organised basis and not haphazardly as in the recent cases where men and families emigrated from one province to another of Italy and arrived in the case of a group of Sicilians at Milan hungry, without shoes or boots, and with little idea of what they were going to do. Some six hundred Sicilian miners from Agrigento recently left for Belgium to work in the coal mines on an organised basis, one of the terms of which was that a certain part of the coal they hewed should be sent to Italy, but this is a drop in the ocean when one considers the pre-war figures, the present total of over a million and a half unemployed, and a population in Sicily and many parts of Southern Italy far bigger than the present resources and production can occupy or support at a reasonable standard. Emigration from Italy reached its peak in 1913, but then received a sharp check from the circumstances of the 1914-1918 war and the laws limiting immigration into the United States passed in 1921 and 1924. A yearly average of 266,220 Italians emigrated to

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Piemonte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liguria	20,250	1,024	80	86	8.4
Lombardia	592,200	358,312	141,992	160,863	44.8
Venezia Tridentina	15,209	2,931	3	6	0.2
Veneto	693,100	405,034	233,112	247,439	61.0
Venezia Giulia	10,000	4,069	37	3,760	92.5
Emilia	1,028,000	520,537	378,031	417,536	80.2
Northern Italy	2,752,760	1,384,712	771,709	852,535	61.6
Toscana	461,400	172,757	59,234	83,966	48.6
Marche	385,500	172,294	181,688	203,768	118.3
Umbria	212,000	80,986	39,412	55,170	68.1
Lazio	244,500	76,721	45,953	56,455	73.8
Abruzzi e Molise	325,000	75,926	34,973	42,380	55.8
Campania	263,470	37,007	6,189	8,114	21.9
Puglie	301,350	104,545	46,919	54,467	52.1
Lucania	164,000	18,836	14,759	18,896	38.5
Calabria	138,000	27,340	6,498	7,693	28.1
Sicilia	570,100	178,184	18,755	22,807	12.8
Sardegna	147,000	30,538	3,998	9,687	31.7
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,212,320	999,149	458,379	563,313	56.4
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The importance of emigration as a contribution to the reconstruction of Italy has been stressed in an article in *Azzadi*, but the paper insists that it must be done on a proper and organised basis and not haphazardly as in the recent cases where men and families emigrated from one province to another of Italy and arrived in the case of a group of Sicilians at Milan hungry, without shoes or boots, and with little idea of what they were going to do. Some six hundred Sicilian miners from Agrigento recently left for Belgium to work in the coal mines on an organised basis, one of the terms of which was that a certain part of the coal they hewed should be sent to Italy, but this is a drop in the ocean when one considers the pre-war figures, the present total of over a million and a half unemployed, and a population in Sicily and many parts of Southern Italy far bigger than the present resources and production can occupy or support at a reasonable standard. Emigration from Italy reached its peak in 1913, but then received a sharp check from the circumstances of the 1914-1918 war and the laws limiting immigration into the United States passed in 1921 and 1924. A yearly average of 266,220 Italians emigrated to the United States between 1906 and 1910, but in the thirties the annual figure was down to only just over 13,000. Total emigrants in 1913 were 873,598, and even in 1938, the last approximately normal year before the war over sixty thousand persons emigrated.

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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The Costituente adjourned on 25 July after approving by 388 votes to 53, with seven abstentions, the government's programme, which it had discussed for a fortnight. It is not expected to reassemble until after the President has returned from Paris.

Many of the committees appointed by the Costituente will, however, continue to work, notably the 75-man committee appointed to prepare the new constitution. This committee has elected the following officers: president, M. Ruini (UDN); vice-presidents, U. Tupini (CD), G. Ghidini (Soc), U. Terracini (Com); secretaries: T. Perassi, G. Grassi (UDN), F. Marinaro (BNL). Ruini pointed out very firmly that the committee could not go on holiday until it had done some work and that they would have to complete their draft by 20 October next. The committee has subdivided itself into three subcommittees.

Corbino.

The discussions on the government's programme this week were often interesting and occasionally heated. Probably the most important intervention was that of E. Corbino, the Minister of the Treasury. He said that there was a deficit of 350 milliard lire on the 1945-1946 budget and is likely to be one of 222 milliards this year; that it was possible that normal income and expenditure would balance in the year 1947-1948, and certain that they would balance in the year 1948-1949 provided the economic life of the country were not upset by grave internal or external disturbances—without increasing the monetary circulation by a single lira. He said that prices would

the maximum depended on the maximum possible incomings; there had been talk of a total of three or four hundred milliard lire, but the government had no camel's hump from which to draw such enormous sums, and it was better to talk of a "flow of means" which in a year might permit such outgoings. The sources from which these means could flow to the State were only two—firstly notes in circulation surplus to the needs of the citizens, secondly sums lying in bank deposits. He agreed that a part of the notes in circulation were being hoarded but thought the total much exaggerated by many and also that it was better to let these hoards lie except in such cases where they could arrange for their definite transfer to the treasury, notably in the case of fascist regime or speculative profits which they would deal with firmly.

The minister urged that it is by making better use of capital in circulation by its transfer to permanent productive investments and by the formation of new capital through savings that the Treasury can find funds for its extraordinary needs. He spoke of the need to reduce to a minimum the amount of capital wandering about the country in the form of goods of all kinds, and of how this could only be accomplished by seeing that real goods on the market are not bought up as a form of deposit investment for fear of monetary devaluation; he added that in his opinion not less than one hundred and fifty milliard lire are so tied up at present, with a loss to the holders of interest to the tune of some ten milliard lire yearly; this is dead capital which must be brought out of hiding; it is hidden at present because of fear of political upheavals and monetary devaluation and a great part of it will return into circulation if the owners are given a sense of tranquillity, and so would enable the State to effect a part of

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The one thousand lire AM notes will be replaced, he said, by five and ten thousand lire metropolitan notes.

To provide for at least a part of the floating debt a Consols Issue would be made in the near future, but until the date of the loan he felt sure that the flow of means was and would be sufficient to enable the State to meet its commitments. He personally felt that the worst was passed and that they could rest tranquil. At the same time he spoke of the urgent need for foreign loans to enable Italy to buy goods, and of the need to prove to the possible lenders that Italy was herself behaving in a serious manner.

Messaggero gives outright support to Corbino's remarks, saying his policy is the oldest, the classical, and has always been right. *Avanti!* concentrates on the two points of avoiding financial speculations and reducing prices of essential goods. *Risorgimento Liberale* claims to see discrepancies between the plans of the government and those of its Minister of the Treasury and thinks them serious.

Lombardo, Finocchiaro Aprile, Nobile.

Among interesting speeches were those of I. M. Lombardo, secretary of the Socialist Party, U. Nobile (Com), B. Bianchi, a young Socialist woman member, and A. Finocchiaro Aprile, leader of the Sicilian Independents.

Lombardo claimed that although there were points in the government's programme which were not consistent with Socialist ideals the participation of the Socialist Party was in the interests of the working classes, in order not to weaken Italy's position at the Peace Conference and to avoid reducing the prestige of the first government of the Republic. He agreed that wages should have a real and not a nominal value and that the working classes should be warned against an uncontrolled race for wage increases and deprecated inflation which would lead to the abyss. He said his party believed the country should remain free from any tie with the foreigner, criticised those who played the anti-Russian card as well as those who played the pro-Russian one, and claimed that the fate of Trieste would have been the same even if Italy had made an

Finocchiaro Aprile informed the house that he was not satisfied with the government's declarations as they contained the usual promises that nobody would ever keep and lacked any reference to Sicily. This drew cries of dissent from both Right and Left. He then proceeded to attack collectively and individually almost all and sundry in round terms and drew down thunder on his head from the President of the Council, the President of the Costituente, Minister Aldisio, late High Commissioner of Sicily, and others, brought the resignation of A. Varvaro from his post as secretary general of the Movimento Indipendentista Siciliano, and won even a quiet denial from Col. Poletti in New York.

When Nobile, who became a Communist candidate instead of a Christian Democrat one not long before the elections, took the floor the Centre and Right immediately left the house and when Minister Gingolani (CD) rose to reply the Communists returned the compliment. Nobile complained that while in 1938-1939 military expenses amounted to 21.9 per cent. of the budget the funds allotted by the government today amounted to 25.6 per cent. despite reduction in establishments, whereas public works represent only 7.1 per cent.; that an army of 142,000 men has 15,255 officers, including 5,090 senior officers, many of whom have been recalled to service and could well be sent home to their jobs; that an air force of 30,000 had about 3,000 officers with an inordinate number of generals—forty "*in ruolo navigante*" for only 228 aeroplanes. He also strongly criticised agreements with foreign air lines which he said forced Italy to buy aeroplanes overseas and allowed the export of the money earned in Italy by the foreign corporations.

Togliatti.

Towards the end of the debate P. Togliatti made a long speech in which he promised to support the government for the same reasons as Lombardo had given for the Socialists' support. Referring to foreign policy he agreed that Italy should not belong to any block, and emphasized that the Communist Party, though conscious of the great role which Russia had played in the fight for victory, had asked that this great and peaceful country be treated with the same cor-

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with Yugoslavia. As for home policy he rejected the charge that his party wanted inflation, asked that severe measures be taken against the black market and speculators, and denied vigorously accusations that had been made that the Communist Party had organised disorders and was preparing revolution, when the truth was that their only aim was to renew from the bottom the economic structure in order to secure a greater social justice and a stronger solidarity among the various classes.

De Gasperi's Reply.

In replying to the debate De Gasperi referred to criticisms of the appointments of non technicians to some posts and said that it would be extremely difficult for the Costituente to adopt a policy of always appointing men on the grounds of technical ability; he spoke of the great value to the government of Corbino's skill and experience. Addressing Togliatti by name he spoke of the need for quiet during these few months of the present Costituente's life and appealed for order and peace and sacrifices by the parties in their political struggle. He spoke of instructions being sent to prefects that both the form and the substance of the republic must be faithfully served and its authority, prestige, and decorum preserved on pain of severe penalties. He then refered to recent happenings at Mantua and Rovigo and said that the situation at Mantua where "permission to enter or leave the city had to be asked for from the camera del lavoro" was the same as that which had brought them to the fascist squads; this was greeted with huge applause from the Centre and Right and protests from the Left, where the Socialist party secretary was observed calming down some of his more irate companions. After quiet had been restored De Gasperi spoke of the danger of illegal activities driving men to arms and providing them with excuses for reviving fascism and said that where prefects had decided to arrest the disturbing elements in hardly a single case did their documents show them to have been genuine workers, but rather very often common ruffians; he concluded this part of his speech with an appeal to all parties, classes, and newspapers to help in this important work of

said was in vain. He would go to Paris feeling sure of the backing of the whole country in his efforts to sustain the Italian Government's views.

The house before voting to approve the government's programme passed an order of the day, stating that the Constituent Assembly is the free and sovereign expression of the whole Italian people; reaffirming the indissoluble unity of the country as regards people and territory, inviting the government to persevere tenaciously in the defence of Italy's fair right to a just and honourable peace which can set the country on the way to internal recovery and international cooperation; and inviting the President of the Assembly to be the interpreter of such united sentiments of the assembly at the meeting of the United Nations and associates.

International.

In the international field the Italian Government has been preparing its opposition at the Peace Conference, which starts at Paris on 29 July, to the decisions put forward by the Big Four Foreign Ministers at Paris, and both Italy and Yugoslavia have expressed their views to the four-power commission set up in Paris to prepare a statute for the proposed Trieste Free Territory.

Judged by newspaper reports the representatives sent to the Trieste commissions's meeting spent a lot of their little time expressing opinions on the decision to set up the Free Territory rather than on how to run it. For example Bettiol, the Italian representative, is said by *Avanti!* to have made no proposals, but to have spoken at length on how unjust to Italy the Big Four's solution was, being contrary to ethnical considerations and the conclusions of the enquiry commission sent to Venezia Giulia; whereas Bebler, the Yugoslav vice-minister for Foreign Affairs is reported to have taken three hours to elaborate a thesis that the territory should be represented diplomatically by Yugoslavia "to which it should also be tied by strict financial and customs bonds", the Governor should be a Yugoslav, and Yugoslavia should have a military garrison in the city.

Meanwhile P. Nenni, who is to take over the Foreign Ministry after the Peace Treaty, left Rome by air on 20 July for a quick visit to Norway, Holland, and Belgium to confer with their

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As regards new decrees, the president said the government would take every opportunity for them to be discussed by the Costituente before promulgation.

Every effort had been made to approach Yugoslavia directly over Trieste, but every effort he

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Meanwhile P. Nenni, who is to take over the Foreign Ministry after the Peace Treaty, left Rome by air on 20 July for a quick visit to Norway, Holland, and Belgium to confer with their Foreign Ministers about, according to the Rome press, the Peace Conference and the proposed Italian Peace Treaty. He was to go on from Brussels to Paris to confer with the Czech and Polish Foreign Ministers on the eve of the conference. Almost simultaneously Count Sforza left for South

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America on a similar errand to Brazil, which alone of the South American States had armed forces fighting in Italy during the war, and several others.

A Paris correspondent of *Messaggero's* writes, summing up the prospects for the conference, that Italy can count as regards Trieste at any rate on the full comprehension and union of the South American Republics "who have given Brazil the duty of defending Italy's cause in the name of all the South American Republics", and on the sympathy not only of England and the United States but of some European States such as Belgium, Holland, Norway, etc. De Gasperi is reported to have had during the week a long and cordial discussion with the Brazilian Ambassador in Rome with particular regard to the peace discussions.

In a statement in the United States, Secretary of State Byrnes said that the primary task of the four foreign ministers comprising the Council of Foreign Ministers will be to explain to the representatives of the other 17 governments the treaties which have been drafted; and that after the conference had submitted recommendations as to either amendments of the treaties as now drafted or additional matters to be included in the treaties, the four foreign ministers must meet to consider the recommendations and agree upon the final texts of the treaties.

What are alleged to be some of the conditions of the Italian Peace Treaty have been published first in the United States and later in Italy, but they have not been confirmed by the deputies of the Foreign Ministers concerned in drawing up the draft treaties.

ECONOMIC FRONT

A further table is published giving the latest figures for wheat amassing announced by the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply of the UNRRA Mission to Italy. The figures for wheat collected are corrected on average to 19 July; the estimated production figures are those of 30 June, and the amassing goal figures those of 10 July; all quantities are in metric tons.

Pesaro and Ancona provinces in Marche have easily exceeded the original estimate of amassable wheat and revised estimates are being calculated not only for this area but for the whole of Italy. The Italian Government hopes to have half its wheat amassed by 31 July and to close the amassing of wheat at the end of September; this will not only free staff to deal with the amassing of other produce, but will make the work of the

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collected previous week	Total Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	403,650	91,274	15,979	18,515	20.3
Liguria	20,250	1,024	77	80	7.8
Lombardia	592,200	359,312	128,576	141,992	39.5
Venezia Tridentina	15,200	2,931	3	3	0.1
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Emilia	1,028,000	520,537	320,652	378,031	72.6
Northern Italy	2,763,300	1,382,405	680,882	771,700	55.8
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Marche	385,500	172,294	156,146	181,688	105.5
Umbria	212,000	80,986	25,603	39,412	48.7
Lazio	244,500	70,721	31,925	45,053	63.7
Abruzzi e Molise	325,000	75,926	27,523	34,973	46.1
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Puglie	301,350	104,545	39,342	46,919	44.8
Lucania	164,000	48,836	11,515	14,759	30.2
Calabria	138,000	27,346	5,601	6,408	23.4

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A Paris correspondent of *Messaggero*'s writes, summing up the prospects for the conference, that Italy can count as regards Trieste at any rate on the full comprehension and union of the South American Republics "who have given Brazil the duty of defending Italy's cause in the name of all the South American Republics", and on the sympathy not only of England and the United States but of some European States such as Belgium, Holland, Norway, etc. De Gasperi is reported to have had during the week a long and cordial discussion with the Brazilian Ambassador in Rome with particular regard to the peace discussions.

In a statement in the United States, Secretary of State Byrnes said that the primary task of the four foreign ministers comprising the Council of Foreign Ministers will be to explain to the representatives of the other 17 governments the treaties which have been drafted; and that after the conference had submitted recommendations as to either amendments of the treaties as now drafted or additional matters to be included in the treaties, the four foreign ministers must meet first in the United States and later in Italy, but they have not been confirmed by the deputies of the Foreign Ministers concerned in drawing up the draft treaties.

ECONOMIC FRONT

A further table is published giving the latest figures for wheat amassing announced by the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply of the UNRRA Mission to Italy. The figures for wheat collected are corrected on average to 19 July; the estimated production figures are those of 30 June, and the amassing goal figures those of 10 July; all quantities are in metric tons.

Pesaro and Ancona provinces in Marche have easily exceeded the original estimate of amassable wheat and revised estimates are being calculated not only for this area but for the whole of Italy. The Italian Government hopes to have half its wheat amassed by 31 July and to close the amassing of wheat at the end of September; this will not only free staff to deal with the amassing of other produce, but will make the work of the

COMPARTMENTS	Estimated Production	Amassing Goal	Collected previous week	Total Collected at latest Report	Percentage of Goal Collected
Piemonte	403,650	91,274	15,979	18,515	20.3
Liguria	20,250	1,024	77	80	7.8
Lombardia	592,200	359,312	128,576	141,902	39.5
Venezia Tridentina	15,200	2,931	3	3	0.1
Veneto	693,400	405,634	215,595	233,112	57.5
Venezia Giulia	10,600	1,693	—	57	3.4
Emilia	1,028,000	520,537	320,652	378,031	72.6
Northern Italy	2,763,300	1,382,405	680,882	771,700	55.8
Toscana	461,400	172,757	45,426	59,234	34.3
Marche	385,500	172,294	156,146	181,688	105.5
Umbria	212,000	80,986	25,693	39,412	48.7
Lazio	244,500	70,721	31,925	45,053	63.7
Abruzzi e Molise	325,000	75,926	27,523	34,973	46.1
Campania	263,470	37,007	4,414	6,180	16.7
Puglie	301,350	194,545	39,342	46,019	44.8
Lucania	164,000	48,836	11,515	14,759	30.2
Calabria	138,000	27,340	5,661	6,408	23.4
Sicilia	570,100	178,184	15,226	18,755	10.5
Sardegna	147,000	30,538	3,244	5,998	19.6
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,212,320	999,140	366,025	459,379	46.0
GRAND TOTAL	5,975,620	2,381,545	1,046,907	1,231,079	51.7

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police easier, for after September a person caught transporting wheat about the country will not be able to produce the old chestnut that he was on his way to amass it.

The latest contraband wheat story is that it is being exported from Puglie in submarines in exchange for arms and ammunition—such is progress!

The latest report from the United States Agriculture Department has again included increases in estimates of United States cereal crops; the estimate of wheat production is up about 42,000,000 bushels from the figures given last week to a new high record of 1,132,675,000 bushels, and that of corn is up about 146,060,000 bushels to a new record of 3,487,976,000 bushels.

Reports of the sugar beet crop in Italy are encouraging, and it is now proposed to raise the ration from 100 gms to 200 gms, part locally produced part imported, during August, and to 300 gms, all locally produced, in September; previously it had been thought that the new season's locally produced sugar would not be available before October.

It is calculated that new electrical plants under construction will produce up to 270 million kw a year this year and reach a production of a milliard kw. next year.

The Italian ship *Pescara* of 1500 tons has been refloated at Torre del Greco and will be towed to Naples for repairs.

Another ship, the 12,000-ton *Ravello*, has been raised at La Spezia after nearly a year's work.

Foreign trade slowly but surely shows improvement. During the week a trade agreement was signed with Norway, by which Italy will export fruit, vegetables, raw hemp, hemp yarn, textiles and salt in exchange for dried cod, fresh and salted fish, raw hides, cellulose, and iron cast with vanadium for special steel. Up to 30 June 220,540 tons of phosphates had arrived from Tunisia and during July a total of 45,000 tons from Tunisia and 15,000 from Morocco were expected. The first trainload of fruit sent to England since the war was a success, and *Globo* reports that about 65 wagon-loads daily of fruit and fresh vegetables are now leaving Milan for Switzerland, Belgium and England.

A preliminary meeting of Italians and Swiss is reported by *Globo* to have taken place at Genoa

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES

The Italian General Confederation of Labour's special National Council Meeting in Rome ended late on 19 July, when after five days of long and often passionate discussion of the cost of living and the standard of wages a motion was passed by 19 votes to none, with 8 members abstaining, which, according to *Unità*, "shows the line of action to be followed in combatting unemployment, developing national production, improving the disastrous living conditions of the working class, and fixing the attitude of the workers to the intransigence of the employers..."

The motion calls for immediate improvement in the pay of categories at present worst placed; an improvement generally in the living conditions of the workers bearing in mind the necessity to balance payments with the cost of living and to make wages, salaries, pensions, and unemployment benefit sufficient to cover the bare necessities of life; a reduction of the difference between the rates of the lower and higher paid classes; vigorous action to reduce prices and to control speculators; speedier conclusion by the various national Federations of their respective collective trade agreements on working conditions.

The minority of eight who abstained did not vote against the motion, according to Achille Grandi, quoted in *Unità*, because they wished to show that all currents of union opinion want to collaborate for the success of the workers' claims, to vindicate trades union unity.

CGIL Policy.

G. Di Vittorio sums up the work of the meeting in a long article in *Unità*. He says that everyone was agreed that the present miserable condition of the workers was insupportable and that it was necessary to have big and urgent improvements in their lot; but that there was divergence of opinion as to how this was to be done. [This seems similar in many respects to the position in which the political parties were when De Gasperi was trying to form an agreed government programme for Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Communists.] He said that according to various highly arguable theories the CGIL was faced with the dilemma of having either to abandon wage increases and seek to improve the miserable tenor of

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A preliminary meeting of Italians and Swiss is reported by *Globo* to have taken place at Genoa to discuss the prospects of improving mutual trade and of Genoa being used as the chief port for Switzerland.

A new railway bridge over the Po has been opened at Santa Maria Maddalena on the main Ferrara–Rovigo line.

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lemma" by deciding to agitate both for a reduction in the cost of living and for the raising of salaries, wages, pensions, and unemployment benefits to cover the bare necessities of life. [This again appears practically what was also announced as the government plan.]

Di Vittorio appeals to both government and workers; to the government to decide quickly on a plan to reduce the cost of living and stop speculation and so automatically reduce the urge towards higher pay proportionately with the success of these efforts; to the workers to show a sense of balance, to remember that while the CGIL is doing everything to secure sufficient wages to cover the necessities of life pursuit of impossibly high salaries would certainly lead to bitter disillusion and the danger of diminution of the real value of pay as fast as it went up theoretically. He points out that this does not mean that there should be no strikes, but that strikes should be for precise and attainable objectives.

Premio della Repubblica.

The Inter-Ministerial Council for Reconstruction next invited the employers' representatives to inform the government on or before 23 July of their reactions to the *Premio della Repubblica*. *Messaggero* states that Ing. Segre of the Confindustria replied at once that the industrialists were disposed to grant the premio provided the ban on dismissals was raised; *Avanti!* adds that the Confindustria made two other conditions—a block on the raising of wages and salaries and the cessation of strikes.

On 22 July the CGIL and the Confindustria began meeting to discuss such problems as the *Premio della Repubblica*, a 40-hour week, removal of the ban on dismissals, revision of the rates of sliding scale salaries, holidays, midweek festivals, and conditions for pregnant women. However, *Avanti!* claimed that immediately before these talks began the Management Committee of the Confindustria had decided "not to grant the *Premio della Repubblica* unless the ban on dismissals is raised", and that the CGIL had announced through Di Vittorio that it was firmly determined to secure the premio at once, and that if agreement was not reached between the two organization, saying that their attitude meant that they are completely insensitive to the sufferings of the working masses and do not intend to make the smallest sacrifices themselves; that they have learned nothing from the tragedy of Italy in recent years, "a tragedy for which they are largely responsible"; that they do not recognise the authority of the government and wish to sabotage it; that the industrialists are ready to go to any lengths to win a victory over the workers, the progressive forces of the nation.

The Confindustria argued that Italian industrial firms cannot subject themselves to this latest heavy sacrifice without some concrete proof of intention to pursue effectively a political economy against inflation, and that the only way to real improvement of the workers' position is by increase of production whereas the firms will not be able to support new increases in wages and will be forced to a reduction rather than an increase in production.

Ministers Corbino, Campilli, Ferrari, Segni, Scoccimarro, and Morandi duly met the representatives of both employers and employees and heard their views. Last night it was reported in the evening papers that the Council of Ministers had met yesterday morning and after full discussion had decided to make a decree enforcing the payment of the *Premio* in two parts, the first between 1 and 15 August and the second between 1 and 15 September.

Labour Unrest.

Meanwhile, the general strike at Turin had ended when it was agreed that the employers should pay on account of the *Premio della Liberazione* 1,600 lire to each head of a family, 1,200 to each person not head of a family, and 800 to each minor. Short general strikes had taken place at Milan (for one hour), Novara, Asti, Alessandria and Varese. A national strike of hotel, restaurant, and cafe workers was arranged to begin on 24 July, apart from hotels requisitioned by the Allies; they claim an 8-hour day, minimum wages and recognition of internal committees, whereas at present they say they have to work at least a 12-hour day often under very bad conditions as a result of a fascist trade agreement of 1937.

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Consultations broke down quickly, neither side yielding from the position it had taken up and the question was referred to the government. *Unità* made a strong attack on the employers' sponsible"; that they do not recognise the authority of the government and wish to sabotage it; that the industrialists are ready to go to any lengths to win a victory over the workers, the progressive forces of the nation.

The Confindustria argued that Italian industrial firms cannot subject themselves to this latest heavy sacrifice without some concrete proof of intention to pursue effectively a political economy against inflation, and that the only way to real improvement of the workers' position is by increase of production whereas the firms will not be able to support new increases in wages and will be forced to a reduction rather than an increase in production.

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The petrol workers strike had ended on 20 July after the two sides had been called together by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, and the postal and telegraph workers had come to agreement with the ministries of Industry and Commerce and the Treasury.

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Vigorous and sometimes turbulent demonstrations by unemployed had also darkened the situation in many parts of the country, especially in the Puglie, where blood had been shed; at Florence, where on 20 July public transport was suspended, a barricade of sorts was set up in the Piazza S. Giovanni against the police, and the ordinary commercial life of the city was paralysed; and at Milan, where on 22 July there were ugly scenes in which the Questore was hit over the head and the leaders of the unemployed were reported in the press and over the wireless to have announced that if they did not get satisfaction within 24 hours they would appeal to the employed to hold a general strike and would accept no responsability for any violence on the part of the unemployed.

Newspaper comment varies a good deal. *Tempo* criticizes the many strikes and says that even of it is true that the workers' conditions are not satifactory those of the middle classes are possibly even worse, and that as the people elected the De Gasperi Government they should have trusted their leaders and awaited the application of the "De Gasperi Plan" which had been agreed to by the three popular parties and which in the main was to reduce the cost of living, increase the rations of bread and pasta, raise the wages of the more depressed classes, and give the *Premio della Repubblica*; in the same article the paper pointedly draws attention to the absence of P. Togliatti from the government due to his desire "to devote himself more closely to the cares of his party".

On the other hand Mario Montagnana writing in *Unità* under the heading "The Voice of the Masses", says that when the Communists recently were insisting that the situation of the working classes had become intolerable and immediate steps were necessary they were accused of being demagogues; when they demanded inclusion in the government's plan of the raising of wages and salaries in view of the tremendous rise in the cost of living they were told the workers could, and must, await a reduction in the cost of living, and they were called bad patriots and accused of wanting the collapse of the lire and inflation; today, however, the results can be seen; and nobody now will dare to say that the working [illegible] strike in Milan, Turin, [illegible] communists' words will now listen to the voice of the Italian workers and adopt urgently the necessary measures in order that they may get the indispensable for living.

It was announced in Paris on 20 July that the French Government had finally accepted a request from the *Confédération Générale du Travail* for a 25 per cent. increase in wages, and this has received considerable publicity in Italy.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION'S RECORD

Yet another branch of the Allied Commission is closing its doors as Col. G. M. Frizelle, Director of the Public Health and Welfare Sub-Commission and last of a clan that included such wellknown figures of AC/AMG as Brigadier Parkinson, Col. King, and Lt. Cols. Bizzozero, Birt, and McDonald, quietly folds his tent and moves over the road to continue the good work with the UNRRA Mission to Italy. Pursued remorselessly by the editor Col. Frizelle has furnished material for an obituary notice of the department which surely includes much that will be news even to those who worked closely alongside and put its whole work in perspective.

The primary function of the Public Health Division of AMGOT during the invasion of Sicily and Italy, and of its successor—AMG/ACC later A. C.—was to preserve the health of Italian people, thus protecting the health of the Allied Armies in the field.

During the summer and autumn months of 1943, apart from malaria which always has had a high incidence in Sicily, and which took a heavy toll of our troops, no major outbreak of communicable disease was encountered. The health of the civil population was on the whole excellent in 1943 and initially there was no evidence of starvation or even of undernourishment. Shortages of wheat did occur now and again, but were overcome, even if sometimes tardily, by the arrival of much needed cargoes. Destitution was apparent in Catania, Messina, and Palermo, but was no greater than in any other large city directly in the path of war.

Typhus.

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Typhus.

The first problem of major proportions confronting the sub-commission was the outbreak of the Naples Typhus Epidemic. This began in December 1943 and was stamped out by May 1944. The administrative and organizational problems alone, arising from the epidemic, were enormous and the work was carried out jointly by AC/AMG, the

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Rockefeller Foundation, the United States of America Typhus Commission, the Naval and Military Authorities, and the Italian Public Health Authorities. A total of 3,265,788 dustings with anti-louse powder were given in the course of several months. Fifty dusting stations were manned by some 760 and flying squads were sent to approximately 50 centres outside Naples to check the spread of the disease. In all, 2020 cases occurred and 429 persons died.

For a year or more after the Naples epidemic small localized outbreaks and sporadic cases occurred in Italy and Sicily, but were quickly controlled by flying squads of the Typhus Control Unit and by the local health authorities, while much valuable help was later rendered by the Health Division of UNRRA. The sporadic cases nearly always occurred among repatriated prisoners of war. The sub-commission also organized educational demonstrations in every province in the mainland of Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia at which the medici provinciali and local personnel were trained in typhus control methods.

The closest possible control liaison was maintained between the sub-commission and the governmental health department which was, in 1945, at the instigation of the Public Health Sub-Commission, changed from a subordinate division of the Ministry of Interior to a High Commissariate directly responsible to the Council of Ministers. In the field, similar liaison existed between the Medical Officers of the Sub-Commission and the medici provinciali. At one time it was possible to assign a Medical Officer to every province, but this soon became impracticable, and each Medical Officer had several provinces under his control, each Region being directed by a Regional Medical Officer.

Careful planning in the light of past experience ensured that each Region, as it was opened up, was allotted a medical and sanitary staff familiar with the particular health problems of that area and capable of dealing with all emergencies as they arose. Problems of the utmost variety and diversity did arise, many of which could only by the greatest possible stretch of imagination be put in the category of public health, but all were dealt with faithfully.

Malaria Control.

able experimental work in new methods. Smallpox epidemics were checked by mass vaccination, and when in September 1945 an outbreak of bubonic plague occurred in Taranto, the sub-commission immediately sent there 1,500 blankets, 480 lbs of DDT, and other necessary supplies.

The Italian Red Cross was also afforded every assistance, hospitals were aided, special attention was given to V. D. control, typhoid epidemics were checked, and innumerable public health problems were met.

A project of major importance was the organization of the Merano Hospital Centre in 1945. Because of the difficulty in finding hospital accommodation for sick repatriated prisoners of war, the majority of whom were tuberculous, the Centre, in Bolzano Province, was organized by the Public Health Sub-Commission. It was staffed by members of the Italian Red Cross under the supervision of AC AMG which also provided the rations and medical supplies. By 7 February 1946, 12,222 cases had been admitted and 10,450 evacuated and when the project was running smoothly it was handed over to the Italian Red Cross.

As has been noted, the incidence of tuberculosis was high amongst repatriated prisoners of war and is also above the pre-war level in the population as a whole. The problem of providing sufficient hospital beds to accommodate all the patients is a serious one and does not at present show signs of complete solution. The sub-commission pressed for the provision of 1,000 beds in the Sanatorium of Sondalo, but because of the lack of essential materials, the reorganization of this large colony is proceeding slowly.

Work of the Branches.

Through the Medical Supply Branch approximately 6,800 tons of supplies worth millions of dollars were imported and distributed.

The Veterinary Branch repaired and reopened damaged laboratories, thus enabling the production of important biological preparations to be restarted. In 1944 an outbreak of hog cholera occurred and 50,000 doses of vaccine were flown from the United States, while local production of Crystal Violet vaccine, never before manufactured in Italy, was begun. By April 1945, 120,000 swine had been inoculated against this disease.

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Malaria Control.

In addition to typhus, special emphasis was placed upon malaria control, and the work of the Malaria Control Unit was outstanding. In addition to helping and advising all the Regions in their malaria problems, it carried out much valuable assistance, hospitals were aided, special attention was given to V. D. control, typhoid epidemics were checked, and innumerable public health problems were met.

A project of major importance was the organization of the Merano Hospital Centre in 1945. Because of the difficulty in finding hospital accommodation for sick repatriated prisoners of war, the majority of whom were tuberculous, the Centre, in Bolzano Province, was organized by the Public Health Sub-Commission. It was staffed by members of the Italian Red Cross under the supervision of AC AMG which also provided the rations and medical supplies. By 7 February 1946, 12,222 cases had been admitted and 10,450 evacuated and when the project was running smoothly it was handed over to the Italian Red Cross.

As has been noted, the incidence of tuberculosis was high amongst repatriated prisoners of war and is also above the pre-war level in the population as a whole. The problem of providing sufficient hospital beds to accommodate all the patients is a serious one and does not at present show signs of complete solution. The sub-commission pressed for the provision of 1,000 beds in the Sanatorium of Sondalo, but because of the lack of essential materials, the reorganization of this large colony is proceeding slowly.

Work of the Branches.

Through the Medical Supply Branch approximately 6,800 tons of supplies worth millions of dollars were imported and distributed.

The Veterinary Branch repaired and reopened damaged laboratories, thus enabling the production of important biological preparations to be restarted. In 1944 an outbreak of hog cholera occurred and 50,000 doses of vaccine were flown from the United States, while local production of Crystal Violet vaccine, never before manufactured in Italy, was begun. By April 1945, 120,000 swine had been inoculated against this disease.

By June 1945, a million and a half animals had been protected against anthrax, 50,000 swine had been inoculated against erysipelas, and 50,000 cattle against black-leg.

The Welfare Branch dealt with the emergency feeding of people in new liberated towns and

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devastated areas, and in cooperation with the Vatican authorities food was provided for 110,000 people in industrial messes, and for 100,000 persons a day in popular kitchens in Rome; 42,000 a day were fed in Papal refectories in stricken villages, while milk, in powdered or evaporated form, was given to children and expectant mothers. The infant mortality rate for the Commune of Rome then fell from 22 per cent. in July 1944 to 7 per cent. in January 1946. The Welfare Branch also distributed clothing, blankets, in all a total of 11,713 tons, handled problems of juvenile delinquency, assisted orphanages and welfare societies, imported artificial limbs and settled children whose mothers were being treated in V. D. hospitals. In all these activities the branch was ably assisted by Members of the American and British Red Cross.

It was found that the major public health problems existed in the big cities and these were made more difficult by the overcrowding resulting from the destruction of houses. While no evidence of gross malnutrition, such as famine oedema was ever discovered, there is no doubt that a certain amount of malnutrition existed and still exists in urban centers, particularly among the poor. This was aggravated always in the early days after liberating particular areas by the lack of transport to move food. On the other hand, no such evidence was to be found amongst the agricultural population.

"As far as present conditions are concerned", writes Col. Frizelle, "the superficial observer of the big cities obtains the impression that Italy is a land of plenty. Shop windows offer tempting delicacies unobtainable in England, and everything one can wish for as regards food can be procured, *but only at a price*. The prices are such that they can only be afforded by the rich, and the average man in the street, existing on small rations and a diet short of fats and proteins, has a very difficult time to feed both himself and his family, while many people have to exist on two very slender meals a day. In other words, Italy is probably one of the best countries in Europe today for the rich man to live in, but the poor man finds it difficult to keep body and soul together."

In concluding this brief survey of the activities of the Public Health Sub-Commission during the years 1943-1946, it is no overstatement to say every one of whose members will be able, in after years, to look back with satisfaction to what he has done in the field of international public health.

FIORELLO LA GUARDIA'S VISIT

Fiorello La Guardia, the Director General of UNRRA, made a five-day visit to Italy during the week which received great publicity in the Rome press, especially in the newspapers of the Centre and Right.

During his visit to Rome he had interviews with the Pope, the Prime Minister, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, and many other leading figures; he had conferences with the UNRRA Mission to Italy and with an Inter-ministerial Committee and the High Commissioner for food, became a Freeman of the City of Rome, made a speech to the Costituente, took a few hours off in Milan, and made another speech on the wireless. He later paid a flying visit to Sicily.

In welcoming the visitor G. Saragat, the President of the Costituente, recalled how dear to the hearts of Italians was the voice of their friend La Guardia during the critical periods of the war. In his address La Guardia made a brief survey of the relief sent to Italy by UNRRA and said it was expected to close down officially on 31 December 1946 but would cooperate until all the four million tons of goods allotted to Italy had arrived. He urged the government to study the error's and mistakes made by other republics in forming new constitutions in order to avoid them, and stressed that the interests of the country were superior to those of the parties. He affirmed that the Italian people had really been dragged into the war against their will, and that there could not be a happy world with an unhappy Italy.

During his visit La Guardia stressed his strong opposition to all forms of black marketing, and while he was in Rome it was noticeable that the more obvious of the usual irregular street bread markets suddenly disappeared.

NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

President Truman has sent to the Senate the nomination of James C. Dunn, Assistant Secre-

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In concluding this brief survey of the activities of the Public Health Sub-Commission during the years 1943-1946, it is no overstatement to say that it has made an outstanding contribution to the health of the Italian nation, and by doing so has been of incalculable value to the Allied Armies. In consequence the Allied Commission in Italy can view with legitimate pride the achievements of the Public Health Sub-Commission.

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NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

President Truman has sent to the Senate the nomination of James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs, as United States Ambassador to Italy to succeed Alexander Kirk, who has resigned. Dunn, who has been in Europe serving as deputy to Secretary of State Byrnes during the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conferences, has been in the State Department for 27 years

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and most of his experience has been in connection with European affairs or in the handling of political and economic relations. He has had experience in Legations at Madrid, Haiti, and Brussels and in the Embassy at London, and has also been Director of Ceremonies at the White House, Chief of the State Department's Division of International Conferences and Protocol, Secretary General to the United States Delegations at the General Disarmament Conferences at Geneva and the International Conference of American States, and Chief of the State Department's Divisions of Western European and European Affairs. During the war he served in various capacities and on various war committees, became Director of the Office of European Affairs in 1944 and in the same year was a member of the United States Delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

C. E. M. BRANCH STILL BUSY

The number of releases to the Italian Government of Captured Enemy Material during June was smaller than in May (79 against 95), but the value and the amount were considerably higher and in July again large quantities of valuable captured telephone equipment have become available. As there was still much material and many vehicles to be disposed of in the Bolzano area and it was essential to get this area cleared quickly a special officer was sent to Bolzano early in the month with an AFAR representative to list and hand over the readily accessible bulk, including many ammunition dumps.

Recent releases in the South include such a mixture in one month as 613 assorted vehicles, 130 assorted road-making machines, 50 tons of light ferrous metal, 28 kilometres of telephone and high tension wire, 500 industrial gas cylinders and 700 wooden telegraph poles.

Much material has, however, been destroyed this week in an AFAR dump at Torre Annunziata, where what the papers call a terrifying fire broke out and strained the resources not only of the local fire brigade but also of those of Naples and Castellammare; Allied Military fire-pumps assisted and matters were made worse by an almost simultaneous big fire at Aversa.

ODDS AND ENDS

During July the following British officers have left the Allied Commission on proceeding for release from the Army: Lt. Col. R. T. Millhouse (LO Rome, lately of Public Safety), Major J. Powell (MMIA, lately of Public Safety), Major C. E. Bolt (Venezia Giulia, Public Safety), Major C. G. R. Williams (Local Government Sub-Commission), Col. G. M. Frizelle (Director of Public Health Sub-Commission), Major R. Bond (Public Safety Sub-Commission), and Captain P. Ouranovsky (Venezia Giulia, Public Health). Captain J. O. Dare (LO, Lombardia) has left the Commission on proceeding on Python. Major V. R. Johnston (Venezia Giulia) on transfer to MMIA, and Captain G. M. West (LO, Venezie) on transfer to GHQ.

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July 20, 1946 Vol. III, No. 14

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

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POLITICAL

The names of the ministers in the new De Gasperi Government were announced on 13 July. The list is as follows, the last column showing the corresponding ministers when De Gasperi formed his last government in December 1945:

MINISTRY	NAME (PARTY)	BIRTH PLACE	DATE OF BIRTH	1945 MINISTER
President	A. DE GASPERI (CD)	Trento	1881	A. De Gasperi (CD)
Without Portfolio	P. NENNI (Soc)	Faenza	1891	P. Nenni (Soc)
Agriculture	A. SEGNI (CD)	Sassari	1896	F. Gullo (Com)
Air	M. CINGOLANI (CD)	Rome	1883	M. Cevolotto (Lab. Dem.)
Education	G. GONELLA (CD)	Verona	1905	E. Molè (Lab. Dem.)
Foreign Affairs	A. DE GASPERI (CD) (*Interim*)	Trento	1881	A. De Gasperi (CD)
Finance	M. SCOCCIMARRO (Com)	Udine	1895	M. Scoccimarro (Com)
Foreign Trade	P. CAMPILLI (CD)	Frascati	1891	
Industry and Commerce	R. MORANDI (Soc)	Milan	1902	G. Grotachi (CD)
Interior	A. DE GASPERI (CD)	Trento	1881	G. Romita (Soc)
Justice	F. GULLO (Com)	Cosenza	1889	P. Togliatti (Com)
Labour	L. D'ARAGONA (Soc)	Cernusco (Milan)	1876	G. Barbareschi (Soc)
Merchant Navy	S. ALDISIO (CD)	Gela	1890	
Navy	G. MICHELI (CD)	Parma	1876	R. De Courten (Ind)
Posts and Telegraphs	M. SCELBA (CD)	Caltagirone	1901	M. Scelba (CD)
Postwar Relief	E. SERENI (Com)	Rome	1907	L. Gasparotto (Lab. Dem.)
Public Works	G. ROMITA (Soc)	Tortona	1887	L. Carbani (Lib)
Transport	G. FERRARI (Com)	Parma	1887	R. Lombardi (Action)
Treasury	E. CORBINO (Ind)	Augusta	1890	E. Corbino (Lib)
War	C. FACCHINETTI (Rep)	Milan		M. Brosio (Lib)
Without portfolio	C. MACRELLI (Rep)	Romagnole	1903	E. Lussu (Action)

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P. Nenni will act as President in the absence of A. De Gasperi and will take over the Foreign Office from him after the Peace Conference; at present he is, strictly speaking, a minister without portfolio.

There is a new ministry in the Merchant Navy, whereas there are now no Ministers of Reconstruc-

sioner of Sicily for two years. He was a keen early organizer of Catholic Youth in his native island and has been returned every time he has stood in the Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania constituency since 1921; in his last candidacy for the old Parliament he won a resounding victory against all the resources of the Fascist Party.

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Finance	M. SCOCCIMARRO (Com)	Udine	1895	M. Scoccimarro (Com)
Foreign Trade	P. CAMPILLI (CD)	Frascati	1891	
Industry and Commerce	R. MORANDI (Soc)	Milan	1902	G. Gronchi (CD)
Interior	A. DE GASPERI (CD)	Trento	1881	G. Romita (Soc)
Justice	F. GULLO (Com)	Cosenza	1889	P. Togliatti (Com)
Labour	L. D'ARAGONA (Soc)	Cernusco (Milan)	1876	G. Barbareschi (Soc)
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Postwar Relief	E. SERENI (Com)	Rome	1907	L. Gasparotto (Lab. Dem.)
Public Works	G. ROMITA (Soc)	Tortona	1887	L. Cattani (Lib)
Transport	G. FERRARI (Com)	Parma	1887	R. Lombardi (Action)
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There is a new ministry in the Merchant Navy, whereas there are now no Ministers of Reconstruction, Consulta, or Costituente, or Vice Premier.

Six of the Christian Democrats were not in the last government – Aldisio, Campilli, Cingolani, Gonella, Micheli, and Segni. Aldisio is well known to officers of the Commission for he was Prefect of Caltanissetta under AMG, nominated Minister at Salerno, and was then High Commissioner of Sicily for two years. He was a keen early organizer of Catholic Youth in his native island and has been returned every time he has stood in the Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania constituency since 1924; in his last candidacy for the old Parliament he won a resounding victory against all the resources of the Fascist Party.

Campilli, who studied economic and commercial science at the university, was one of the founders of the pre-fascist Popular Party and a close collaborator of Don Sturzo's; he was a member of the economic council of the CLN. Cingolani was one of the founders of the modern Christian Democrat Party and has twice been an under-

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secretary of State. Gonella, a philosophy and jurisprudence scholar, a university lecturer, and author of more than thirty books. Was a very bitter antifascist writer and went to prison for his pains. He has just resigned the editorship of *Popolo* (C. D. organ).

Micheli is the first nonservice Minister of the Navy for more than twenty years; he was Minister of Agriculture in the last governments of Nitti and Giolitti and Minister of Public Works and Railways in the 1921 Bonomi Government; he ran a number of newspapers in Emilia which won the immediate disapproval of the Germans in 1943-1944. Segni is the Rector of Sassari University and has been *commissario* of the Farmers' Union of Sassari Province. He has written many books on matters of law, social economy, and agriculture and is a passionate supporter of agricultural reform; was undersecretary for agriculture in the last Bonomi Government.

Morandi and D'Aragona of the Socialists, both the Republicans, and Scoca and Ferrari of the Communists are new ministers.

Morandi, a professor of Economic and Commercial Sciences, carried out a vast underground antifascist work in the North; he took a prominent part in the negotiations to find an agreed programme for the government. D'Aragona also represented the Socialists in many conferences. He joined the Socialist Party in 1892 and was in exile in France in 1895 and in Switzerland in 1898; was secretary of the *Camera del Lavoro* of Brescia, Pavia and Sampierdarena; inspector of the C. G. L. from 1909 to 1918 and secretary from 1918 to 1925; municipal councillor of Milan from 1909 to 1914 and again in 1921 in the socialist minority, parliamentary deputy for Milan from 1919 to 1922; head of many workers' and cooperative organizations.

Facchinetti has long been a journalist and passionate republican; he was nearly killed in the 1915-1918 war, but returned to edit the Milan *L'Italia del Popolo* in which he raised all the most important political and social problems of the time, and gave full support to the League of Nations. He had to go into exile because of his opposition to fascism, but returned after the liberation and has vehemently defended Italian rights [illegible]. Morelli was [illegible] wounded in [illegible] but he was never captured and continued as the Republican representative on the secret council of war.

Segni when only 20 years old in 1927 reorganized the Communist Party in Naples and Rome, but was arrested in 1930 and condemned to 15 years in prison; he was released under an amnesty in 1935 and exiled to France. From 1939 on he was the organizer and chief spirit of GAP formations in southern France, but in 1943 he was again arrested at Toulon and condemned to 28 years imprisonment. After two attempts to escape from Fossano penal prison he was placed for seven months in the condemned cell at Torino, but was freed in 1944 and became finally president of the C.L.N. of Lombardia. After the liberation he became the Minister of the Interior's commissioner for Northern Italy.

Ferrari took his degree in engineering and has always been a student of technical problems. He was first a Socialist, but joined the Communist Party in 1942. During the clandestine period he was Vice-commandant of the Garibaldi Brigades and commander of the Corpo Volontari della Liberta of Parma Province. After the liberation he was prefect of Parma until March this year.

Undersecretaries.

The following Undersecretaries have been appointed by the council of Ministers:

Presidency	Cappa Paolo (C. D.)
Foreign Affairs	Giolitti Antonio (Com.)
Italians Abroad	Lupis Giuseppe (Soc.)
Interior	Corsi Angelo (Soc.)
Justice	Marazza Achille (C. D.)
Finance	Scoca Salvatore (C. D.)
Treasury	Petrilli Raffaele Pio (C. D.)
War Damage	Cavalieri Vincenzo (Com.)
War	Martino Enrico (Rep.) and Chatrian Luigi (C. D.)
Air	Fiorentino Giosue (Soc.)
Education	Bellusci Giuseppe (Rep.)
Public Works	Restagno Pier Carlo (C. D.)
Agriculture	Spano Velio (Com.)
Transport	Jervolino Angelo Raffaele (C. D.)
Industry & Commerce	Persico Giacomo (C. D.)

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Facchinetti has long been a journalist and passionate republican; he was nearly blinded in the 1915-1918 war, but returned to edit the Milan *L'Italia del Popolo* in which he raised all the most important political and social problems of the time, and gave full support to the League of Nations. He had to go into exile because of his opposition to fascism, but returned after the liberation and has vehemently defended Italian rights in the world. Marelli was twice wounded in the 1915-1918 war and when he was taken prisoner organized a spy system for the Italian army in his camp. Was a Republican representative in two Italian parliaments, and then during the fascist period was first put under observation and then exiled from his native region. After 8 September 1943 the nazi-fascists put a price on his head, were in prison; he was released under an amnesty in 1935 and escaped to France. From 1939 on he was the organizer and chief spirit of CLN formations in southern France, but in 1943 he was again arrested at Toulon and condemned to 28 years imprisonment. After two attempts to escape from Fossano penal prison he was placed for seven months in the condemned cell at Torino, but was freed in 1944 and became finally president of the CLN of Lombardia. After the liberation he became the Minister of the Interior's commissioner for Northern Italy.

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Education	Bellusci Giuseppe (Rep.)
Public Works	Restagno Pier Carlo (C. D.)
Agriculture	Spano Velio (Com.)
Transport	Jervolino Angelo Raffaele (C. D.)
Industry & Commerce	Brusasca Giuseppe (C. D.) and Tremelloni Roberto (Soc.)
Labour	Cassiani Gennaro (C. D.)
Post-War Relief	Cacciatore Luigi (Soc.) and Carignani Giovanni (C. D.)
Foreign Trade	Chiostergi Giuseppe (Rep.)
Merchant Marine	Montalbano Giuseppe (Com.)

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Criticism.

The new government is most criticized from the right wing parties. *Risorgimento Liberale* writes that the impression caused by the announcement that Nenni will take over Foreign Affairs only after the Peace Treaty is that "on the eve of the supreme test it is already regarded as certain that the peace treaty will be signed and accepted. It is clear that we were not mistaken when we wrote a few days ago that De Gasperi had given up the struggle even before it had started". *Minuto* says: "The compromise on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is generally interpreted as a resigned step towards the signing of the peace treaty. We await a denial: we cannot imagine that De Gasperi will disown the solemn promises made to the Italian people."

Momento also criticized the interim solution for the Foreign Affairs post.

Avanti!, on the other hand, counters that: "Two years ago De Gasperi took upon himself the heavy task of directing Italy's foreign policy and of liquidating the consequences of the defeat of Fascism, and has done his best in face of formidable obstacles. He may have neglected some of the cards in his hand; he may have attached too much importance to sentimental considerations; he may have relied too much on the statements made by certain French and American circles. No one, however, can dispute the fervour with which he has carried out his policy. The Paris Conference will close the chapter of foreign policy dominated by the dramatic epilogue of the war and of the defeat of the Fascist Monarchy. De Gasperi offers an example of consistency and gives proof of a sense of responsibility by taking upon himself the task of liquidating crimes and misdeeds for which he is not responsible. After the Paris Conference a new cycle of Italian foreign policy will begin, dominated by the need of regaining for Italy the place in Europe and the world she had lost owing to the Fascist Monarchy. If a change is to be made, it must be effected after and not before the Paris Conference."

Togliatti comments upon the first Republican Government in *Unità*'s leading article. The new Government, he affirms, is "a Government of unity". It includes representatives of four composition of the new Cabinet, the more than legitimate discussions between the Parties did not go beyond a certain limit. Who could assume the responsibility for rendering the differences so acute as to render impossible the formation of a united and authoritative Government? "Let us therefore hail the new Government as it is and let us try to understand the real difficulties which the Republican regime has to face."

Giornale d'Italia says that Togliatti, like Don Sturzo, has decided to direct his men from behind the scenes. "It is a convenient position; he will not be personally bound by the decisions of the Government and will, therefore, enjoy a greater freedom of action. Communism thus controls the Government and at the same time has freedom of action; in other words, it will act in and outside the Government to make things difficult for De Gasperi. A nice prospect!"

The Costituente met on 15 July and heard De Gasperi state his government's programme and reaffirm Italy's disagreement with the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference's decisions on Italy's eastern and western frontiers, colonies, and reparations. The general programme was given in last week's *Weekly Bulletin*. De Gasperi made one significant remark when he said that the works councils to be introduced would be consultative and not executive. In the debate which followed some of the speeches from the Right caused considerable excitement and once the president, G. Saragat, had to suspend the sitting; at the opening of the next sitting he invited the members to be more coherent in their criticisms and reminded them that no useful work could be done if there was not a minimum of reciprocal tolerance.

Paris Conference.

On the evening of 15 July the Italian Embassy in Paris received, according to the Press Office of the Foreign Ministry, a written note from the office of the General Secretary of the Council of the Big Four, announcing that the Big Four had set up a special commission to draft the constitution of the Free Territory of Trieste and that the commission wished to hear the Italian and Yugoslav representatives on 17 July at 1400 hours. The Italian Government replied in writing to the same office on the morning

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Affairs only after the Peace Treaty is that "on the eve of the supreme test it is already regarded as certain that the peace treaty will be signed and accepted. It is clear that we were not mistaken when we wrote a few days ago that De Gasperi had given up the struggle even before it had started". *Momento* says: "The compromise on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is generally interpreted as a resigned step towards the signing of the peace treaty. We await a denial; we cannot imagine that De Gasperi will disown the solemn promises made to the Italian people."

Momento also criticized the interim solution for the Foreign Affairs post.

Avanti!, on the other hand, counters that: "Two years ago De Gasperi took upon himself the heavy task of directing Italy's foreign policy and of liquidating the consequences of the defeat of Fascism, and has done his best in face of formidable obstacles. He may have neglected some of the cards in his hand; he may have attached too much importance to sentimental considerations; he may have relied too much on the statements made by certain French and American circles. No one, however, can dispute the fervour with which he has carried out his policy. The Paris Conference will close the chapter of foreign policy dominated by the dramatic epilogue of the war and of the defeat of the Fascist Monarchy. De Gasperi offers an example of consistency and gives proof of a sense of responsibility by taking upon himself the task of liquidating crimes and misdeeds for which he is not responsible. After the Paris Conference a new cycle of Italian foreign policy will begin, dominated by the need of regaining for Italy the place in Europe and the world she had lost owing to the Fascist Monarchy. If a change is to be made, it must be effected after and not before the Paris Conference."

Togliatti comments upon the first Republican Government in *Unità*'s leading article. The new Government, he affirms, is "a Government of unity". It includes representatives of four Parties which proclaim themselves openly to be Republican, and which therefore are pledged to the consolidation and strengthening of the Republican regime. This accounts for the fact that in the course of the negotiations for the drafting of the Government programme and the "Let us therefore wait the new Government as it is and let us try to understand the real difficulties which the Republican regime has to face."

Giornale d'Italia says that Togliatti, like Don Sturzo, has decided to direct his men from behind the scenes. "It is a convenient position; he will not be personally bound by the decisions of the Government and will, therefore, enjoy a greater freedom of action. Communism thus controls the Government and at the same time has freedom of action; in other words, it will act in and outside the Government to make things difficult for De Gasperi. A nice prospect!"

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sions, the impossibility of studying the problem carefully, and the ignorance of the principles which would be adopted by the commission, their work would be largely deprived of any value as a practical and effective contribution to the problem or to the satisfaction of just Italian requirements. However, the Italian Government would send experts by the fastest means possible, and made it clear that the participation of these experts would not imply any change in the Italian viewpoint on the general question of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier. At the same time the Italians asked for a postponement of the meeting for at least 24 hours to enable their representatives to arrive in time.

The Italian press at once repeated its views on the main decisions of the Foreign Ministers and added vigorous disapproval of the speed with which this meeting had been called.

Italy has been officially invited also to send a delegation to Paris to be heard by the Peace Conference. De Gasperi will lead the delegation. A *Tempo* correspondent declares that as soon as it arrives in Paris the delegation will receive a copy of the draft treaty, and that an official will leave for Rome and thus give the government its first opportunity to look at the conditions.

The Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro has invited its members to hold an hour's general strike throughout Italy on 29 July, when the Peace Conference meets, as a measure of protest against the proposals of the Big Four.

Marshal Tito spoke at Cettigne on 15 July, and Reuter reports that he said that although Yugoslavia does not intend to accept the Big Four's decision concerning Trieste "she will not embark on adventures" but will continue her struggle with lawful means, hoping that the Western peoples would convince their governments of the need to change their present attitude towards Yugoslavia.

On his return from Paris to report to the Government concerning the Paris Conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers, Ambassador Soragna made a statement to the ANSA agency, which is reported in most detail by *Avanti!* and *Risorgimento Liberale*.

Avanti! writes that Soragna stated that there Allies of the bad impression caused in Italy by the decisions reached and of the unanimous hostility to them of all shades of Italian public opinion. Soragna is reported to have said that the Italian Embassy expert was satisfied with the report of the Allied Enquiry Commission sent to Briga and Tenda, which recognized the area as Italian from the language point of view and agreed that the electric power in the area was used by Italy and was essential for the continuation of Italian services; but that neither the report nor the Italian observations seemed to have had any influence on the decisions taken, which to his mind were entirely political. As to the possibility of revision of the decisions, Soragna declared that "everything depends on the readiness of the Big Four to accept the recommendations which the twenty-one powers will make. The results of the last sittings, however, do not give ground for hoping that substantial modifications will be made."

Risorgimento Liberale adds that Soragna said: "We believe that we enjoy the sympathy of some of the twenty-one powers and that the Italian point of view will be widely understood. It will be the first occasion on which we shall at least be heard, even if we are not able to take part in negotiations; anyhow, the peace treaty will not be drawn up without Italy's having stated her case."

"Italy's Mistakes."

One of the most interesting articles regarding the Paris Conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers and the reaction to their decisions has been written for *Tempo* by C. M. Franzero, who has returned to Italy after six years in England (where, according to *Tempo*, he "never collaborated with British propaganda, and where, especially with his articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, he won for himself a reputation as a first-class journalist).

The heading is "Italy's Mistakes", and of these, says Franzero, two were outstanding: the first to make war, the second—and much more serious—to believe after having made war on England and lost that the British would "welcome us like a Prodigal Son"; all other mistakes were insignificant. "To have regarded propa-

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Avanti! writes that Soragna stated that there was no Italian Delegation at the conference, but only a few officials, including himself; that there was no question of their negotiating, but that they were three times invited to give their views briefly on three specific points; that, however, they kept in touch with the Allied Delegations in order to obtain information and to inform the Italian Government; that the Italian Government would send experts by the fastest means possible, and made it clear that the participation of these experts would not imply any change in the Italian viewpoint on the general question of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier. At the same time the Italians asked for a postponement of the meeting for at least 24 hours to enable their representatives to arrive in time.

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that which the English addressed to us should have been considered encouraging. In fact, it must be admitted that as far we were concerned the English reaped magnificent results from the radio, which is the counterpart of the General Staff's counterespionage. Indeed, in England Joyce and Amery have been hung; we instead have welcomed their opposite numbers as heroes. It is amazing that we have not yet dedicated a street to Candidus or to Colonel Stevens...

"It was a colossal mistake to have kidded ourselves that England would have forgiven us the war. We should instead have thought on what our war meant to England: the moving of the theatre of the war from Europe to Africa, and a very hard battle which lasted three years and cost an enormous price in men, material, and above all anxiety. The Admiralty would never have forgiven us for having transferred the centre of the war to the Mediterranean, the freedom of which was essential and the closing of which (though the Admiralty would deny that our war ever completely closed the Mediterranean) forced it to go to the Indian Ocean by the long and perilous Cape of Good Hope route...

"There were moments—especially in the first seven or eight months after 27 July—when, seen from London, Italy's credulity left us painfully perplexed. Truly it seemed as though we were watching a salesman and his client competing in the building of castles in the air. If Italians had possessed even a superficial knowledge of English character they would have realized that the English never build castles in the air, not even in love. 'Wishful thinking' is an expression the English apply only to others... When Churchill said 'one man alone is responsible' we at once looked upon Italy as a young virgin all dressed in white in the Corpus Christi Procession of the (so-called) United Nations. The folly of optimism. The illusion that our capitulation was something like a dipping in the waters of Jordan which wiped out all our worldly sins, without even stopping to think that in the general picture of the war our capitulation had come at least one year too late and that the civil strife of neo-fascism robbed it of 90 per cent. of its value. And finally the madness, the really tragic madness, of cobelligerency offered without [illegible] lines of precise con-

sense of Christian charity; but on the front page of their political bible there is written this ancient proverb: 'Charity begins at home'".

TRIESTE

The illegal general strike at Trieste was suspended at midnight 12-13 July after twelve days and after a long statement had been put out by the seven pro-Slovene organizations sponsoring it. After recapitulating their reasons for the strike the statement added that they believed they had achieved, in their essentials, the objectives for which they had engaged in the strike, and thanks to which it would be possible for them to continue it, and urged "since the strike committees, dissolved by the authorities, no longer exist, the undersigned organizations, which have supported the strike, invite you to accept their counsel to suspend the strike today, 12 July, at midnight, and to resume your places at work, forever tightening the ranks of all honest people until the annihilation of fascism and the liberation from its ever terroristic and provocatory undertaking has been achieved. The strike is suspended, the fight against fascism continues." The statement was signed on behalf of the Unione Antifascista Italo-Slava, Sindicati Uniti, Unione delle Donne Antifasciste Italo-Slava, Unione della Gioventù Antifascista, Associazione Partigiani Giuliani, Consiglio di Liberazione di Trieste, and Partito Comunista della Regione Giulia.

As the dissolution of the Venezia Giulia Civil Police was one of the chief, if not the chief, demand of the strikers, and the Venezia Giulia Civil Police continues to function normally it is rather difficult to understand how the strikers are supposed to have achieved, in their essentials, the objectives for which they had engaged in the strike." The majority of the Roman papers tend to the view that the firm attitude of the Italian non-strikers broke the strike.

The shipyards at San Marco and Montalcone were closed to workers after incidents which occurred when about nine thousand pro-Slovene workers asked that about one thousand Italian workers be dismissed and invaded and ransacked the premises of an Italian Labour Union at the shipyard.

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The manager of the Monfalcone shipyard reported that all work on a tug for Great Britain and two fast 9,000-ton cargo boats for Norway, employing more than two thousand men, came to an abrupt halt as did repairs on a tanker and a cargo boat. The Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico, owners of the yard, were also engaged on construc-

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tion of eight small ships on their own account. The manager said there was a possibility that if the lock-out continued for a long time the contracts for the two Norwegian boats might be cancelled, although "The Norwegian Government understands our problems". The Sindacati Unici spokesman declared that members of his organization would return to work as soon as the yards were reopened, provided that "elements foreign to labour" were removed.

AMG ended the lockout in an announcement by Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, SCAO, issued late on 17 July: "Certain disorders have occurred in the Monfalcone and San Marco shipyards of the Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico which have resulted in a lockout. This is a situation contrary to the public interest which Allied Military Government cannot tolerate. Accordingly Allied Military Government will take control of both establishments while negotiations to settle the matters in dispute are in progress. Both shipyards will reopen at the usual hour on Friday morning, 19th July 1946."

A FINAL REPORT

The "Final Report of the Sub-Commission Upon the Results of the Italian Political Elections of 2nd and 3rd June 1946" has just been completed by Major C. G. R. Williams of the Local Government Sub-Commission, and though it may be true as the author says that the tables analysing the results will be of greater use to the trained professional administrator than to the political observer, nevertheless the whole report is strongly recommended to those who followed the election as Liaison Officers in the various regions; it not only completes the picture but brings out a number of points which will surprise very many. Who, for example, would have thought that in the Val d'Aosta, where there was a straight fight between two candidates both for the Costituente and in the Referendum, there would have been by far the highest percentage of spoiled ballot papers—17 % in the Costituente part and 11.3 % in the Referendum? The overall average was 7.8 % for the Costituente and 5.9 % for the Referendum. Moreover all election districts in which the figure for spoiled Referendum ballots is the higher lie north of Rome; on the other hand the South had the point in May and also after the elections. The overall percentage is only 5.2 %, which it is considered was satisfactory in view of the practical difficulties, and affords no evidence for the allegations that there has been a deliberate withholding of certificates. It is to be noted that the highest percentages of undelivered certificates occurred in two districts that suffered heavily from war damage—Genoa-Imperia-La Spezia-Savona (10.3 %) and Naples-Caserta (9.5 %) — and that the next worst three were all rather wild mountainous areas of the Alps and Sicily.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply of the UNRRA Mission to Italy has announced compartimental figures for wheat amassing up to and including 12 July 1946. The table on the following page shows the estimated production figures of 30 June 1946 and amassing goal figures of 10 July 1946.

There have been no changes in oil stocks, but there has been a big cut in expected deliveries of fuel oil from 600,000 barrels to 20,000 barrels, which means that various proposed conversions of Northern industries from coal to oil will not be practicable immediately. Negotiations between CIP workers and their employers have broken down and a national strike began on 16 July.

Reports of an illegal traffic in wheat from Rovigo and Udine Provinces to Yugoslav controlled territory, mentioned in last week's *Weekly Bulletin*, have not yet been officially confirmed from Venezia Giulia, but rumours of illegal exportation of wheat to France under cover of forged permits have been confirmed, according to *Globo*, and special instructions have been given to Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza frontier patrols and posts. The through roads are low but the mountain tracks are open at this time of year and for very many years the Alpine contrabandieri have led the police a merry dance; during the clandestine period many more persons learned the semi-secret ways of crossing the frontier and doubtless some of these are now applying their knowledge to less laudable pursuits.

Improvements in railways services are now coming thick and fast. It is expected that within a few days a non-stop electric service be-

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The figures as to electoral certificates remaining undelivered after the close of the polls are of interest in view of the excitement raised over highest percentages of undelivered certificates occurred in two districts that suffered heavily from war damage—Genoa Imperia-La Spezia-Savona (10.3 %) and Naples-Caserta (9.5 %) — and that the next worst three were all rather wild mountainous areas of the Alps and Sicily.

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Improvements in railways services are now coming thick and fast. It is expected that within a few days a non-stop electric service between Rome and Naples will be started, reducing the time taken to three hours and bringing Foggia within eight hours of the capital. These times cannot at present be reduced owing to single line working. The Rome-Pescara line which was very badly damaged by demolitions and

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bombing is now in working order between Rome and Pescina; it has been re-electrified as far as Tagliacozzo and from thereon is steam operated. Repairs on the last stretch through Popoli to Pescara continue apace.

Much time and mileage has been saved by the reopening of the direct connection between La Spezia and Parma through the Borgallo tunnel, and a big detour on the Rome-Livorno-Pisa main line has been cut out by the completion of repairs on the Cecina-Livorno stretch.

A total of 935,283 tons of UNRRA supplies have been delivered to Yugoslavia through the port of Trieste during the past year and three other receiving countries are being supplied through Trieste—Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary. More than half Yugoslavia's shipments from UNRRA pass through the port.

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Piemonte	463,650	91,273	15,979	17.5
Liguria	20,250	1,024	77	7.5
Lombardia	502,200	359,312	128,576	35.8
Venezia Tridentina	15,200	2,931	3	0.1
Veneto	693,400	405,634	215,595	53.1
Venezia Giulia	10,600	1,693	—	—
Emilia	1,028,600	320,537	320,652	100.0
Northern Italy	2,763,300	1,382,405	880,882	49.3
Toscana	461,400	172,757	45,426	26.3
Marche	385,500	172,294	156,146	90.6
Umbria	212,000	80,986	25,603	31.6
Lazio	244,500	70,721	31,925	45.1
Abruzzi e Molise	325,600	75,926	27,523	36.2
Campania	263,470	37,007	4,414	11.9
Puglie	301,350	104,345	39,342	37.6
Lucania	164,000	48,836	11,515	23.6
Calabria	138,000	27,346	5,661	20.7
Sicilia	570,100	178,184	15,226	8.5
Sardegna	147,000	30,538	3,244	10.6
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,212,920	999,140	366,025	36.6
GRAND TOTAL	5,975,620	2,381,545	1,246,907	44.0

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bombing is now in working order between Rome and Pescina; it has been re-electrified as far as Tagliacozzo and from thereon is steam operated. Repairs on the last stretch through Popoli to Pescara continue apace.

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Venezia Giulia	10,000	1,693	—	—
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Campania	263,470	37,007	4,414	11.9
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ging of all Italianized names back into their original form, re-employment of discharged forestry personnel, and arranging for reception of South Tyrolean POW. Contracts for the export of 200 million lire worth of South Tyrolean wine to Switzerland have been made, but there have been difficulties in exporting fruit; Switzerland has a good crop and Austria though interested has to buy first more important articles, but exports to the Occupation Forces in Germany may help. Export arrangements have been made with Sweden and there are discussions with Germany and Czechoslovakia. There is still a grave shortage of raw materials for local industries.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

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

Captain R. E. Barone and Captain Steve Riggio received the *Bronze Star*. Mildred A. Avallone, Herlan Cleveland, Grace S. Westbrooke, and Louis C. Wickersham, American civilians, received the ***Medal of Freedom:*** W. H. Braine, British civilian, the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Margaret Pettinochi, Canadian civilian, the Medal of Freedom; Oscar Cedrangolo the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Giuseppe Caronia the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm; and Marchese Carlo Rossi del Barbuzzale and Elena L. Scudder the Medal of Freedom.

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

W. H. Braine was formerly Director of the Allied Commission's Labour Sub-Commission and Chairman of the Allied Armed Forces Labour and Wages Committee of the Allied Local Resources Board, and is now a member of the British Embassy Staff in Rome. Herlan Cleveland was

splendid cooperation of Italians in the war against Germany.

Admiralty Fleet Orders include three decorations for past and present members of the Navy Sub-Commission. Vice-Admiral C. E. Morgan, C. B., D. S. O., a former chief of the sub-commission, is made a *Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath;* Captain S. N. Blackburn, R. N. (Retd), Chief Staff Officer (Liaison) of the sub-commisson, a *C. B. E.;* and Acting Temporary Lieutenant-Commander (S) E. H. Thomas, R. N. V. R., former secretary of the present Chief of the Sub-Commission, an *M. B. E.*

MAJOR-GENERAL BROWNING LEAVES

Major-General Langley Browning, C. B., O. B. E., M. C., has relinquished Command of the Land Forces Sub-Commission and was succeeded by Major-General E. H. Goulburn, D. S. O., on 9th July.

General Browning began his connection with the Italian Army in 1917 as an Artillery Commander, when his unit formed part of the British Forces which supported the Italians in driving the Austrians out of Italy.

After service in many parts of the world between the two wars, he became responsible for the reorganization and training of the British Artillery which played so effective a part against our enemies in Africa. He came to Italy early in 1944, this time to reorganize the shattered Italian Army in support of the Allies in driving the Germans out of Italy. His success as head of M. M. I. A. in spite of the immensity and intricacy of his task, is well known to all of us in A. C., and many of us wish that, like many of the other activities of this Commission, a better understanding of its achievements could have been realized outside Italy.

We all wish General Browning continued happiness and prosperity and a real rest which he certainly deserves after his labours of the past two years; we hope it may be our good fortune to meet him again, in some other capacity.

Major General Goulburn, who has recently been in command of the First Guards Brigade in

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difficulties in exporting fruit; Switzerland has a good crop and Austria though interested has to buy first more important articles, but exports to the Occupation Forces in Germany may help. Export arrangements have been made with Sweden and there are discussions with Germany and Czechoslovakia. There is still a grave shortage of raw materials for local industries.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

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

Captain R. E. Barone and Captain Steve Riggio received the *Bronze Star*. Mildred A. Avallone, Harlan Cleveland, Grace S. Westbrooke, and Louis C. Wiekersham, American civilians, received the *Medal of Freedom*: W. H. Braine, British civilian, the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Margaret Pettinicchi, Canadian civilian, the Medal of Freedom; Oscar Cedrangolo the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Giuseppe Caronia the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm; and Marchese Carlo Rossi del Barbazzale and Elena L. Scudder the Medal of Freedom.

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

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

Admiral Stone made a short speech, particularly addressed to the Italian recipients—expressing his personal appreciation of the C. B., D. S. O., a former chief of the sub-commission, is made a *Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath*; Captain S. N. Blackburn, R. N. (Retd), Chief Staff Officer (Liaison) of the sub-commission, a *C. B. E.*; and Acting Temporary Lieutenant-Commander (S) F. H. Thomas, R. N. V. R., former secretary of the present Chief of the Sub-Commission, an *M. B. E.*

MAJOR-GENERAL BROWNING LEAVES

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Major General Goulburn, who has recently been in command of the First Guards Brigade in Palestine, after participating in the invasion of Germany, comes to us well equipped and fresh for his task, at a critical moment with many big decisions and much hard work lying ahead.

We all wish him success and offer him a warm welcome and our fullest support.

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REGIONAL LIAISON OFFICES CLOSE

It is authentically announced that all the Allied Commission Liaison Offices in the Regions with the exception of that at Trieste will be closed before the end of this month. A few officers may for a time remain in order to settle certain specific problems of Displaced Property Materials and Displaced Persons, but their offices will not be open for what has hitherto been ordinary liaison work.

STRANGE DOINGS AT H. Q.

We do not know if the accompanying photograph indicates that the "Old Man" is contemplating a Hollywood career if the Allied Commission ever manages to wind itself up, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that people whose business took them just where near the Chief Commissioner's saloon during the last week found the usually quiet atmosphere of those ante-chambers considerably troubled by the paraphernalia of a film set including cameras, lights, reflectors, umbrella projectors, Giorgio De Lullo, Mario Pisu, the three Nava sisters and Aldo Fabrizi himself, who achieved international fame in the film "*Roma Citta Aperta*".

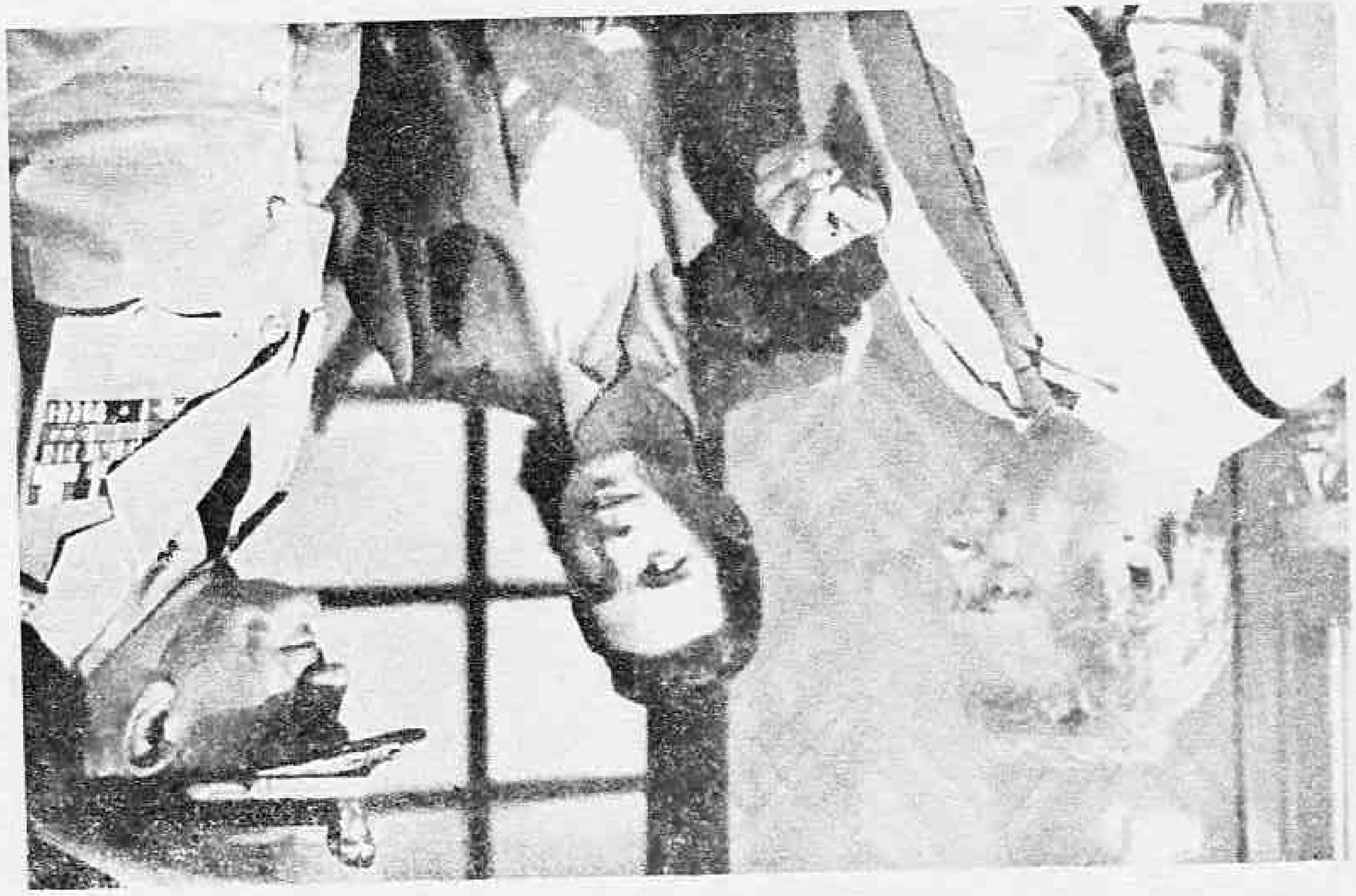
The other aspirant to stardom in the photograph is a member of our own staff, Gaetano Lopizzi, whose recent mysterious disappearances we now begin to understand. He acted as negotiator between the film company and the Commission, not without some difficulty, we believe, allaying the doubts of the Internal Security officer who was eventually won over, it is rumoured, by the prospect of having himself unofficially attired in an intimate scene with the three beautiful Navas.

The film, directed by Renato Castellani, is to be called *Mio figlio professore* and the C. C.'s Conference Room will figure in it as the office of the Foreign Minister of Education, the room being considered an ideal example of fascist architecture.



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July 13, 1946 Vol. III, No. 13

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL.

The long discussions between the Prime Minister, A. De Gasperi, and the representatives of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Communists have finally brought forth an agreed programme for the new Government, and late on the evening of 12 July agreement was reached on its composition in the sense that it was agreed which party should hold which ministry, but the names of the ministers were not known officially at the time of going to press. It was known that Togliatti would not take part in the Government, and *Messaggero* stated that Nenni will take over the Foreign Office after the Peace Conference, before and during which De Gasperi will act as Foreign Minister in addition to being Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs. The papers were agreed that Corbino will remain at the Treasury. The distribution announced is:

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS: Presidency, Home Affairs, Agriculture, Education, Foreign Trade, Posts and Telegraphs, Navy, Merchant Marine, Air.

SOCIALISTS: Foreign Affairs (after the Peace Conference), Industry and Commerce, Public Works, Labour.

COMMUNISTS: Justice, Finance, Transport, Post-war Assistance.

REPUBLICANS: War and one minister without portfolio.

INDEPENDENTS: Treasury.

Economic Problems.

The biggest problem was as regards finance. First a plan proposed by Minister Corbino was put forward by De Gasperi, which contained, of the "political price" of bread, which would cost from 40 to 50 lire a kilo, with an increase in the ration.

This plan was not accepted by the Communists, whose position was summarized by Scoccimarro in *Unità*. They demanded an immediate adjustment of wages, salaries, and pensions because an immediate reduction in the cost of living does not appear possible and the miserable condition of the workers calls for urgent measures. They demanded a production policy because Italy's economic system is so disorganized that the intervention of the State is essential to see that the general interests of the State are safeguarded; a clear-cut distinction between ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure; and an extraordinary budget of several hundred milliards to be derived from an internal loan; an extraordinary tax on capital, the proceeds of confiscated fascist and war profits, possible foreign loans, etc.

The Socialists appeared to be much closer to the Christian Democrats. Alberto Morandi, one of their negotiators, said in an interview with *Avanti!* that contrary to the Communists they did not think that raising wages would solve the situation as it would immediately be absorbed by an increase in prices; they urged an immediate high tax on capital. According to *Giornale d'Italia*, but not confirmed in *Avanti!*, many socialists were said to "condemn the political demagogy, which has been followed till now by means of the trade union organization, designed to impose upon the industries the employment of unproductive labour".

Agreed Policy.

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Economic Problems.

The biggest problem was as regards finance. First a plan proposed by Minister Corbino was put forward by De Gasperi, which contained, according to *Momento*, the following points: first, abandoning the currency conversion programme; second, pledge not to allow increases of wages or salaries; third, lifting of the ban on dismissal of workers as from 1 August; four, increase in the price of public services; five, reduction in the number of State employees; six, abandonment of the "political price" of bread, which would cost from 40 to 50 lire a kilo, with an increase in the ration.

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Agreed Policy.

Agreement was reached on 9 July. The Christian Democrat view against increasing wages and salaries was upheld and the Government will have a chance to prove that it can instead bring the cost of living down; as a first step it was agreed in a preliminary way that the bread ration should be raised to 250 gms daily and the

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pasta ration to 3,000 gms a month, the political price to be retained; various estimates say that this would reduce the cost of living by from 10 to 18 per cent. Whether it would be possible to maintain this ration is another matter. A rough estimate of the amount of wheat required to cover it until the harvest of 1947 is 1,200,000 tons; the total wheat crop is estimated at nearly six million tons, but the final estimate of the amount to be amassed, i.e. available to cover the bread and pasta ration, is not yet published; preliminary estimates were 2,100,000 tons, but whether this was what was expected to be amassed after allowing for wheat illegally detained or what should legally be amassed is not clear; nor is it clear how much higher improved crop prospects have taken the total; but in any case the total is not likely to be above 3,000,000 tons. The estimated UNRRA imports for the remainder of the period of UNRRA imports comes to little more than half the remainder required to cover the new ration.

Discussions have already taken place between the Prime Minister and the Head of the UNRRA Mission regarding the wheat supply. It was decided to refer the Italian request to UNRRA headquarters.

The Government has in fact announced an increase of the bread ration to 250 gms per day and the pasta ration to 2,000 gms per month.

In order to help during the period when the cost of living is still in process of being reduced a *Premio della Repubblica* will be declared giving to each head of a family a single payment of 3,000 lire and to a person who is not head of a family 1,500 lire; pensions and aid to unemployed will also be raised. Simultaneously it was announced that the last date for the 300 lire a quintal early amassing bonus has been put off to 31 July; this should encourage amassing, especially in those areas where the harvest is late and however willing a producer might be he could not amass within the old limit of time to earn the bonus.

Other points of agreement reported are on foreign policy, industry, agriculture and public works.

All the parties taking part in the Government

of the electric power industry and semi-nationalization, State control or State partnership of some other industries.

In the agricultural field the principle of reform in the near future was accepted; the land distribution provided for by the Gullo decree will be confirmed and the State will allot ten milliard lire to the farmers and cooperatives to develop the land they have acquired.

The Government is also to develop as much as possible a sound programme of public works aimed at easing unemployment and creating the necessary conditions for the economic revival of the country. There will be an extraordinary budget for expenditure on public works and reconstruction, to be financed by a national loan to be floated in September, a progressive tax on personal property to be enforced at an economically convenient time, and by the impounding of fascist, war, and speculative profits.

Opposition to the Peace Proposals.

Invitations have now been sent by France to the other twenty powers concerned to attend a Peace Conference in Paris on 29 July 1946, and the Italian Government is preparing for a vigourous opposition to the decisions taken with regard to the peace treaty with Italy by the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

The Italian press at first was unanimous in its outcry against the reported decisions, and some of the comments were very bitter, such as the following: *Giornale d'Italia*—the French are not Latin and have always been hostile to us; in the West we see only the enmity of the French and the revengeful rancour of the British; *Giornale della Sera*—the exploits of the Big Four Hypocrites; fascism has not been defeated after all; it has merely emigrated westward and is still against Italy; *Voce Repubblicana*—M. Bidault, a militant Catholic, the ally of Molotov, an intransigent Communist, has decided to wipe out the results of the Italian victory of 1918, won exclusively by the Italian forces, whilst French resistance on the Marne would not have been possible without Italy's neutrality; *Italia Nuova*—the proposed plan throws a strange light upon Great Britain's efforts to reduce us to impotence

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Other points of agreement reported are on foreign policy, industry, agriculture and public works.

All the parties taking part in the Government will be jointly bound in the defence of Italy's interests concerning the frontiers, colonies, reparations, and the fleet, and all the ministers will be equally responsible for the direction of this policy.

There is to be general adoption of the workers' councils on the pattern of the council recently set up at Fiat's, and perhaps nationalization will be confined [illegible] land line to the farmers and cooperatives to develop the land they have acquired.

The Government is also to develop as much as possible a sound programme of public works aimed at easing unemployment and creating the necessary conditions for the economic revival of the country. There will be an extraordinary budget for expenditure on public works and reconstruction, to be financed by a national loan to be floated in September, a progressive tax on personal property to be enforced at an economically convenient time, and by the impounding of fascist, war, and speculative profits.

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and in Africa: *Monaco*—the foulest international transaction the world ever saw has been achieved by the Four at Paris. There is little individual criticism of the United States, but *Messaggero* speaks of "the sense of uneasiness which is spreading through the United States over the feeble resistance offered by the State Department to the pressure of a foreign country in regard to the Italian peace treaty".

A considerable number of minor incidents have also taken place in Rome, where missiles were thrown at Allied military cars in the Piazza Venezia and insults and whistling resounded outside the French Officers' Hotel; at Padua where an Allied Officers' Club was invaded, and at Trieste where American and British soldiers whose fortune it is to have to try to keep the peace between rival factions in that city have been booted by both sides. There have been also a number of peaceful anti-Allied demonstrations and at least one strike.

Excesses Regretted.

At times not only friends of Italy but many Italians clearly felt that public reaction was going a little far, and the Prime Minister has urged the people to confine their reactions within limits of great seriousness and has expressed his regret at incidents involving Allied personnel. He has also pointed out to the people that the decisions of the Big Four Foreign Ministers are not irrevocable until after the Peace Conference and that though their decisions have prejudiced Italy's position gravely it is wrong to be carried away by panic and abandon positions of Italianity they are called on to defend. Of all the newspapers *Unità*, and *Avanti!* appear to be in chief agreement with him on this, and the latter has pointedly rebuked the participants in certain disorders.

The Italian Ambassador in Paris is reported by *Messaggero* to have visited Mr Byrnes and Mr Bevin to explain Italy's feelings and to have had "very cordial" talks with them before returning to Rome to report. The Associated Press reports from Washington that the Italian Government has delivered an informal protest against the decisions of the Paris Conference to the Acting Secretary of State but the Italian Ambassador had no comments to make on his

tries of Latin America have made a common approach to the Big Four in favour of a "right and just peace" with Italy; the statement says the move has been explained to the diplomatic representatives of Russia, Great Britain, and the United States as well as to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The Italians of Trieste are said to have asked the United Nations that a plebiscite be held in Venezia Giulia before any decision is taken on the fate of the region, and the CLN of Venezia Giulia has sent a telegram to Britain, France, the United States and twelve other nations (not including Russia), arguing that the Big Four's decisions at Paris are violations of the Atlantic Charter, the Yalta agreements and the London resolution and saying that two hundred thousand Italians have thus been unjustly assigned to Yugoslavia.

Benedetto Croce has made a long statement of protest against the Paris decisions to a Brazilian newspaper *Correio Paulistano*, which was republished in full in *Risorgimento Liberale*, and *Giornale d'Italia* has quoted freely from an article by Leon Blum in the French paper *Populaire* in which he questions the wisdom of the decision to cede Briga and Tenda to France.

TRIESTE DISORDERS

The situation in Trieste has remained troubled ever since the disorders which followed the ambushing of competitors in the *Giro d'Italia* bicycle race on 30 June. A general strike was ordered by the philoslav unions, and this was declared illegal by the Allied Military Government. Many of the strikers have persisted in their action, and there have been unpleasant scenes between strikers and anti-strikers who have kept the Venezia Giulia police and the Allied military police, aided by detachments from military units, extremely busy. It has been announced officially from Trieste that police have been controlling approaches to the city of Trieste from the Morgan line to prevent food from being sent across the line for distribution among the strikers, and that many truck loads, mostly of flour and pasta, have been stopped and confiscated. Transport of food in this manner is against the food rationing laws, for Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav-controlled Zone B are receiving UNRRA supplies

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The Argentine Foreign Ministry is reported to have announced in Buenos Aires that the country will not recognise the Italian peace treaty.

A number of Italian newspapers have protested against the decisions of the Paris Conference. *Corriere della Sera* says that the Italian people will not accept the decisions as final and will continue to struggle for justice. *Risorgimento Liberale* says that the Italian people will not accept the decisions as final and will continue to struggle for justice. *Giornale d'Italia* says that the Italian people will not accept the decisions as final and will continue to struggle for justice.

The Italian Government has protested against the decisions of the Paris Conference to the United Nations. The Italian Government has protested against the decisions of the Paris Conference to the United Nations. The Italian Government has protested against the decisions of the Paris Conference to the United Nations

seized bore UNRRA markings. During the disorders train and railway lines were damaged by explosives.

It is noticeable that of the Rome papers *Unità*, the Communist organ, still speaks of the strike as being by the workers against the violence of fascist and antidemocratic squads, and always describes their opponents as fascists whereas the other newspapers are united in speaking of the strikers as Slovenes and the anti-strikers as Italians. According to *Unità* the strikers demand the disbanding of the Venezia Giulia Civil Police and the protection of popular organizations and newspapers.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The news concerning the food situation continues to be excellent. Amassing of wheat is still going on at a great pace, and the good weather conditions for harvesting and threshing in almost all parts of the country have led to increases in the estimate of the yield: on May 1 the wheat crop was estimated at 5,713,000 tons, but it has now gone up to 5,900,000 tons; oats are estimated at double the 1945 crop and potato production at about 3 million tons also is doubled; the acreage of tomatoes is bigger and here again double last year's crop is anticipated. Only rice of the important crops is not doing well; after heavy rains and low temperatures in many places farmers had to replant or resow, adding greatly to their costs, and also there have been labour troubles, especially at Vercelli. Looking forward to next year the Ministry of Agriculture has issued special instructions for the selection and collection of seed supplies; special field inspections will be made to determine the purity of the variety, freedom from weeds and other important points; the basic price for seed that passes the government tests will be 20 per cent. above the *ammasso* price.

The final totals for the amassing of cereals of the 1945 crop show that in the regular programme 1,033,690 tons or 66.3 per cent. of the announced goal, were amassed and in the supplementary programme 39,900 tons or 58.2 per cent. of the announced goal.

How important early amassing was this year is illustrated once more by a report from Cal-

also caused a rapid fall in the price of blackmarket bread — from 140 lire a kilo to 90 in Naples, from 140 to 80 at Nola, 135 to 85 at Avellino; from other districts prices were reported as low as 60 lire a kilo, not far off the new economic price of bread based on the new wheat price. The Naples authorities have issued notices in the Press announcing their intention to control more strictly the sale of bread, pasta, etc, in what they call the "free" and others the "black" market.

"Hunger" Strike.

There was an interesting strike at the Caputo flour mill recently which led to sympathetic strikes in other mills and jeopardized the bread supply for Naples. The labourers alleged malpractices by the management and adulteration of the flour, and as their price to continue work demanded 40 kilos (about 90 lbs) of white flour each a week; at present mill labourers receive 4 to 13 kilos (8 to 30 lbs) of flour per week per head apart from the normal basic ration as part of their emoluments; bakers receive 2 kilos (4½ lbs) of bread per day; similarly, pastry workers extra and so on; each profession in its own centre, writes Col. Pennycuick, excuses this practice on the score that individually in its own centre the additional drain on the ration is small.

Estimates of coal imports for July have been reduced by 50,000 tons to 400,000 tons, but the railway coal situation is now in order; all services suspended for lack of coal have been restored from 1 July and the repair shops now have ample supplies.

There was a drop of 11,000 tons in the Sardinian coal production during June to 77,975 tons; this was due not only to miners staying at home to assist in the harvesting of wheat but also to the mobilization of manpower to fight the plague of *cavallette*. Lignite production continues at about 160,000 tons a month.

The reservoirs on which so much of the northern electricity supplies depend are now about 64 per cent. full, the same as at this time a year ago, and are still filling up as Alpine snows continue to melt. Water is again causing anxiety in the South, however, notably at Naples, where the Serino springs show the lowest yield recorded in fifty years and work on new supplies from the

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describes their opponents as fascists whereas the other newspapers are united in speaking of the strikers as Slovenes and the anti-strikers as Italians. According to *Unità* the strikers demand the disbanding of the Venezia Giulia Civil Police and the protection of popular organizations and newspapers.

ECONOMIC FRONT

The news concerning the food situation continues to be excellent. Amassing of wheat is still going on at a great pace, and the good weather conditions for harvesting and threshing in almost all parts of the country have led to increases in the estimate of the yield; on May 1 the wheat crop was estimated at 5,715,000 tons, but it has now gone up to 5,900,000 tons; oats are estimated at double the 1945 crop and potato production at nine million tons also is doubled; the acreage of tomatoes is bigger and here again double last year's crop is anticipated. Only rice of the important crops is not doing well; after heavy rains and low temperatures in many places farmers had to replant or resow, adding greatly to their costs, and also there have been labour troubles, especially at Vercelli. Looking forward to next year the Ministry of Agriculture has issued special instructions for the selection and collection of seed supplies; special field inspections will be made to determine the purity of the variety, freedom from weeds and other important points; the basic price for seed that passes the government tests will be 20 per cent. above the *ammasso* price.

The final totals for the amassing of cereals of the 1945 crop show that in the regular programme 1,033,000 tons or 66.3 per cent. of the announced goal, were amassed and in the supplementary programme 39,900 tons or 58.2 per cent. of the announced goal.

How important early amassing was this year is illustrated once more by a report from Col. J. A. C. Pennycuick, the CLO at Naples. He says that at the beginning of June there were sufficient stocks to maintain the bread ration for only one week in Campania and for even less in Calabria; however local production not only enabled the authorities to maintain the ration but announcing their intention to control more strictly the sale of bread, pasta, etc. in what they call the "free" and others the "black" market.

"Hunger" Strike.

There was an interesting strike at the Caputo flour mill recently which led to sympathetic strikes in other mills and jeopardized the bread supply for Naples. The labourers alleged malpractices by the management and adulteration of the flour, and as their price to continue work demanded to have (about 200 lbs) of white flour each a week; at present mill labourers receive 1 to 13 kilos (8 to 30 lbs) of flour per week per head, apart from the normal basic ration; part of their emoluments (bakers receive 2 kilos (4½ lbs) of bread per day similarly pastry workers extra) and so one each profession in its own centre, writes Col. Pennycuick, excuses this practice on the score that individually in its own centre the additional drain on the ration is small.

Estimates of coal imports for July have been reduced by 50,000 tons to 100,000 tons, but the railway coal situation is now in order; all services suspended for lack of coal have been restored from 1 July and the repair shops now have ample supplies.

There was a drop of 11,000 tons in the Sardinian coal production during June to 77,975 tons; this was due not only to miners staying at home to assist in the harvesting of wheat but also to the mobilization of manpower to fight the plague of *cavallette*. Lignite production continues at about 160,000 tons a month.

The reservoirs on which so much of the northern electricity supplies depend are now about 61 per cent. full, the same as at this time a year ago, and are still filling up as Alpine snows continue to melt. Water is again causing anxiety in the South, however, notably at Naples, where the Serino springs show the lowest yield recorded in fifty years and work on new supplies from the Bolla springs has hardly begun.

Derequisitioning of industrial premises goes ahead slowly, but as various military repair units disappear progress is made; the latest place being vacated is the Eternit asbestos sheeting plant at Bagnoli. Several months ago also at Bagnoli PBS cooperated in a proposal to build workers

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flats and derequisitioned an area quickly so that work might begin in time for the first houses to be ready before winter; the work has not yet begun.

According to *Globo*, the Rome daily commercial newspaper, the loss of Venezia Giulia will cost Italy annually 150,000 tons of cast iron, 60,000 tons of steel, 62,000 tons of mineral oil, 260,000 tons of cement, 34 per cent. of her coal production, 400,000 tons of bauxite, 274 tons of mercury, and the production of 54 per cent. of her shipyards.

Electricity Vagaries.

For a long time inhabitants of Rome have been irritated by the vagaries of the electricity supply, which by some quirk always seems to fail on the hottest days at about noon so that one returning from the morning's work to his abode on the fourth or fifth floor without aid of lifts thinks very dark thoughts. The companies concerned have spoken of unexpected faults in a 20,000 kilowatt transformer at Maglana which transforms current coming from the Edison Company in the North, and on the line from Bressanone to Rome. This 130,000 volt transmission line from Bressanone in the North to Tavernuzze substation near Florence has only recently been restored and the discovery of faults and weaknesses is but natural, though annoying. The installation of an additional transformer at Orte sub-station north of Rome is expected daily and will improve the flow from the North to Central Italy by 15,000 kw., bringing the total to about 130,000 kw. In Central Italy itself the first generator of the four Pescara plants to come into service since their destruction by the Germans in May 1944 was an 8,500-kw. unit at Pescara No. 4 in the last few weeks. The addition to the resources of Central Italy should be of considerable value to industries in the South, to which the Pescara output will be transferred.

Exports and Imports.

Italy is most anxious to resume as soon as possible and on as large a scale as possible her trade with her former colonies and discussions towards this are progressing. These colonies owing to the war were in some cases industrially

The stranger is struck immediately on arrival in Italy at the right season by the great fruit produce of Italy, but here too there is an urgent problem, that of providing sufficient industrial sugar for the preservation of this fruit before it goes to waste. Italy's sugar beet crop will produce sugar in October and November, but that will be too late for the fruit crop. The Italian Government is supporting an effort to save the situation by what are well described as "temporary imports"—sugar being imported from a country for the manufacture of liqueurs, conserves, etc., and these products being re-exported containing the original quantity of sugar imported. Normally Italy exported large quantities of fruit to Germany and other European countries; this year exports are almost confined to supplies for American forces in Germany.

Before the war many truck loads of peaches left Canale, in the Province of Cuneo, daily for London in the season; the first train load of fruit to leave Italy for England for more than six years left Milan on 27 June, crossed the channel on a ferryboat and arrived in London on 1 July.

Reports from various sources suggest that there is a brisk trade in illegal export of wheat from Rovigo and Udine Provinces to Yugoslavia; the prices quoted by *Globo* for this trade are six or seven thousand lire a quintal to the Italian farmer and thirty thousand gold lire to the seller in Yugoslavia and beat even the prices of the palmy old days of the Foggia-Naples trade in 1943-1944, when the Foggiano normally received about three or four thousand lire a quintal and the seller in Naples twelve to eighteen thousand lire. The Provincial Commissioner of Udine has been told to look into the matter and take action. Reading this many an old Public Safety Officer will snort like the warhorse who smelleth the battle afar off and wish he were at Udine now.

A GENERAL STRIKE?

A week ago it appeared possible that in addition to its other troubles Italy would have a general strike for higher wages, and though with the main political parties in agreement the prospects are better, the situation is not yet clear.

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A wave of strikes has spread down from the North as far South as Bari. In Naples metallurgical workers have demanded an increase in both the bread ration and pay; in Bari brewers have struck for shorter hours and millers and pasta workers have been in semi-strike; at Bologna the DUCATI workers demanded a 30 per cent. increase in pay and the Council of the Provincial Union

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of State Employees passed an order of the day against the possible return to the Treasury of Corbino, whom they considered clearly an enemy of the workers and especially of the State employees; at Rome metallurgical workers had a token strike in support of their demand for higher pay and protest against dismissals; in Verona all land workers declared a general strike, 60,000 being involved; at Padua the regional committee of commercial workers protested against the pegging of salaries.

The big national unions of the printing and paper trades, the miners, the bricklayers, and the radio workers have all been making drives for higher pay. Representatives of the Camera di Lavoro at Turin, Milan, Genoa, and many other cities listened to a speech from G. Di Vittorio expressing the views of the C. G. I. L. secretariat and agreed to await final instructions on their line of action.

Meanwhile the Confederation of Industry, the employers' association, complained on their side that at Brescia industrial directors had been subjected to impositions and violence that were intolerable in any civilized country; that at Biella industrialists had been kidnapped by night and held to induce them to agree to illegal requests; that at Venice they had been prevented by force from entering their own premises; and that at Parma and Pescara they had been threatened with personal violence.

The *Premio della Repubblica* has been welcomed but only as a temporary aid, and today every union in Italy is waiting for the next meeting of the Managing Committee of the C.G.I.L. in Rome on 15 July, when special representatives from the most important towns and unions will be present and the C. G. I. L. will decide what attitude it will take towards the economic and financial proposals of the new Government. According to reports in *Unità* in many places such as Turin, Verona, Naples, and Bologna the unions are determined to have a rise in wages.

Commenting on the situation Riccardo Lombardi in the Action Party's paper *Italia Libera* says that the arguments on the question go round and round in a circle, but he wishes to appeal to political courage, courage which a true democracy must have; he calls on the workers to remember [illegible] are miserably

In announcing the agreement between the Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Communists on the policy of the new government, *Avanti!* said pointedly that the government programme is based on a decrease in the cost of living and that the workers' unions would be invited to adapt their activities accordingly, as this was the only real way to improve the living conditions of the workers. Judged by reports the unions are by no means all in agreement with the political parties' decision, but whether they will come out into the open against them at once or will give the Government a chance to implement its intentions is yet to be decided—at Rome on 15 July.

ODDS AND ENDS

Approval of the plan for the new Naples port road is still held up as the Rome Fine Arts Department wishes to preserve the gutted Bianchini barracks. These barracks are said to be celebrated for two things—for having been designed by Vanvitelli and for the size and ferocity of their bed bugs which are spoken of with awe by members of the Italian forces who were quartered there before they were bombed out.

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During the week the dissolution of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome was voted unanimously. The functions of the institute and its famous collection of agricultural literature of all countries will be taken over by the "Food Agriculture Organisation".

* * *

UNRRA Mission to Italy has published a small booklet *UNRRA Aids Italy*, describing the work done here in the past and what it is doing or intends to do in 1946, with a total target expenditure of $425,000,000 apart from shipping charges. Wherever possible raw materials are being imported rather than manufactured goods in order to give impetus to Italian industrial recovery. As the author writes there is hardly one aspect of Italian life today in which UNRRA's aid and UNRRA's activities do not exert a profound influence. It is the aim of

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Commenting on the situation Riccardo Lombardi in the Action Party's paper *Italia Libera* says that the arguments on the question go round and round in a circle, but he wishes to appeal to political courage, courage which a true democracy must have; he calls on the workers to remember that even though their wages are miserably low a general increase in wages at this time will mean less chance of the unemployed finding work and will increase the cost of goods and so make the plight of the unemployed even worse; to him it is more important at this time to get everyone employed than to raise wages.

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"but you will find it here in Italy, and will be able to use it as a contribution to the peace of the world."

* * *

Items of news concerning the dropping of the atomic bomb at Bikini still roll in from all parts of the world. Seismograph experts in Rome reported a quiver which might have been the bomb. In Naples some of little faith in the scientists took to the air-raid shelters for security. And the indefatigable "Reuter" has reported one small item from Bikini Lagoon which can hardly have been foreseen. One pig which was present on board the Japanese cruiser *Sakawa* during the explosion of the atomic bomb survived and when the ship sank 24 hours later took to the ocean; scientists cruising in the area several hours later observed him swimming "furiously"; he was rescued and is now "under observation". We have been told in song of a time when pigs had wings, but as trans-Pacific swimmers they have no great record. Before calling for some Mike Jacobs to manage this new champion, it would be wise to clarify one point, the sense in which the word "furiously" is used. Was the stalwart swimming with great energy and enjoying a light training dip or was he so angry that he kept afloat through desire to speak sharply to his quartermaster—for he can hardly have fed for a considerable time and the good books on pig-keeping speak with feeling of the tantrums into which a pig will go if his lunch and dinner are not served at the correct hour!

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ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The last ten days would in any case have been notable in Italian internal politics, but everything in the home field has been overshadowed by news and rumours from the Paris Conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers; even at the first meeting of the Costituente, the election of its president, and the election of the provisional Head of the State, foreign affairs were always in the foreground.

The Costituente met on 25 June and elected Giuseppe Saragat, a leading Socialist, to be its first president. In the speeches that day every party expressed its anxiety about the intentions of the foreign ministers. V. E. Orlando, the last of the Versailles Big Four after the last war, made what he wanted to be his last big speech, and said that if the reports from Paris were to be confirmed the peace would be a scandalous offence to the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and partisans who fought and died by tens of thousands, because it would transform them into mercenaries of the foreigner who considered the Italians—and consider them—enemies. The Prime Minister, A. De Gasperi, then said that the Italian community would never be able to endure certain mutilations, and the Associated Press reports that the same day the head of the Italian delegation to the Paris Conference stated that " it will be impossible to find a democratic Italian government disposed to sign a treaty which would detach Trieste from the Italian nation ". The newspapers were of the same mood.

Yugoslav Reply.

This hardening of Italian opinion met with a reply from a Yugoslav spokesman in Paris that Marshal Tito's government would never sign a

The next few days were spent in much discussion and speculation about who should be the provisional Head of the State and what would be the first hard news from Paris. The answers came almost simultaneously. On 29 June Enrico De Nicola was elected Head of the State with 396 votes out of 504, and the same day Italians received what was clearly a great shock to the majority in the decision of the Paris Conference to uphold France's claims on the Piemonte border, particularly at Briga, Tenda, and Mont Cenis. The Prime Minister called the news bitter and unexpected and, apart from being an injustice against Italy, a very great error against Italo-French friendship; he spoke of efforts made to prove to France that democratic Italy had repudiated Mussolini's aggressive policy—" Italy renounced her privileges in Tunisia—undertook to repair ten French ships sunk in Italian waters—signed a commercial agreement extremely considerate of French requirements—signed an agreement for the emigration of 20,000 Italian miners reducing to the minimum the guarantees usually required in such agreements—and declared that she was ready to give to France the upper Tinea and Vesubio valleys, Chaberton and the Stretta valley in the Bardonecchia zone and the Little St Bernard Pass; as for Mont Cenis she proposed an Italo-French cooperation for the common use of water power resources. "

Newspaper Reaction.

Newspaper reaction was more violent and less courteous. Some headlines are as follows; *Capitale*—the stab in the back has been repaid; *Italia Sera*—always the same, the French rob us of Briga and Tenda; *Giornale della Sera*—the preparation of the third world war in Paris; *Messag-*

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Yugoslav Reply.

This hardening of Italian opinion met with a reply from a Yugoslav spokesman in Paris that Marshal Tito's government would never sign a peace treaty with Italy which did not accept the Yugoslav solution of creating a seventh Yugoslav republic for Trieste; and other Yugoslav speakers later confirmed this. Both parties have thus put themselves in a position in which agreement between them seems impossible without one or the other or both losing face.

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The Milan Scala Opera House orchestra led by Signor Toscanini promptly cancelled visits to Paris and London as their sorrow was "too deep".

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In the United States Luigi Antonini, president of the Italo-American Trade Union stated that the reaction of Italo-Americans will be immediate and violent, that six million Italo-Americans will not hesitate to voice their indignation at their government's weakness, and that the Paris decision would poison relations between sister republics and would put an end for ever to the dream of the Latin Union. On the other hand, reports the International News Service from New York, the *New York Herald Tribune* wrote that the Italian indignation over the cession of Briga and Tenda to France was pathetic and absurd; and Luigi Longo in *Unità* said that Briga, Tenda, and what is expected for Trieste are the bill which has fallen due and the expiation of all crimes committed by fascism against humanity and the rights of the people; according to Longo the threat "we will not sign the peace treaty" impresses nobody.

Riots at Trieste.

With Italian opinion already in an excited state came the riots at Trieste on 30 June and 1 July, which appear to have originated in an ambush of bicycle riders in the *Giro d'Italia* race near Trieste and culminated in attacks on Slovene shops and organisations and bloodshed among military, police, and civilians. *Unità* declared that the riots were caused by fascists; others appear to be agreed that it was another simple case of Italians and Slovenes.

At such an uneasy moment on 2 July Enrico De Nicola arrived in Rome, and received De Gasperi, Saragat, Orlando, Sforza—former president of the Consulta—and other deputies. He also received Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied Commission. De Nicola's election has received general approval. He is 69 years old, but does not look it; is an eminent jurist; and has great parliamentary experience, having had among other posts that of President of the Chamber of Deputies from 1920 to 1923 when he retired from political life rather than support fascism.

The Government Resigns.

The Government at once resigned, and cialists want a reduction from twenty-one to ten, but a bigger difficulty is likely to be finding a joint policy on the question of salaries; difficult because a coalition government appears certain and whereas one body has declared itself in favour of pegging salaries to prevent inflation others insist on higher wages.

Press Attack on De Gasperi.

The formation of a new coalition government may not have been made easier, either, by an attack on the Prime Minister which is being conducted by *Unità*. The paper says that he is not only Prime Minister, but also the recognised head of the Christian Democrat party and the Church's *uomo di fiducia*; that during the election campaign lay and clerical speakers, journalists and preachers, from his party conducted a campaign against not only the Communists but against Russia which was "indecent, vulgar, anti-national"; that De Gasperi himself in a conference with the Foreign Press had said there was no liberty in the Soviet Union and found means to defend the monarchist and fascist provocateurs who had attacked a Russian Youth Delegation at Padua.

An important technical point as regards the powers of the new government was indirectly referred to by the president of the Costituente in his opening speech. Under the decree of March which lays down the functions of the assembly there is a division of labour; certain powers are delegated to the government, but, whereas the government can if it wants submit any decision to the assembly, it must submit any electoral law or international treaty such as a revised armistice or the peace treaty.

To cap a week of difficulties for the Prime Minister and of strong emotions for all Italians has come at the last moment the news that late on the evening of 3 July the Big Four Foreign Ministers made an agreement for the Giulian marches and the Italian colonies—they proposed internationalization for the former under the United Nations, and that the colonies should be left under the present administration for a year from the signing of the treaty and that a commission shall during that year study the problem.

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The old government at once resigned, and after the Head of the State had seen the various party leaders De Gasperi was again charged with forming a government. Consultations began at once with a view to this and continue at the time of writing. Among points under discussion are a reduction in the number of ministries—the So-

Press Attack on De Gasperi.

The formation of a new coalition government may not have been made easier, either, by an attack on the Prime Minister which is being conducted by *Unità*. The paper says that he is not only Prime Minister, but also the recognised head of the Christian Democrat party and the Church's *uomo di fiducia*, that during the election campaign lay and clerical speakers, journalists and preachers, from his party conducted a campaign against not only the Communists but against Russia which was "indecent, vulgar, anti-national"; that De Gasperi himself in a conference with the Foreign Press had said there was no liberty in the Soviet Union and found means to defend the monarchist and fascist provocateurs who had attacked a Russian Youth Delegation at Padua.

An important technical point as regards the powers of the new government was indirectly referred to by the president of the Costituente in his opening speech. Under the decree of March which lays down the functions of the assembly there is a division of labour: certain powers are delegated to the government, but, whereas the government can if it wants submit any decision to the assembly, it must submit any electoral law or international treaty such as a revised armistice or the peace treaty.

To cap a week of difficulties for the Prime Minister and of strong emotions for all Italians has come at the last moment the news that late on the evening of 3 July the Big Four Foreign Ministers made an agreement for the Giulian marches and the Italian colonies—they proposed internationalization for the former under the United Nations, and that the colonies should be left under the present administration for a year from the signing of the treaty and that a commission shall during that year study the problem.

Plan for Trieste.

As regards Trieste first reports are: firstly the free State of Trieste shall include that part of Venezia Giulia to the west of the French line from

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Duino to the south of Cittanova; secondly the integrity and independance of the State shall be guarranteed by the Security Council of the United Nations; thirdly a special commission representing the four big powers on the Security Council shall present to the Peace Conference a plan for the administration of that territory after consulting with Yugoslav and Italian representatives; fourthly the statute of the territory shall be approved by the Security Council which will report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the basis of Article 15 of the United Nations Charter; fifthly the proposals for the provisional government and for the permanent statute of the free territory shall be laid before the Peace Conference; sixthly the general principles for the provisional government and the permanent statute of the free territory shall be as follows: the governor of the free territory shall be nominated by the Security Council after consultation with representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia; the legislative and judicial branches of the provisional government shall be established in accordance with democratic principles; the rights of the citizens shall be respected as regards religion, language, press, schools, and access to public services; the governor shall make an annual report to the Security Council.

Article 15 of the United Nations Charter requires that the General Assembly shall receive and study annual and special reports from the Security Council covering steps which they have decided upon or put into practice for the maintenance of peace and international security.

The full reaction of the Italians and Yugoslavs to this reported decision are not yet to hand, but first Italian comments are that the ethnical principle has been "completely ignored" and that it is a "punitive peace" and *Messaggero* speaks of threequarters of the population of Pola trying to emigrate into Italy; *Avanti!* carries a long letter from the vice-secretary of the Istrian socialist party proposing a free state of the whole of Venezia Giulia.

Reparations.

While the four foreign ministers were discussing reparations, Bevin declared that Britain was prepared to renounce her claims to reparations provided the other Powers do the same. Bevin's statement was made on the afternoon of 3 July. The following day Molotov declared that the Soviet Union was prepared to renounce her claims to reparations provided Britain and the United States do the same. Thus it is Bevin who is prepared to renounce the claims to reparations provided the other Powers do the same".

On the other side of the fence, *Unità* asserted: "The Italian memorandum on reparations seems to coincide with Molotov's standpoint", and that "it is more advantageous that she (Italy) should pay a part of the reparations with her industrial production than be deprived of all property abroad, in accordance with the Anglo-American proposals".

Finally, it was announced on the night of 4 July that the conference had reached an agreement on the reparations for Russia: she is to receive goods to the value of one hundred million dollars made up as follows: plant and machinery for manufacture of warlike stores prohibited in the peace treaty and which cannot be rapidly converted to civilian goods production; Italian property in the Soviet Union; property and rights of the Italian government and Italian citizens in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Russian occupied Germany with certain exceptions; the Italian ships *Saturnia* and *Vulcania* (after refitting by the Italian government); consumer goods in the second period of three years after the treaty comes into force to a total sufficient to bring the grand total up to the hundred million dollars.

The Amnesty Decree.

The three amnesty decrees were approved by the Council of Ministers on 21 June. *Messaggero* refers to the action as "the amnesty of pacification" and a "valid contribution to national solidarity". *Unità* calls it "Republican justice", and states that it is an "act of generosity, and at the same time an act of faith, that is, of faith in itself (the Republic) and its function of pacifying and unifying all the Italians".

Italia Nuova, on the other hand, refers to it sarcastically as the "Pardon of the Republic" and a "Peace without peace". Says that paper: "The Republican amnesty, destined to celebrate the definite 'break with the past', and the beginning of a 'really democratic' order of civil life, reveals itself in substance, instead, as an avaricious concession of limited, conditional and revocable pardons to a limited category of per-

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Reparations.

While the four foreign ministers were discussing the subject of Italian reparations, *Messaggero* stated that "Molotov shows himself uncompromising and would like to mortgage our industrial production, our property in the Balkans, as well as the *Saturnia* and the *Vulcania*". *Mondo* said: "France insists on her claims to the Western frontier", and "this time should pay a part of the reparations with her industrial production than be deprived of all property abroad, in accordance with the Anglo-American proposals".

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The decree, consisting of 11 articles, grants amnesty for political prisoners convicted between the date of the Italian liberation, 5 May, 1945, and 18 June, 1946, for all common offenses punishable with imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, and a remission of 3 years for longer sentences.

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It also includes political offences committed after 8 Sept., 1943, even if punishable with longer sentences. As for Fascist crimes, death sentences will be commuted to life imprisonment, life terms will be cut to 30 years, and lesser sentences will be reduced by one-third.

The amnesty will not apply to the following crimes: premeditated murder, criminal conspiracy, corruption of public officials, incest, offences against the Allied Forces or foreign States, kidnapping, armed robbery, embezzlement and extortion. It applies to Fascist political crimes and to collaboration with the enemy only if the offenders did not have an "elevated responsibility of civil or military command", and did not participate in massacres, atrocities, murders, plundering, and when their motives were not based on gain.

THE REFERENDUM - FINAL SCORES

The final scores in the institutional referendum show that neither the decisions of the Court of Cassation upon objections nor the figures from the 118 sections which had not reported on 10 June affect the result. On objections the Republicans won 18 votes and lost 4, and the Monarchists won 25 and lost 30; on the additional sections the Republicans gained 14,758. At first sight it seems remarkable that so few objections should have been lodged with the Court. The Court's declaration, however, takes no account of objections registered at lower levels: probably many were settled at the polling stations or the central offices of the constituencies or were not pressed forward as they were not seriously maintainable. The final score by regions is as follows:

REGION	TOTAL VALID VOTES	REPUBLIC Votes	%	MONARCHY Votes	%	REPUBLIC (majority +) (minority −)
1. – Piemonte	2,180,150	1,244,171	57.2	935,979	42.8	+ 14.4 %
2. – Liguria	917,420	633,601	69.1	283,819	30.9	+ 38.2 %
3. – Lombardia	3,559,337	2,281,252	64.0	1,278,085	36.0	+ 28.0 %
4. – Trentino	226,150	192,204	85.0	33,945	15.0	+ 70.0 %
5. – Veneto	2,345,115	1,389,976	59.3	955,139	40.7	+ 18.6 %
6. – Emilia	1,981,872	1,527,404	77.6	454,468	22.4	+ 55.2 %
7. – Toscana	1,789,833	1,281,462	71.6	508,371	28.4	+ 43.2 %
8. – Marche	712,483	499,087	70.0	213,396	30.0	+ 40.0 %
9. – Umbria	406,378	293,138	72.1	113,240	28.0	+ 43.2 %
10. – Lazio	1,557,787	756,572	48.5	801,215	51.5	− 3.0 %
11. – Abruzzi	808,876	348,932	43.1	459,944	56.9	− 13.8 %
12. – Campania	1,863,289	436,773	23.4	1,426,516	76.6	− 53.2 %
13. – Puglie	1,428,514	469,739	32.8	958,775	67.2	− 34.4 %
14. – Lucania	266,436	108,321	40.6	158,115	59.4	− 18.8 %
15. – Calabria	851,788	339,161	39.8	512,327	60.2	− 20.4 %
16. – Sicilia	2,013,526	709,177	35.2	1,304,349	64.8	− 29.6 %
17. – Sardegna	528,244	206,939	39.2	321,305	60.8	− 21.6 %
Add Subtract for decisions of Court of Cassation upon objections	..	+ 14	..	− 5	..	..

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Heath won 18 votes and lost 2, and the Monarchists won 25 and lost 36; on the additional sections the Republicans gained 11,758. At first sight it seems remarkable that so few objections should have been lodged with the Court. The Court's declaration, however, takes no account of objections registered at lower levels; probably many were settled at the polling stations or the central offices of the constituencies or were not pressed forward as they were not seriously maintainable. The final score by regions is as follows:

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	23,437,207	12,747,923	54.2	10,719,284	45.7	* + 8.5 %

* Or 1,998,639 votes.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

Almost everyone from the Italian Prime Minister to Fiorello La Guardia, the *Parish Magazine* to the *Weekly Bulletin* has been filled for months with gloomy prognostications about the food situation in Italy (and elsewhere), and even as recently as 24 May UNRRA and the Italian Government earnestly enquired as to the possibility of a loan of some twenty thousand tons from military stocks of wheat or flour. The reports were like the recordings on the temperature charts in a malaria ward, and the return to something more nearly normal in fact has been almost as great a shock as that of the fever stricken patient—to hear the Economic Section reporting that with the aid of this and that last reserve of previously unamassed wheat the crisis has been passed and that the general food situation in Italy today is better than it has been for two years, especially as regards distribution. Except for temporary shortages of flour in two or three of the larger cities the bread crisis is over. The payment of a premium for early amassing of wheat has had a marked effect in speeding deliveries; official figures give 2,100,000 quintals amassed by 27 June, unofficial newspaper figures over 4 million quintals by 30 June, against a previous high record for June of 1,392,000 quintals in 1943. Whether the producers will continue to amass with such enthusiasm when the premiums decline and finally cease naturally is uncertain, but in the main they do appear to consider the basic price a fair one. It is to be hoped that strikes by the *mondine* in the Vercelli rice fields and by harvesters in Verona Province have been settled without damage to the crops.

Coal and Petrol.

June was a bad month for coal imports. The total was only 129,550 tons against allocations in Italy of 425,000 tons. Stocks dropped heavily and in many places, especially at Trieste, great anxiety was felt about the prospect of almost complete stoppage of whole industries. However prospects for July are better; stocks now stand at approximately 370,000 tons and imports are expected to be about 450,000 tons against alloca-

Railway Wagon Shortage.

The Italian State Railways in spite of the presence of much German equipment are short of about 40,000 wagons. A number are still in the service of the Allied forces, but many are out of action solely because the repair shops are short of material, especially coal (Giulio Canali, writing in *Messaggero*, gives another explanation, asserting that the Yugoslavs take all the Italian railway wagons arriving from Trieste loaded with UNRRA goods and cancel their identity marks; in this way he claims twenty wagons a day, and so far in all ten thousand, have disappeared from Italian ken.)

Mechanizing Agriculture.

Those who have watched in the last three years the primitive machinery with which agriculture is carried on in many parts of Sicily and Southern Italy, even in the wheatfields of Foggia, the wooden ploughs, the slow oxen, and the handthreshing, will sympathize with the writer of an article in *Capitale* when he says: "To industrialize agriculture and solve the question of wine are the first duties of the Costituente towards Southern Italy." It should help in the former that the military authorities have finally derequisitioned the "Fusaro" plant in Naples which formerly built torpedoes for the Italian Navy and is to be converted for production of agricultural machinery. The tractors purchased on the F.C.A. account have all been put into the hands of the Federazione Consorzi Agricoli and almost all of them are now in use. It was suggested that the Allied Commission had delayed distribution of these tractors by insisting on high prices for them; in fact, Colonel C. W. Walton, acting vice-president of the Economic Section, points out that the price was fixed by the Italian Government and that the prices paid by the Italian farmer are slightly below the selling prices of the same tractors in the United States.

"The question of wine" is enough to turn the poet Horace in his sleep, not to mention such outlanders as Anacreon and Fitzgerald,

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The dispute between the directors of CIP and the petroleum workers has not yet been solved in a formal meeting, but informal meetings have brought amicable agreement on many points and a general accord is anticipated. POL stocks are satisfactory.

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"The question of wine" is enough to turn the poet Horace in his sleep, not to mention such outlanders as Anacreon and Fitzgerald. Let the Costituente verily beware that they solve this dire problem wisely; let but a single litre of good wine turn to vinegar or run forth upon the thirsty earth for lack of adequate transportation, marketing, or coordination of prices and they are likely to be plagued for ever by the irate ghost of the old Roman.

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UNUSUAL POPULARITY OF THE POLICE

Probably few apart from the old AMG Public Safety Officers fully understand the difficulties under which the Italian police forces have laboured since liberation; and it is therefore a special pleasure for Public Safety Officers to hear in these days instead of the usual disparaging criticisms and complaints general commendation for the conduct of the police before, during, and after the elections and referendum. Remembering that there were some 36,000 polling stations requiring four men apiece for at least 18 hours, and that the total effective strength of PS *agenti* and Carabinieri was not more than 110,000, one can assess what was only one problem, the strain on manpower; in spite of having to work very long hours the police generally showed great patience and good humour.

In the early days in South and Central Italy we found those forces dispirited, badly equipped, in many cases without leaders, invariably without transport or communications, and with pay which by American or British standards was so low as to be almost a direct incentive to petty corruption; in the North instead we found no police proper but some remarkable *polizia del popolo*, remarkable in that they included not only many honest, hardworking and intelligent patriots but also many ex-criminals and persons inserted purely for political reasons.

Today these forces have been sieved repeatedly, their discipline has been tightened beyond recognition, training schools are in full swing, and slowly but surely arms of more suitable type, ammunition, uniform, and military transport turned over to the Italian Government have become available. The Carabinieri section of public safety officers attached to Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMLA), after the PS Sub-Commission had once more drawn attention to the desperate state of the Carabinieri in Emilia last autumn, has been able to persuade higher authority of the need for turning over much surplus military Allied transport, and today this police body is better motorized than ever before.

Much remains to be done, notably as regards burden of political meetings and elections the united police forces of Trapani, for example, have cleaned up seven bands in a few days, and Allied Military and Italian police near Pisa are reported to have captured about two hundred deserters and their camp-followers. Many policemen have given their lives in the struggle, perhaps the most notable example being that of eight Carabinieri murdered in Caltanissetta Province after the successful siege of their lonely *caserma* by bandits. They died, and others will die, fighting for freedom in their country as surely as did many Italian policemen attached to the Fifth and Eighth Armies.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Repatriation of all of the 38,000 Italian prisoners of war who were in French North Africa has been completed, with the exception of a few sick in Algerian hospitals, according to figures supplied by the Italian Prisoners of War Division, MMLA (Land Forces Sub-Commission), of which the Lt. Col. James E. Regis (A), is Chief.

Out of a total of 1,285,121 Italian prisoners of war at the beginning of repatriation by the Allies, only 159,589 still await shipment back to their homeland. This means that 87.6 per cent. have already been returned. IPW are now being repatriated, under an intensified program spurred by Col. Regis, at an average rate of about 10,000 a week, principally from England and Scotland, the Middle East and East Africa.

All IPW have been repatriated, excepting a few isolated cases, from North and West Africa, the United States, France, Germany and Switzerland. Remaining to be shipped home are 25,565 out of an original 158,029 in England and Scotland; 21,181 out of 42,501 in East Africa; 27,322 out of 40,796 in South Africa; 31,170 out of 70,091 in the Middle East; 16,513 out of 33,302 in India; 17,021 out of 17,657 in Australia; 2,000 from Iran (Persia), 8,374 from Russia and 10,296 from the Balkans. Only 15 out of 341 remain in Gibraltar.

At the present rate of repatriation, the work of the IPW Division should be completed in about four months, but it is doubtful if some of the

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since liberation, and it is therefore a special pleasure for Public Safety Officers to hear in these days instead of the usual disparaging criticisms and complaints general commendation for the conduct of the police before, during, and after the elections and referendum. Remembering that there were some 36,000 polling stations requiring four men apiece for at least 48 hours, and that the total effective strength of PS *agenti* and Carabinieri was not more than 110,000, one can assess what was only one problem, the strain on manpower; in spite of having to work very long hours the police generally showed great patience and good humour.

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Today these forces have been sieved repeatedly, their discipline has been tightened beyond recognition, training schools are in full swing, and slowly but surely arms of more suitable type, ammunition, uniform, and military transport turned over to the Italian Government have become available. The Carabinieri section of public safety officers attached to Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA), after the PS Sub-Commission had once more drawn attention to the desperate state of the Carabinieri in Emilia last autumn, has been able to persuade higher authority of the need for turning over much surplus military Allied transport; and today this police body is better motorized than ever before.

Much remains to be done, notably as regards pay and communications, but a proof of progress is to be found in the great increase in percentage of crimes solved to crimes reported; even in the wildest parts of Sicily many a zealous brigand has found an unhappy home in goal, and it is believed the gay tree-life of Giuliano, brigand of brigands, is nearing the appointed end. Freed from the murdered in Caltanissetta Province after the successful siege of their lonely *masseria* by bandits. They died, and others will die, fighting for freedom in their country as surely as did many Italian policemen attached to the Fifth and Eighth Armies.

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At the present rate of repatriation, the work of the IPW Division should be completed in about four months, but it is doubtful if some of the prisoners from the more distant lands—Australia, India and South Africa—can be completed in that time. It is hoped, however, that by the end of this year all PWs will have been returned home.

This has not been achieved without a great deal of effort on the part of the IPW section,

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Lt. Col. Regis, for example, has made several journeys the length and breadth of the Mediterranean and Western Europe, smoothing out difficulties here, spurring on sluggards there and in between times retiring unwillingly twice into hospital when even his unquenchable enthusiasm could not overcome a reluctant body.

SHOE SHINE BOY

Every Allied soldier who has visited Rome knows "Shoe Shine" boy, but few know anything about the background of his life. However, he has many friends in the 2677th Regt and here "Joe" writes to tell us about him:

"'Shoe Shine' boy and his brothers one hundred strong are unique, and live in a redecorated basement in Rome. The walls are murated, the floors spotless, the rooms clean. He and his buddies bunk on double deckers. His abode the 'Shoe Shine' hotel is a masterpiece of good government and a haven of peace and contentment. He fits into this scheme of government and elects his own representatives, and they in turn form the laws. In the group you will find singers, artists, future lawyers, doctors, seminarians, and a great many other professions. Why, there is even a future Caruso in the group, and we sincerely believe that in time he will rival the work of the great Italian. Yes, these little friends of ours are truly wonderful personalities. They do not have the best of clothing, but what they do have, is neat and clean. 'Shoe Shine' boy and his companions are orphans, motherless and fatherless, with no place to call home, except the 'Shoe Shine' hotel.

"'Shoe Shine' boy became our friend on a Sunday afternoon. The Shinola Express pulled out of Rome with the first group of fifty boys and their instructors the Salesian fathers, and a weapons carrier loaded with GIs, Coca Cola, baseballs, softballs, and boxing gloves. Before the return trip the lads acquainted themselves with these weapons of sport and learned several lessons in team play. They were happy going out and coming back, and a lump came into our throats as we watched them board the buses cheering and singing and riding along the streets of Rome into true aristocratic style.

"Some day these ancient monuments will ring to the sound of a new spirit that these 'Shoe Shine' boys are forming."

ODDS AND ENDS

Special Orders No. 142, dated 20 June, contain, in cold military terminology, an announcement that is bound to interest everyone who has served with the Allied Commission or Allied Military Government. It reads:

"2. Brig. J. K. DUNLOP, OBE, MC, 16547, Gen Staff (B), is reld fr atchmt w Lombardia Liaison Grp, all further asgmt and dy w the Allied Commission on proceeding to UK, eff 15 June 46."

The scores of friends of the Brigadier will receive this bit of official news, if they haven't already done so, with the definite feeling that they and Allied Commission have lost a cherished associate of long standing.

The Italian people, too, with whom Brigadier Dunlop came often into intimate contact "from the toe to the top of Italy—not to mention Sardinia", will regret the departure of a sincere friend who, in his close to three years' service in this country, came to appreciate and love them for their good qualities.

On the same orders with that of the Brigadier was also a paragraph relieving Maj. H. A. Sprott (B) from assignment and duty with the Lombardia Liaison Group, as well as with the Allied Commission. He is proceeding to the United Kingdom for release from the Army. Other British officers going home for release include: Lt. Col. W. H. Green, Communications Sub-Commission; Maj. J. H. Lloyd-Davies, Liguria Liaison Group; Maj. H. J. D. Utley, Office of the Executive Commissioner; Capt. N. J. D. Evans, Venezie Liaison Group; Capt. W. King, AMG Venezia Giulia, and Capt. W. A. Balfour.

On 1 July came orders announcing the release also of Colonel A. N. Hancock from assignment and duty with Lombardia Liaison Group, and all further assignment and duty with the Allied Commission on proceeding for release from the Army, effective 15 June 1946. Colonel Hancock is now attached to the British Embassy in Rome as an economics advisor.

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"The second Sunday afternoon was a little summer and the boys had a chance to do some swimming. It was wonderful watching them enjoy themselves and truly a pleasure to see them playing together, working together, and building toward a secure and solid future, rid of hate and injustice.

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* * *

The "E" Civilian Internee Camp at Terni, which had been under the jurisdiction of the Security Division of Public Safety Sub-Commission, has been closed and the internees have been transferred to Riccione.

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* * *

Col. Norman E. Fiske (A), Deputy Commander of MMIA, on 19 June presented the American Bronze Star Medal to Brigadiere Celestino Bottello at the Carabinieri barracks in Via Legnano, Rome, "for meritorious service in connection with military operations, Counter-Intelligence Corps of the 1st Armored Division from 10 September 1944 to 2 May 1945." Brigadiere Bottello interrogated hundreds of German prisoners, thereby materially aiding the security of the Division.

* * *

A few more awards have come through: *Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus* – (*Commander*) Col. Charles W. Walton; (*Knight*) Maj. Edward D. S. Sullivan; *Crown of Italy* – (*Commander*) Lt. Col. G. G. Webster, Jr.; (*Knight Officer*) Majs. Richard B. Bullock and Kenneth J. Curran; (*Knight*) Capts. Harry Galkin, Max K. Johnson and Charles T. Kurlan, and Lt. James M. Arensberg... *Mentions in Despatches* (British personnel) – Col. G. M. Frizelle, Lt. Col. G. A. Campbell.

* * *

The Italian Government does not want any more Allied ammunition turned over to it. The Government suggests that the remaining ammunition which the Allies do not want be dumped into the sea. Meanwhile, the question of guarding the ammunition dumps is providing a headache.

* * *

One is well accustomed to the inconsistencies and selfcontradictions of the Irish, and how many Allied soldiers have wondered at the Italians' insatiable appetite for *feste*. But surely not even the Irish have produced such a beatiful thought or the Italians conjured up so ingeniously a *festa* as have the British in CMF in celebrating American Independence Day on 4 July this year with a whole holiday. How wonderful a thing that alliance in two later crises should enable two peoples to make up so completely an old quarrel.

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June 15, 1946 Vol. III, No. 11

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL —

Highlight of the political week in Italy was unquestionably the surprise departure of King Humbert II by airplane from Ciampino Airport for Lisbon at 4.07 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, 13 June.

His going was all the more unexpected because, almost up to the last minute, all indications were that he firmly intended to remain in his native land and not give up the throne until the Court of Cassation had formally proclaimed the Republic, scheduled for Tuesday, 18 June.

This stand had left the Italian nation for more than a week in the paradoxical situation of believing itself a Republic, but actually still reigned over by a King.

Humbert's precipitate flight ended a reign that had lasted only 34 days from the memorable date, Friday, 10 May, when his father, Victor Emmanuel III, in a belated effort to save the monarchy, formally abdicated in favor of the Crown Prince. Since the liberation of Rome in June, 1944, the Prince of Piedmont had been Chief of State with the title of Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Thus, too, ended the 85-year rule of the Royal House of Savoy over reunited Italy, begun on 10 March, 1861, by Victor Emmanuel II. The brief reign of Humbert II, who was Prince of Piedmont, contrasted sharply with the 46-year rule of his father, who succeeded Humbert I when the latter was assassinated on 29 July, 1900.

The latter half of the reign of Victor Emmanuel III was marked by the ill-fated Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, whose hookup with Hitler and his Nazis in World War II was also directly responsible for the collapse of the monarchy in Italy.

Just before he left Italy, King Humbert issued [illegible] he had declared that he "would bow to the freely expressed vote of the people on the institutional form of the State", which statement he repeated soon after the referendum of 2 June.

When, however, on Monday, 10 June, the Court of Cassation announced its "provisional and partial data" on the results of the referendum vote, Humbert went on in his proclamation, "I reaffirmed that it was my right and duty as a King to wait until the Court would have let it be known whether the Republican institutional form had gained the majority required".

"Then last night, without warning", said the King, "heedless of the law and of the independent and sovereign power of the Magistracy, the Government accomplished a revolutionary act and took over unilaterally and arbitrarily powers which did not pertain to it and confronted me with the alternative of either provoking bloodshed or enduring violence".

The "revolutionary act" referred to by the King was a declaration adopted on Wednesday, 12 June, by the Council of Ministers, expressing the viewpoint and decisions of the Government concerning its conflict with the Crown. This declaration stated that "promulgation of the result of the referendum ... has automatically brought about the setting up of a transitional regime during which, until the Constituent Assembly has appointed the provisional head of the State, the function of head of the State falls, *ope legis*, to the President of the Council in office". De Gasperi subsequently stated he was "practically" head of the State and would make use of his prerogatives if necessary.

The declaration (and De Gasperi's assumption of powers) constituted the Government's reply to a letter from the King to the Premier reaffirming his intention to remain Chief of State until the definite ruling by the Supreme Court on the result

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Just before he left Italy, King Humbert issued a parting proclamation to the Italian people, which was made public by the Minister of the Royal House, Marchese Lucifero, and which ended with the words: "Long live Italy!" In it Humbert recalled that when he assumed the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Realm, he had declared that he "would bow to the freely expressed vote of the people on the institutional form of the State", which statement he repeated soon after the referendum of 2 June.

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The declaration (and De Gasperi's assumption of powers) constituted the Government's reply to a letter from the King to the Premier reaffirming his intention to remain Chief of State until the definite ruling by the Supreme Court on the result of the referendum.

However, the "revolutionary act" of the Government apparently was not the only motive that impelled King Humbert to recede from his original stand. While the election and referendum went off in comparative tranquility, and first

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definite indications that the country had voted a Republic were received with apparent calm, evidences of unrest became manifest toward the end of the week, particularly after the departure, on Wednesday, 5 June, of Queen Maria Jose and her children for Naples and Portugal.

First signs of trouble appeared in Naples, where, after the departure of the Queen's party aboard the cruiser *Duca degli Abruzzi* on 6 June, a crowd of some 100 persons demanded arms from the carabiniers. In a melee which followed the firing of shots into the air by the carabiniers, someone in the crowd hurled a hand grenade, killing one and wounding seven persons. Another crowd of about 100 monarchists attacked the Communist headquarters, but was dispersed by police.

In Rome, on Friday, 7 June, four persons were injured when police dispersed a throng of 100 demonstrating before the Quirinal Palace. In Palermo, another Monarchist demonstration was quelled by police, while rioting in Naples assumed graver proportions, three persons being killed. More than 5,000 participated in the second day's demonstrations.

On Sunday, 9 June, another death was chalked up in Naples when Monarchists attempted to set fire to the Communist headquarters. The worst battle, however, occurred on Tuesday, 11 June, when rifle fire, machine guns and hand grenades took a toll of seven lives in the southern metropolis. Some 50 others were wounded, ten gravely. In Taranto, also, trouble broke out, 28 persons being wounded in clashes between Monarchists and Republicans.

Faced with this situation, and the action of the Government in declaring De Gasperi's right to act as provisional head of the State, the King took the decision to leave the country. Some Italian papers reported the Allies had intervened and forced Humbert's departure, but these were categorically denied by high Allied officials in Rome and the Italian Prime Minister.

With the King gone, the national atmosphere immediately assumed a calmer aspect, and De Gasperi, in a radio broadcast to all Italy, appealed for support of the Republic, regardless of how the people as individuals may have voted. He deplored the "tragedy" of King Humbert, and dictatorship" and that this last act of an old dynasty was "part of the national catastrophe".

"Let us show our strength", he asserted, "before those who speculate on disunity to the detriment of our frontiers. Let us show that the Italian people are resolved to defend their right to the future."

Before the King's departure, Minister of the Interior Romita, moved by the tragic and bloody events in Southern Italy, addressed a huge throng in the Piazza del Popolo in Rome on Tuesday, 11 June, appealing to all Southern Italians to forget political differences and enter the Republican fold as co-workers for national unity, assuring them the Republic would do for them in ten years what the Monarchy has failed to do in 70 years.

Aftermath of the King's flight into exile included reports that Minister of Marine Admiral De Courten and Minister of Public Works Cattani, both Monarchists, would resign, together with the First President of the Court of Cassation, Giuseppe Pagano. The latter report however, was promptly denied as without foundation.

Meanwhile, the Italian people await with some anxiety the official decision of the Court of Cassation as to whether Italy is a Republic or still a Monarchy. The decision originally expected on Tuesday, 18 June, may or may not come this week. The fine point at issue is whether the Republic gained a majority of the *total* votes cast, or simply a majority of the total *valid* votes. The Monarchist press insists the law calls for a majority of *all* the votes, including those thrown out for whatever reason.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY —

Definitive figures issued by the Ministry of the Interior give the following allotment of seats in the Constituent Assembly to the various political parties:

PARTY	Territorial Constituencies	National Constituency	Total
Christian Democrat	194	12	206
Socialist	106	9	115
Communist	91	14	105
National Democratic Union	29	11	40
Uomo Qualunque	20	10	30
Republican	13	10	23
Action	-	-	-
Republican Democratic Concentration	-	2	2
Liberty Bloc	11	6	17

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First signs of trouble appeared in Naples, where, after the departure of the Queen's party aboard the cruiser *Duca degli Abruzzi* on 6 June, a crowd of some 400 persons demanded arms from the carabiniers. In a melee which followed the firing of shots into the air by the carabiniers, someone in the crowd hurled a hand grenade, killing one and wounding seven persons. Another crowd of about 100 monarchists attacked the Communist headquarters, but was dispersed by police.

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With the King gone, the national atmosphere immediately assumed a calmer aspect, and De Gasperi, in a radio broadcast to all Italy, appealed for support of the Republic, regardless of how the people as individuals may have voted. He deplored the "tragedy" of King Humbert, and said "an immense constructive task is ahead of us", while he urged all Italians to assume "their own destiny" toward building a moderate Republic with justice towards all and respect for liberty.

The King, he said, had "inherited a defeat and a dynasty fatally compromised with the to the future."

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Republican	13	10	23
Action	–	7	7
Republican Democratic Concentr.	–	2	2
Liberty Bloc	11	6	17
Unionist Movement	–	1	1
Christian Social	–	1	1
Italian Farmers	1	–	1
Democracy of Labor	1	–	1
Sicilian Independents	4	–	4
Sardinian Action Party	2	–	2
Repub. Progressist Front (Aosta)	1	–	1
TOTAL	473	83	556

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ECONOMIC FRONT —

The critical Italian cereal situation deteriorated still further in May, according to the monthly report of Lt. Col. V. R. A. Cowper (B), director of the Food and Agriculture Branch. This slump was due to the fact that arrivals from abroad —154,000 tons—plus amassing were far below consumption.

Because arrivals in the first half of June are expected to be poor and because the new harvest will not become an important source of grain until the latter part of this month, an extremely grave situation is faced, with the likelihood that the Government will have seriously to consider ration cuts. In fact, the Government did postpone the May pasta issue of 500 grams. Several cities, however, including Rome, issued the pasta ration in defiance of the Government's policy.

Up to 31 May, only 33,685 tons of cereals (excluding rice) had been amassed under the emergency program. While this was in excess of the 24,000 tons expected, it still represented only 49.1 per cent of the goal. There were a number of reasons for this. First, the decree came late in the crop year. Secondly, the reduction in retentions (equivalent to a cut in the producer's ration) came at a time when agricultural life was strenuous and the workers were hungry. Thirdly, although the decree almost tripled the official price paid for grain, this still was about only one third of the black market figure.

It is evident, however, that there are still undisclosed stocks of hoarded cereals throughout Italy. This is indicated by the fact that the marked reduction in warehouse stocks has had little effect on the black market price of bread.

While cool weather favored the filling of grain, it has delayed its ripening by from 10 to 15 days. Consequently, the amount of new wheat available for milling this month will be much less than expected.

The Italian Government has recommended to UNRRA the use of 6,000 tons of powdered milk to be mixed with flour for bread. It also plans to make a special distribution of 500 grams of dehydrated soup per capita in Piemonte, Lombardia and Veneto Compartments. Also, to encourage the movement of dried eggs, the Government has requested UNRRA to ship 1,000 tons of dried eggs to Italy.

Food prices remain fairly stationary, with the following figures supplied by Col. Cowper: *Ordinary bread*—140 lire a kilo in Rome, 120 in Palermo, and 80 in Naples; *ordinary pasta*—155 in Rome, 170 Palermo, 150 Naples; *olive oil*—430 Rome, 330 Palermo, 608 Naples; *sugar*—1150 Rome, 1000 Palermo, 1200 Naples; *lard*—450 Rome, 600 Palermo, 445 Naples; *potatoes*, 40 Rome, 45 Palermo, 35 to 55 Naples; *beans*—150 Rome, 170 Palermo, 160 Naples; *beef*—500 Rome, 385 Naples.

In Venezia Giulia and Udine, a promised shipment of 8,000 tons of flour, scheduled to have arrived 15 June, should carry that area for another month. The Venezia Giulia pasta ration has been cut to 500 grams a month, the same as the rest of Italy. To maintain the differential at Pola, due to its economic isolation, Col. Cowper has recommended to AMG 13 Corps that the ration there be cut from 2500 to 1000 grams.

In Venezia Giulia, sugar was distributed at 200 grams instead of 100 as in the rest of Italy. A free issue of 500 grams of sugar, donated by Ireland, was distributed to children up to 18 years old in Udine city. Only one boat, the SS Meshknot, arrived in May for Venezia Giulia and Udine. It brought 328 tons of sugar, 15 tons of canned meat, 141 tons of fat, and 35 tons of dehydrated soup.

On the agricultural side, rains that continued throughout May greatly benefited cereals, pastures and gardens, but interfered somewhat with harvesting the first cutting of hay. Only Foggia reported it is still "seriously dry". In Piedmont, excessive moisture caused some damage to crops and interfered seriously with field work. On the whole, however, both rain and weather were unusually favorable. As a result, conditions of virtually all crops registered notable gains, with 1946 estimated production well above last year. Latest percentage estimates of increase are: Wheat, 11; rye, barley and oats, 119; corn, 41; rice, 15; potatoes, 51; sugar beets, 849; tomatoes, 122; beans, 147, and olive oil, 108.

The grasshopper plague continued to be the most serious unfavorable factor to crops, particularly in Sardinia, where it is the most serious in 80 years, with 238 of the island's 281 communes affected. One-third of Sicily's 9 provinces, all of Calabria, Lucania and the Puglie, half of the 4

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Up to 31 May, only 33,685 tons of cereals (excluding rice) had been amassed under the emergency program. While this was in excess of the 24,000 tons expected, it still represented only 19.1 per cent of the goal. There were a number of reasons for this. First, the decree came late in the crop year. Secondly, the reduction in retentions (equivalent to a cut in the producer's ration) came at a time when agricultural life was strenuous and the workers were hungry. Thirdly, although the decree almost tripled the official price paid for grain, this still was about only one third of the black market figure.

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There is a great shortage of dried vegetables, with practically all stock exhausted. The Italian Army and other groups apparently will have to find substitutes in the ration for a few months.

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In Venezia Giulia and Udine, a promised shipment of 8,000 tons of flour, scheduled to have arrived 15 June, should carry that area for another month. The Venezia Giulia pasta ration has been cut to 500 grams a month, the same as the rest of Italy. To maintain the differential at Pola, due to its economic isolation, Col. Cowpet has recommended to AMG 13 Corps that the ration there be cut from 2500 to 1000 grams.

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On the agricultural side, rains that continued throughout May greatly benefited cereals, pastures and gardens, but interfered somewhat with harvesting the first cutting of hay. Only Foggia reported it is still "seriously dry". In Piedmont, excessive moisture caused some damage to crops and interfered seriously with field work. On the whole, however, both rain and weather were unusually favorable. As a result, conditions of virtually all crops registered notable gains, with 1946 estimated production well above last year. Latest percentage estimates of increase are: Wheat, 11; rye, barley and oats, 110; corn, 41; rice, 15; potatoes, 51; sugar beets, 849; tomatoes, 122; beans, 147, and olive oil, 108.

The grasshopper plague continued to be the most serious unfavorable factor to crops, particularly in Sardinia, where it is the most serious in 80 years, with 238 of the island's 281 communes affected. One-third of Sicily's 9 provinces, all of Calabria, Lucania and the Puglie, half of the 4 provinces of Campania, 1 of 5 in Lazio, and 1 of 8 in the Veneto also suffered from the infestation.

A mild form of foot-and-mouth disease was widely diffused throughout Italy, but held in check by vaccination. Sheep scab (*rogna*) was reported from 14 provinces, hog cholera from 19,

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and swine erysipelas from 16. None of the outbreaks, however, was alarming. Some 800 litres of hog cholera serum arrived from the United States on the UNRRA program.

The Italian authorities, after many discussions, finally agreed on an amassing plan for 1946-1947. Producers are authorized the same retentions as last year. Prices to be paid for delivered grain will vary as follows: *Soft wheat* (per quintal)—Northern Region, 2250 lire; Central Region, 2350; Southern Region, Sicily and Sardinia, 2500; *hard wheat*—Northern, 2600; Central, 2700; Southern, etc., 2850.

Premiums for early deliveries will be paid as follows: 1 to 10 June, 600 lire per quintal; 11 to 20 June, 500 lire; 21 to 30 June, 400, and 1 to 10 July 300 lire. These prices, which are about two and a half times those of last year, coupled with a harvest estimated at 40 per cent. larger, should assure deliveries very much greater than those for 1945-1946.

INDUSTRIES AND UTILITIES —

Little progress in industrial activities has been possible due to the coal shortage. Col. H. M. Walker (A), director of the Industries and Utilities Branch, reveals in his monthly report for May. It is hoped resumption of shipments of American coal will improve the situation, but backlogs must be made up and priority users supplied first.

The Coal Emergency Committee set up by UNRRA's branch, in conjunction with the Italian Government, held 10 meetings in May, thus maintaining a very close supervision over coal allocation. At the end of the month there were 600,000 tons in stock throughout Italy. It was expected 300,000 more tons would arrive this month or in early July.

The Committee has authorized consumption of 425,000 tons, an increase of 75,000 tons over previous allocations. Railway consumption was held to about 8 per cent. above normal, while gas companies were held at 45 per cent. of prewar. Some headway has been made in substituting lignite for import coal. Sardinian coal production was 88,851 tons, a slight decrease from April.

Numerous requests have been received for

The revised timber plan has been approved by AFHQ, and the Italian Government instructed to implement the scheme. A loan of 50,000,000 lire has been advanced by the Italian Treasury to the Timber Federation to enable it to continue work until payment by the military authorities for timber supplied can be effected. Transportation of the sawn timber is being considered by Transportation Branch in conjunction with G-5, AFHQ.

The POL front was marked by a nine-day strike (from 7 to 16 May), of all petroleum workers in Italy except Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and Veneto. The Government's threat to place Italian military in control of storage depots and distribution equipment temporarily ended the strike, but at this writing the situation is not yet clear.

Word has been received that crude oil from Arabia will be available for export to Italy for local refining. It is hoped that by the end of this month arrangements can be completed for commencement of crude importation.

In the utilities field, a meeting of the Northern Italy Advisory Committee was held in Milan. Principal items discussed were standardization of frequency and transmission and distribution voltages. Both programs will require several years to complete, and purpose of the discussion was to adopt the suggested standards toward which all companies should plan in connection with any new construction or rebuilding of existing systems.

A joint meeting of the Southern and Central Advisory Committee was held in Rome. Principal items discussed here were the standardization of frequency and plans for rationing power next fall and winter.

While Central Italy will be able to accomplish considerable on frequency standardization to 50 cycles by the end of this year, it is expected the change-over in Southern Italy will probably be delayed beyond 1946. Utility company engineers of Central and Southern Italy feel that power rationing will be necessary this fall and winter. June allowable power flow from North to Central Italy was left at 110,000 kw.

Arrangements have been completed for transferring certain electrical materials of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission to the British Ministry of Supply for disposal to ARAR.

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Numerous requests have been received for de-requisitioning of industrial plants. Worst-affected areas are Naples, Leghorn and the area from Ancona to Venice. Not much success, however, is recorded in the first two areas, where the British and American Armies have their main base installations.

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Arrangements have been completed for transferring certain electrical materials of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission to the British Ministry of Supply for disposal to AFAR. Arrangements also were made to turn over certain Italian Army electrical supplies to the Ministry of Public Works. These transactions are to be completed this month.

The Italian Government's request for permission to implement a public works housing pro-

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gram in Venezia Giulia was not deemed possible at present by AMG XIII Corps.

The Public Works Division of AMG XIII Corps and the Ministry of Public Works discussed a plan to build an *autostrada* (super-highway) between Trieste and Tarvisio. This road would be 135 kilometers long and require four years' work, at a cost of 14,000,000,000 lire. The project has been referred to G-5, AFHQ. It would use a great deal of unskilled labor and thus relieve unemployment in that area.

COMMUNICATIONS —

Telephone and telegraph traffic has been increasing rapidly, especially in northwest Italy—so much so that the Ministry of Communications has been hard put to recruit and train staffs fast enough to keep pace with it, Col. Henry H. Sonder (A), director of the Communications Sub-Commission, reports.

A telephone service to the United Kingdom for British troops has been arranged in conjunction with AFHQ and the Italian Government. Calls can now be made from Trieste, Naples, Rome and Milan. Each center is allocated certain days of the week, except Milan, which has daily service.

Milan telegraph traffic is now as heavy as the peak year of 1938. All telegraph offices in Lombardia and Liguria are functioning. Three military S—D systems have been set up between Rome and Milan, and three single-channel telegraphs that can be superimposed on telephone circuits were installed between Milan and Turin.

In conjunction with the British Army Postal Service, the telegraph service run by Italians for British troops between UK and Rome was extended to include the rest of Italy. This will save up to three days' time in delivery.

Direct radio telegraph service has been inaugurated between Italy and Denmark, as well as radio-telephone service with Brazil, Argentina and Egypt. Arrangements also have been completed for radio-telephone service with Canada, Mexico, Ecuador, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. Radio-telephone service between Italy and the United States was further improved by arrangement for acceptance of collect calls.

A new Allied medium wave station, Radio (AIS). The new medium-wave station, brought in by the Allies, is one of the most modern in the world. It broadcasts on 111 meters, equal to 731 kilocycles. In broadcasting local programs, for the first time in the history of world radio, simultaneous announcements on different wave lengths will be made in two languages.

As a result of increased frequency of Transworld Air Line flights, direct airmails from Rome to the United States are now dispatched three days a week. One day each week Transworld calls at Madrid and Lisbon for airmails to and from Spain and Portugal. Thrice-weekly Dutch Air Service from Holland to the East Indies via Naples also is now in operation.

Following representations to AMG XIII Corps and AFHQ, agreement was reached to discontinue censorship of internal correspondence originating in Venezia Province. No internal correspondence originating in Italian Government territory is now subject to censorship. A complete review has also been made of the arrangements for the circulation of all types of correspondence originating in Zone A of Venezia Giulia, and new detailed instructions have been issued to all concerned.

First steps, too, have been taken towards the restoration of internal parcel post in Italy and Zone A. For the present this is limited to parcels containing medicines and sanitary materials.

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THE POPE'S AUDIENCE —

Last Tuesday an announcement from Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross (A), commanding 2675th Regiment, was circulated among all American officers of the regiment that His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, would receive those who so desired in private audience at 11.45 o'clock Friday morning 14 June.

More than half of those present in Rome signified their intention of attending, a number with their wives. At 11.15 Friday morning, a convoy of Allied Commission vehicles assembled in front of the Commission headquarters and in a few minutes the procession was on its way toward the Vatican.

In command of the convoy was Maj. Richard B. Bullock, Regimental Adjutant. The cars filed through the Vatican City gate, past the high-spouting fountain and then to the portal to

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between Trieste and Tarvisio. This road would be 135 kilometers long and require four years' work, at a cost of 14,000,000,000 lire. The project has been referred to G-5, AFHQ. It would use a great deal of unskilled labor and thus relieve unemployment in that area.

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A new Allied medium wave station, Radio Trieste 2, dedicated largely to programs in the Slovene language, has begun broadcasting. Radio Trieste 1 will now broadcast exclusively in Italian. Together with Radio Pola, which will be linked up with them, they will constitute the radio network of the Allied Information Services

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In command of the convoy was Maj. Richard B. Bullock, Regimental Adjutant. The cars filed through the Vatican City gate, past the high-spouting fountain and then to the portal to the left of St. Peter's. Two colorful Swiss guards halted the convoy to inspect the permit in Major Bullock's possession, presented arms, and then let the vehicles proceed.

Through the Piazza Santa Marta and around the rear of St. Peter's, the procession wended its

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way under the portal of San Damaso and into the *cortile* of the same name. Here all the vehicles were parked, directed by Vatican guards in divetsified uniforms.

After a brief wait, a priest led the group into the Papal residence and up a long flight of wide stairs, through a maze of ornate rooms that seemed unending, finally halting in what everyone thought was the Pope's ante-chamber. But it wasn't. There were still half a dozen rooms before His Holiness' audience chamber was finally reached!

At the entrance to each room guards snapped to attention. And in each room the guards seemed to be wearing a different uniform.

Finally a guard announced: "Come this way, please", and our group proceeded through the last series of rooms. His Holiness, seated behind his desk, turned toward us as we entered, smiling, and extended his hand in greeting. Colonel Ross introduced himself, and then presented each of the others in turn. Catholics in the group knelt and kissed the Pope's ring, the others bowed and shook his hand.

Chairs stood in crescent-shaped rows in front of His Holiness' desk, and at his invitation all sat down. Colonel Ross then explained that the officers present were the American Army contingent of Allied Commission, and that some of the women present were wives recently arrived in Italy, and others were married here.

The Pope, in a brief address in English, welcomed the group, extolled the contribution of the United States toward the restoration of world peace, recalled memories of his visit to our country some years ago, and wished a happy journey to those of the group who soon are to depart for home.

He then rose and asked if anyone would like a remembrance of the occasion—a medal or a rosary. At the general assent, each of the group again filed past His Holiness and received from him either a white or black rosary, as desired. We don't recall that anyone preferred a medal. The Pope chatted briefly with each member of the group, and again offered his hand.

His Holiness expressed his thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Ross, wife of the Regimental Commander, when she told him of the interest she and a group of American women in Rome

Those who attended the audience included Col. Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Commander, MMIA; Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Walton, Col. John K. Weber, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold J. Atkinson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Ross, Lt. Cols. Lester R. Albert (MMIA), Lorenzo R. Holmes, Leif Neprud and Carlos G. Webster; Maj. and Mrs. Richard B. Bullock, Majs. Donald M. Chapman, Clayton C. Craig, Edward D. S. Sullivan and Rolla C. Van Kirk (MMIA); Capts. Lester C. Bern, H. Armand de Masi, Rosario A. Graziano, Orie P. Gruelle, Steve Riggio, Thomas R. Swisher and Paul G. Weden, Jr.; Lt. Joseph W. Durber, Lt. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Mellin, Lt. and Mrs. Crescent A. Ragona, and Lt. Coleman P. Taylor; CWO and Mrs. Henry L. Ellenbash, and Flight Officer Martin W. Haber.

ODDS AND ENDS —

Last Friday, throughout the world, wherever Americans are serving in the armed forces, units were mustered and roll-calls taken in an effort to determine the present actual strength of United States forces. All officers and enlisted men of the 2675th Regiment, American contingent of Allied Commission, were summoned to Rome from all parts of Italy for the roll-call, which took place on the main floor of the Commission building. Lt. Col. Robert C. Ross, commanding the regiment, ordered the muster. Major Richard B. Bullock, Adjutant, assembled the officers, and Capt. Thomas R. Swisher, commanding Headquarters Company, had charge of the enlisted men... Capt. Howel W. Slaughter (A), 2675th Regimental Surgeon, and Capt. William Wilson Sampson (A), of the Public Health Sub-Commission, have departed for home. Lt. Col. Raymond Kenny, and Majs. Abraham E. Gold and Edward J. Sass, Jr., also Americans, are due to go soon... With Capt. Slaughter's departure the Regimental dispensary was closed, and American personnel must now go to 34th Station Hospital for medical needs... Col. Alfred C. Bowman (A), SCAO, AMG Venezia Giulia, on Friday in Trieste presented Bronze Star Medals to Maj. Daniel J. Mahoney and Capt. Simoni, both American. Other awards include: *Italian Cross of Military Valor* – T Sgts. Albert E. Berizzi and Rudolph J. Di Massa and Cpls. Gabriel A. Cocco and Edmond C. Micarelli;

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His Holiness expressed his thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Ross, wife of the Regimental Commander, when she told him of the interest she and a group of American women in Rome have taken in the *sciuscia* (Rome's shoeshine boys) charity.

As the group departed, His Holiness, still standing, raised his hand in benediction continuously until the last member had quit the room.

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Belloni, William T. Bone, William H. Crago, Delos De John, Charles F. Delbridge, Joseph De Luca, James P. Keim, John T. Murphy, Edward E. Nevans, Jr. and Jerry Zerra, and Lieuts. Charles C. Baver, Bruno Biccomini and John A. Van Eerde; *Army Commendation Ribbon:* Capt. Orie P. Gruelle; *Mentions in Despatches* (British personnel) – Cols. J. L. Jones, S. W. Miller and J. A. C. Pennycuick; Lt. Cols. L. R. Battensby, H. N. Bright, F. G. P. Elwes, C. F. Fothergill, A. G. Graham, G. G. Hammaford, J. C. Hodgson, R. E. H. Horn, P. S. L. Lee, E. S. Orpwood, J. B. W. Perkins, I. de L. Radice, E. J. Tucker, T. W. J. Walters and F. J. Wilson; Majors L. R. Ashton, P. F. Bodvan-Griffith, R. C. D. Boger, J. R. T. Crawford, F. H. Davis, R. A. Douglas, D. I. Eden, G. T. Gardham, H. W. Hamilton, W. D. Hayne, A. E. Howell, G. W. Jones, E. E. R. Kilner, A. B. Leach, G. R. Newborn, F. E. Oliver, J. A. Qualye, D. V. Shaw-Kennedy, J. C. Stott, W. Sykes and P. R. W. Whyman; Capts. C. T. Baker, J. P. Beatt, W. H. Bissell, R. W. Buckley, G. T. Griffiths, M. G. F. Hall, R. F. Haworth, J. H. Lloyd-Davies, J. McC. McCallum, F. McWilliams, A. W. Micklewright, G. Pitt, P. C. Read, J. L. Russell and A. A. Whitelaw; Lt. (QM) F. J. Bird; SQMS C. Arnold, E. W. Coultherd and S. Thompson; S/Sjt J. Gilleland, Sjts C. W. Chinnery and K. Robinson, and L/Cpl W. Binks...

TAKING OVER —

> Casey Jones, hopped into the cabin,
> Casey Jones, with his orders in his hand,
> Casey Jones, hopped into the cabin,
> And started on a journey to the Promised Land.

Somewhat like the famous engineer of the equally famous ballad-song, the "engineer" of the perhaps not-quite-so-famous Allied Commission *Weekly Bulletin* for lo! these many months past—Jack (or, if you want to be official about it, Major John P.) Leacacos (A), "with his orders in his hand, hopped into the cabin" of a trans-Atlantic plane on Sunday, 16 June, "and started on a journey to the Promised Land"—the good old U. S. A.

In the game of chess, there are three principal phases with which the lovers of that ancient smart, you very soon find yourself drifting into such a complicated mess that to extricate yourself and be able to carry on into the end game, you've got to use all the ingenuity at your command. Often the weaker player sees his position is hopeless and resigns before the end phase is ever reached.

Major Leacacos is no amateur in the newspaper game and so, while the "opening" of the *Bulletin* was not his responsibility, it was natural, because of his past experience on the metropolitan press of Cleveland, Ohio, his home-town, that he should carry on with the "middle game" when his predecessor and erstwhile boss on the *Bulletin*, Lt. Col. Thomas G. Bergin, started on his journey to the Promised Land, back in February of this year.

While Col. Bergin and Maj. Leacacos were together, the former wrote the political comments and the latter handled the economic notes. When the Colonel departed, the Major inherited "the works".

Now, it appears from the handwriting on the wall, the *Bulletin* has reached the "end game" phase, into which Maj. Leacacos, with dogged tenacity and astute maneuvering, successfully engineered it. (We don't know whether you like this mixture of Casey Jones' choo-choo and the game of chess, but they seem to dovetail pretty well, anyhow.)

Maj. Leacacos has gone, and so the job of tackling the difficult "end game" has fallen to our lot. Throughout this past war we had managed to steer clear of Public Relations and editorial functions of whatever nature, but our too-long newspaper experience has finally caught up with us, and, what with the redeployment home of all other available "journalists", there was no escape.

So we take over, for better or for worse—we hope not the latter. The "end game" is plenty tough, but we hope we can carry through until the final "checkmate" without having to resign.

Inheriting what appears to be a most able staff in the Public Relations Branch, we look to each individual member thereof for the same cooperation that was so capably given to our predecessor, and we assure them that we shall in turn do our level best to turn out a readable and informative *Bulletin*, as long as it lasts.

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Van Beker; *Army Commendation Ribbon:* Capt. Otto P. Gruelle; *Mentions in Despatches* (British personnel) — Cols. J. L. Jones, S. W. Miller and J. A. C. Pennycuick; Lt. Cols. L. E. Barrensby, H. N. Bright, F. G. R. Elwes, C. F. Fothergill, A. G. Graham, G. G. Hannaford, J. C. Hodgson, R. E. H. Horn, P. S. L. Lee, E. S. Orpwood, J. E. W. Perkins, L. de L. Radier, E. J. Tucker, T. W. J. Walters and F. J. Wilson; Majors L. R. Ashton, P. F. Bodvan-Griffith, R. C. D. Boger, J. R. T. Crawford, F. H. Davis, R. A. Douglas, D. I. Eden, G. T. Gatdham, H. W. Hamilton, W. D. Haxne, A. E. Howell, G. W. Jones, E. E. R. Kilner, A. B. Leach, G. R. Newborn, F. E. Oliver, J. A. Qudye, D. V. Shaw-Kennedy, J. C. Stott, W. Sykes and P. R. W. Whyman; Capts. C. T. Baker, J. P. Beatt, W. H. Bissell, R. W. Buckley, G. T. Griffiths, M. G. F. Hall, R. F. Haworth, J. H. Eloyd-Davies, J. McC. McCallum, F. McWilliams, A. W. Micklewright, G. Pitt, P. C. Read, J. L. Russell and A. A. Whitelaw; Lt. (QM) F. J. Bird; SQMS C. Arnold, E. W. Coulthard and S. Thompson; S/Sjt J. Gilleland, Sjts C. W. Chinnery and K. Robinson, and L/Cpl W. Binks...

TAKING OVER —

Casey Jones, hopped into the cabin,
Casey Jones, with his orders in his hand,
Casey Jones, hopped into the cabin,
And started on a journey to the Promised Land!

Somewhat like the famous engineer of the equally famous ballad-song, the "engineer" of the perhaps not-quite-so-famous Allied Commission *Weekly Bulletin* for lo! these many months past—Jack (or, if you want to be official about it, Major John P.) Leacacos (A), "with his orders in his hand, hopped into the cabin" of a trans-Atlantic plane on Sunday, 16 June, "and started on a journey to the Promised Land"—the good old U. S. A.

In the game of chess, there are three principal phases with which the lovers of that ancient indoor pastime are well acquainted—the opening, the middle game, and the end game. The opening isn't very difficult, and most amateur chess players can move the pieces and pawns about successfully for a while.

When you get into the middle game, however, the going gets tougher, and unless you're pretty and resigns before the end phase is ever reached.

Major Leacacos is no amateur in the newspaper game and so, while the "opening" of the *Bulletin* was not his responsibility, it was natural, because of his past experience on the metropolitan press of Cleveland, Ohio, his home town, that he should carry on with the "middle game" when his predecessor and erstwhile boss on the *Bulletin*, Lt. Col. Thomas G. Bergin, started on his journey to the Promised Land, back in February of this year.

While Col. Bergin and Maj. Leacacos were together, the former wrote the political comments and the latter handled the economic notes. When the Colonel departed, the Major inherited "the works".

Now, it appears from the handwriting on the wall, the *Bulletin* has reached the "end game" phase, into which Maj. Leacacos, with dogged tenacity and astute manoeuvering, successfully engineered it. (We don't know whether you like this mixture of Casey Jones' choo-choo and the game of chess, but they seem to dovetail pretty well, anyhow.)

Maj. Leacacos has gone, and so the job of tackling the difficult "end game" has fallen to our lot. Throughout this past war we had managed to steer clear of Public Relations and editorial functions of whatever nature, but our too-long newspaper experience has finally caught up with us, and, what with the redeployment home of all other available "journalists", there was no escape.

So we take over, for better or for worse—we hope not the latter. The "end game" is plenty tough, but we hope we can carry through until the final "checkmate" without having to resign.

Inheriting what appears to be a most able staff in the Public Relations Branch, we look to each individual member thereof for the same cooperation that was so capably given to our predecessor, and we assure them that we shall in turn do our level best to turn out a readable and informative *Bulletin*, as long as it lasts.

We look also for the continued cooperation of all the others who have thus far contributed so wholeheartedly to help make this paper what it is.

So we make our bow. And please overlook the delay of this issue, as we took over only Saturday.

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1032

June 8, 1946 Vol. III, No. 10

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The historic decision of the Italian people, the beginning of the consummation of Mazzini's republican dream of 1831, in voting for a republic over the monarchy of the House of Savoy on June 2 and 3 came almost like an anti-climax after the hot polemics of the pre-election days. The results of the referendum were kept from the public until June 6 but news of the overturn of the Royal House began to be bruited about as early as the night of June 5 and a general air of expectancy of weighty events hung over the nation. When the news came, there were no celebrations and all the new citizens were calm, the republicans exultingly so but rather unbelieving, as it were, while the royalists were utterly despondent, feeling the worse for the thought that perhaps, *perhaps* they might have done better had they realized the result would have been so close. This, in effect, describes the general tenor of the after-election press in Rome.

All the newspapers accompanied publication of the result with calls for national unity and for mutual tolerance to heal the wounds of the political battles, *Unità* and *Avanti* leading this chorus. *Risorgimento Liberale* warned the republicans not to make "*faux pas*" and "not to impose any distinction between victors and vanquished" while *Italia Nuova* played up that Venezia Giulia, POWs and many eligible non-receivers of electoral certificates had not voted. Prime Minister De Gasperi took to the radio to ask for order and harmony and Minister of Interior Romita sent instructions to prefects to be on special guard against incidents and asked the parties to prevent demonstrations among their adherents. No disturbances occurred until the 7th in Naples when crowds and bombs resulted in several casualties; in addition there were monarchist demonstrations would happen today because all returns were not yet in. King Umberto II, who held his title as Head of the State until formal handing over at the Court of Cassation ceremony, was reported to be preparing to fly to Lisbon. In the meantime, however, because of the narrow margin between the two votes—54 per cent. for the republic against 46 for the monarchy—monarchist supporters, notably, Minister of Public Works Cattani, asked De Gasperi to ascertain whether the referendum vote was valid, it being asserted that perhaps the republic did not receive the required number of votes under the law. At the same time, *Tempo* said, a committee of jurists had filed an appeal with the Court of Cassation, aiming to have the proclamation of the republic suspended until all appeals and contested votes had been first examined, and further stating that the voice of the electorate of Venezia Giulia and the Alto Adige was needed before the referendum process was complete.

The parties in the interim, while closely attending to the referendum situation, were counting over their gains in the *Costituente* elections and preparing for the convocation of that assembly on the 24th. As the table in this issue shows, the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists, in that order, will have the most seats, with the National Democratic Union, Uomo Qualunque, Republican party and National Bloc of Liberty being also represented in that order. *Secolo XX* forecast the relative strengths in the *Costituente* as 240 to the Left, 200 to the Center and 80 to the Right. The Council of Ministers is expected to meet today to discuss the general situation and also to study a new amnesty decree submitted by Togliatti. The press further speculated on possible candidacies for the new President of the Republic, mentioned being De Gasperi, Nenni, Orlando, Nitti, Bonomi and Sforza.

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POLITICAL

The historic decision of the Italian people, the beginning of the consummation of Mazzini's republican dream of 1831, in voting for a republic over the monarchy of the House of Savoy on June 2 and 3 came almost like an anti-climax after the hot polemics of the pre-election days. The results of the referendum were kept from the public until June 6 but news of the overturn of the Royal House began to be bruited about as early as the night of June 5 and a general air of expectancy of weighty events hung over the nation. When the news came, there were no celebrations and all the new citizens were calm, the republicans exultingly so but rather unbelieving, as it were, while the royalists were utterly despondent, feeling the worse for the thought that perhaps, *perhaps* they might have done better had they realized the result would have been so close. This, in effect, describes the general tenor of the after-election press in Rome.

All the newspapers accompanied publication of the result with calls for national unity and for mutual tolerance to heal the wounds of the political battles, *Unità* and *Avanti* leading this chorus. *Risorgimento Liberale* warned the republicans not to make "*vae victis*" and "not to impose any distinction between victors and vanquished" while *Italia Nuova* played up that Venezia Giulia, POWs and many eligible non-receivers of electoral certificates had not voted. Prime Minister De Gasperi took to the radio to ask for order and harmony and Minister of Interior Romita sent instructions to prefects to be on special guard against incidents and asked the parties to prevent demonstrations among their adherents. No disturbances occurred until the 7th in Naples when crowds and bombs resulted in several casualties; in addition there were monarchist demonstrations of a minor nature in Rome.

Today, the 8th, it had been the original intention to have the Court of Cassation announce the official election results and thereafter make the proclamation of the Republic. At press time, however, it was still uncertain that the event would happen today because all returns were not yet in. King Umberto II, who held his title as Head of the State until formal handing over at the Court of Cassation ceremony, was reported to be preparing to fly to Lisbon. In the meantime, however, because of the narrow margin between the two votes—54 per cent for the republic against 46 for the monarchy—monarchist supporters, notably, Minister of Public Works Cattani, asked De Gasperi to ascertain whether the referendum vote was valid, it being asserted that perhaps the republic did not receive the required number of votes under the law. At the same time, *Tempo* said, a committee of jurists had filed an appeal with the Court of Cassation, aiming to have the proclamation of the republic suspended until all appeals and contested votes had been first examined, and further stating that the vote of the electorate of Venezia Giulia and the Alto Adige was needed before the referendum process was complete.

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ELECTION NOTES

Allied Commission liaison officers and Local Government Sub-Commission experts were out in force 2 and 3 June to observe the Italian na-

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CONSTITUENCY (1)	SEATS	CONSTITUENT: Communist	Socialist	Action	Republican Democrat Concentration	Christian Social Party
NORTHERN ITALY						
Piemonte						
I Turin	28	312,717	410,356	23,822	8,927	—
II Cuneo	18	134,981	191,558	18,217	10,263	—
Liguria						
III Genoa	20	267,599	243,637	7,926	—	—
Lombardia						
IV Milan	36	399,767	529,216	—	21,527	—
V Como	14	85,164	228,034	5,954	—	—
VI Brescia	18	103,956	176,626	21,305	—	—
VII Mantua	10	127,562	146,771	9,508	—	—
Venezia Tridentina						
VIII Trento (2)	9	18,382	62,565	—	—	—
Veneto						
IX Verona	29	155,151	332,264	15,083	—	—
X Venezia	16	99,091	155,103	20,987	—	12,455
XI Udine	12	72,827	172,013	16,309	—	—
Venezia Giulia and Zara (3)						
XII Trieste (3)	13	—	—	—	—	—
Emilia						
XIII Bologna	24	421,093	301,402	15,786	—	—
XIV Parma	20	333,938	262,707	—	9,253	—
SUB-TOTAL	267	2,563,228	3,212,274	155,097	46,970	12,455
CENTRAL ITALY						
Toscana						
XV Florence	14	246,717	160,396	9,397	—	4,424
XVI Pisa	15	185,941	132,764	12,005	6,244	7,086
XVII Siena	10	175,226	103,960	6,694	—	7,604
Marche						
XVIII Ancona *	17	152,815	131,851	18,788	—	—
Umbria						
XIX Perugia * (4)	12	120,932	98,962	7,950	—	10,485
Lazio						
XX Rome	33	194,584	148,494	17,925	6,855	4,155
Abruzzi Molise						
XXI L'Aquila	16	67,286	77,559	19,111	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	117	1,143,501	853,926	91,210	13,099	33,754
SOUTHERN ITALY						
Campania						
XII Benevento (5)	9	14,660	24,761	7,201	—	—
XXIII Naples *	30	85,046	65,337	17,214	6,139	—
XXIV Salerno	15	36,165	40,939	11,203	15,465	—
Puglie						
XXV Bari	21	146,007	96,918	—	—	—
XXVI Lecce *	15	47,277	42,765	6,210	—	4,069
Lucania						
XXVII Potenza	7	32,925	41,907	—	—	—
Calabria						
XXVIII Catanzaro	24	97,362	88,701	19,407	—	—
Sicily						
XXIX Catania	27	63,949	107,058	16,482	—	—
XXX Palermo *	26	87,354	126,149	10,114	15,301	—
Sardinia						
XXXI Cagliari	14	66,267	46,475	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	188	677,009	681,001	87,831	36,905	4,069

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NORTHERN ITALY						
Piemonte						
I Turin	28	312,717	410,336	23,822	8,927	—
II Cuneo	18	134,981	191,558	18,217	16,263	—
Liguria						
III Genoa	20	267,599	243,637	7,926	—	—
Lombardia						
IV Milan	36	390,767	529,216		21,527	—
V Como	14	85,164	228,034	5,954		—
VI Brescia	18	163,956	176,636	21,503	—	—
VII Mantua	10	127,562	146,771	9,508	—	—
Venezia Tridentina						
VIII Trento (2)	9	18,382	62,505	—	—	—
Veneto						
IX Verona	29	155,151	332,264	15,083	—	—
X Venezia	16	99,091	155,103	20,987	—	12,455
XI Udine	12	72,827	172,013	16,369	—	—
Venezia Giulia and Zara (3)						
XII Trieste (3)	13	—	—	—	—	—
Emilia						
XIII Bologna	24	421,093	301,402	15,780	—	—
XIV Parma	20	333,938	262,797		6,253	—
SUB-TOTAL	267	2,563,228	3,212,274	155,097	46,970	12,455
CENTRAL ITALY						
Toscana						
XV Florence	14	246,747	160,396	9,597	—	4,424
XVI Pisa	15	185,941	132,704	12,005	6,244	7,086
XVII Siena	10	175,226	103,960	6,694	—	7,604
Marche						
XVIII Ancona *	17	152,815	131,851	18,788	—	—
Umbria						
XIX Perugia * (4)	12	126,332	98,992	7,990	—	10,485
Lazio						
XX Rome	33	194,584	148,491	17,925	6,855	4,155
Abruzzi-Molise						
XXI L'Aquila	16	67,286	77,559	19,111	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	117	1,143,501	853,926	91,210	13,099	33,754
SOUTHERN ITALY						
Campania						
XII Benevento (5)	9	14,660	24,761	7,201	—	—
XXIII Naples *	30	85,946	65,337	17,214	6,139	—
XXIV Salerno	15	36,165	40,939	11,203	15,465	—
Puglie						
XXV Bari	21	146,007	96,918	—	—	—
XXVI Lecce *	15	47,277	42,765	6,219	—	4,069
Lucania						
XXVII Potenza	7	32,925	41,907	—	—	—
Calabria						
XXVIII Catanzaro	24	97,362	88,701	19,407	—	—
Sicilia						
XXIX Catania	27	63,946	107,058	16,482	—	—
XXX Palermo *	26	87,354	126,140	10,114	15,301	—
Sardegna						
XXXI Cagliari	14	66,267	46,475	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	188	677,909	681,001	87,831	36,905	4,069
XXXII Val d'Aosta	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	573	4,383,738	4,747,201	334,138	96,974	50,278
ESTIMATED ALLOTMENT OF SEATS	573	108	118	8	2	1

(1) Seat of Central Office. — (2) Includes Bolzano which did not vote. — (3) Did not vote. — (4) Includes the province
* Incomplete returns. — † Excluding Bolzano.

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ASSEMBLY – VOTES							REFERENDUM – VOTES	
Christian Democrat	Republican	National Democratic Union	Italian Unionist Movement	Uomo Qualunque	National Liberty Bloc	Other Parties	*Republic*	*Monarchy*
							1,250,320	*938,736*
448,957	7,224	72,654		33,059	18,859	15,210		
311,425	4,975	46,159	—	13,437	—	74,247		
							633,130	*284,692*
301,377	37,191	39,283	—	27,454	7,196	5,757		
							* *2,270,235*	* *12,275,183*
553,282	28,502	43,638	—	63,021	25,133	5,839		
305,472	9,585	17,819	—	—	11,874	7,211		
366,622	11,762	21,654	—	23,930	14,952	—		
144,109	4,294	21,399	—	—	12,692	2,527		
							‡ *191,450*	‡ *35,728*
128,917	10,833	4,313	—	—	—	—		
							1,418,991	*962,859*
601,489	9,204	33,774	—	29,496	—	—		
304,413	23,743	14,772	—	—	10,662	4,110		
263,304	7,468	10,293	—	14,992	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							1,326,838	*454,589*
282,102	107,031	21,019	—	34,867	—	—		
267,696	9,325	13,138	—	15,476	—	—		
4,198,214	270,687	378,671	—	255,730	110,368	114,901	*7,291,964*	*3,949,767*
							1,280,815	*506,167*
193,611	12,765	18,292	—	35,954	10,373	—		
211,851	59,066	13,623	—	26,216	6,444	—		
103,963	30,629	9,333	—	19,502	3,908	—		
							498,667	*213,621*
214,144	115,940	21,320		36,714	—	9,955		
							301,209	*117,733*
131,225	31,910	12,108	—	22,618	8,094	4,257		
							* *753,978*	* * *795,501*
448,392	211,917	96,535	4,767	97,459	92,554	66,052		
							347,428	*459,478*
253,433	49,614	34,363	11,724	26,727	—	45,610		
1,556,619	530,941	205,574	16,491	259,190	121,373	128,874	*3,182,187*	*2,092,533*
							* *437,267*	* *1,431,971*
135,836	12,017	86,889	—	37,156	10,347	705		
346,926	18,391	199,306	—	126,509	58,715	60,406		
150,727	14,591	99,752		50,995	41,120	63,339		
							* *405,020*	* *954,754*
251,939	19,468	59,752	13,384	138,971	10,804	57,912		
102,442	13,668	62,468	4,231		97,476	26,494		
							107,653	*138,210*
80,158	7,635	58,539	—	22,097	—	13,151		
							* *338,598*	* *517,351*
274,396	31,782	103,473	7,865	62,733	88,702	26,369		
							* *708,109*	* *1,301,200*
361,909	29,893	147,231		89,593	52,358	123,062		
282,808	50,758	111,497	18,718	96,156	27,698	95,652		
							206,098	*319,357*
217,389	—	33,472	10,739	65,185	—	88,865		
2,264,530	198,203	962,479	54,937	689,365	387,256	555,955	*2,264,143*	*4,683,243*
20,348	—	—	—	—	—	21,898		

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							1,250,320	*938,736*
148,057	7,224	72,054		33,059	18,859	15,210		
311,425	4,075	46,199		13,435		74,247		
							633,150	*284,592*
391,377	37,191	39,253		27,454	7,196	5,757		
							* *2,270,335*	* *12,223,183*
553,282	28,502	43,038		63,021	25,133	5,839		
305,472	9,585	17,819			11,874	7,211		
366,622	11,702	21,654		23,930	14,952			
144,100	4,204	21,399			12,692	2,527		
							† *191,150*	† *33,728*
128,917	10,833	4,313		—		—		
							1,418,991	*962,859*
601,480	9,204	33,774		29,496				
304,413	23,743	14,772			19,662	4,110		
263,301	7,168	16,293		14,092		—		
—	—	—		—		—		
							1,526,838	*451,589*
202,162	167,031	21,019		34,807		—		
267,966	9,325	13,138		15,476				
4,168,214	270,687	358,671		258,739	110,368	114,901	*7,291,064*	*3,949,767*
							1,280,815	*506,167*
193,611	12,765	18,292		35,954	10,373	—		
211,851	59,066	13,623		20,216	6,441	—		
103,963	30,629	9,333		19,502	3,908	—		
							498,607	*213,621*
214,144	115,649	21,329		36,714	—	9,955		
							301,209	*117,755*
131,225	51,910	12,108		22,618	8,094	4,257		
							* *733,923*	* *295,501*
448,392	211,917	96,535	4,797	97,459	92,554	69,052		
							347,578	*459,478*
253,433	49,614	34,363	11,724	26,727	—	45,619		
1,536,619	530,941	205,574	16,491	259,190	121,373	128,874	*3,482,187*	*2,092,5[illegible]*
							* *437,761*	* *1,431,971*
135,836	12,917	80,889	—	37,156	10,347	705		
346,926	18,391	199,306		126,569	58,715	60,496		
150,727	14,591	99,752		50,995	41,120	63,339		
							* *465,620*	* *954,754*
251,939	19,468	59,752	13,384	138,971	10,804	57,912		
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							107,653	*158,210*
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							* *338,598*	* *517,551*
274,396	31,782	103,473	7,865	62,733	88,702	26,369		
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282,808	50,758	111,497	18,718	96,176	27,698	95,652		
							206,098	*319,337*
217,389	—	33,472	10,739	65,185	—	88,865		
2,264,530	198,203	962,470	54,937	689,365	387,256	555,955	*2,261,145*	*4,683,243*
20,348	—	—	—	—	—	21,868		
8,639,711	999,831	1,626,715	71,428	1,204,285	618,997	821,598	*12,737,399*	*16,725,552*
202	24	38	2	30	15	20		

of Rieti which is in *Lazio*. — (5) Includes the province of Campobasso which is in *Molise*.

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tional elections from a respectable distance. We bring you the chief points of their observations, which, as everybody now knows, were admirable calm and order throughout the nation. In this issue you will also find a table of the returns, not entirely complete, as announced by the Ministry of Interior for both the *Costituente* elections and the history-making referendum.

Major Ralph R. Temple (A), director of the Local Government Sub-Commission, whose direction of a most complicated and arduous task in advising on the mechanics of the elections and of observing the results has been highly praised by both the Chief Commissioner and the Executive Commissioner, made his election day tours in Rome. To preserve order and guard the ballot boxes in the Province of Rome were 5,150 men, of whom the main elements were 3,100 Agents of Public Security and 1,550 Carabinieri. There were 1,028 polling stations in Rome and 342 in the rest of the province. By the time the booths closed at noon June 3, there were still some 75,000 or 8 per cent. of the electoral certificates undelivered. Electors had moved, were dead, could not be found, had changed their names, errors in the population registers had not been corrected, married women often had not notified the authorities of their change of name.

Great crowds gathered early to vote, many getting up as early as 4 a.m. In many stations ingress and egress was by the same door; result: a little confusion. Morning voting was light but by nightfall some 60 to 90 per cent. of the electorate had voted and precinct presidents were allowed to keep open until 12 midnight to accommodate late voters. In one place, the voting section president was so conscientious he refused to allow any of his assistants to do any of the work, insisting on handling it all himself. This section ran rather behind schedule. Three cases came to Major Temple's attention of persons trying to vote in the evening who found that some other person had very kindly performed that chore for them during the day. Special sections handled refugees and the military.

Eighty per cent. of Rome voted. One per cent. of the votes cast for the referendum were declared invalid for various reasons. The city went monarchical—413,141 to 352,448, while another feature was that the Republican party Nearly 75 per cent. of the electorate voted. Naples had been rather lax in putting its population registers in order although all cities had been warned to do so 18 months ago. The change in address of many homeless from Naples' considerable destruction added to the mixups. The same war damage forced crowding of many of the city's 707 polling stations into few buildings—some had 10 to 14—and produced perforce long queues of waiting voters, many of whom stood six hours in the sun for their turn. The correct sealing of the ballots proved to be a nuisance, one woman having to return to the booths ten times before she caught on to the trick. Reporting arrangements by wireless to Rome were excellent.

Capt. J. V. Vella (B) of the sub-commission had Milan under his eye. In the province some 92 per cent. of the voters cast ballots, several communes registering a 97 per cent. vote. Milan was as quiet as London on a summer week-end, Capt. Vella said. There were no queues anywhere. Undelivered were about 45,000 certificates or 5 per cent. of the 870,000 eligible voters. Milan newspapers were so well organized for election coverage that they consistently got the news of results before the Prefect did. American and British consular staffs also pinch-hit as election observers. All officers, including the CLOs (whose reports were of the same tenor), agreed that voting was heavier than in the administrative elections.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the elections and the referendum, observers agree, was the quiet dignity with which they were conducted—a marked contrast with the ominous reports, so widely circulated, of the disorders which were billed to occur. Observers could sense a determination among all types of people to see to it that Italy's first chance at expressing the people's will was fully taken. One gained the impression last week-end that whatever might be the result Italy had taken a great step forward along the path of democratic freedom. May the next step be as firm and orderly.

SICILY

To the traditional picture of Sicily as the land of Mount Etna, bandits, idyllic waters, *latifondia*

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In Naples was Major C. G. E. Williams (B), Major Temple's right-hand man. Undelivered certificates amounted to 7 per cent. or some 35,000. damage forced crowding of many of the city's 707 polling stations into few buildings—some had 10 to 14—and produced perforce long queues of waiting voters, many of whom stood six hours in the sun for their turn. The correct sealing of the ballots proved to be a nuisance, one woman having to return to the booth ten times before she caught on to the trick. Reporting arrangements by wireless to Rome were excellent.

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SICILY

To the traditional picture of Sicily as the land of Mount Etna, bandits, idyllic waters, *latifondia* and idiosyncratic peasants, the current observer had better add another note: sporadic but real desperation concerning food. We gather all this from a DO letter at hand from Lieut. Col. L. Montague (B) which is the most concrete report from Sicily in many a day. The food situation is ag-

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gravated by the fact that, of all Italians, the Sicilians eat the most bread and pasta since it virtually constitutes their whole diet. And bread has disappeared even from many black markets, says Col. Montague. Only the arrival of a grain ship on 26 May at Palermo, in his opinion, averted complete collapse of the bread ration and certain riots.

The crop in the ground is good and will be ready for cutting soon but what will happen in the meantime is anybody's guess. Sicilians, incidentally, feel that the official 200-gram bread ration, because of their aforementioned food habits, means habitual semi-starvation. In Messina Province, the poorest on the island, the official flour stocks have run out this week and even the black market has none, which is almost a catastrophe of a kind since the manual laborers always bought such bread to supplement the official issue. Col. Montague noticed what he described as malnutrition as prevalent while the condition of children was often pitiable.

Catania Province is somewhat better off for bread, its stocks reportedly holding out until next week, but Siracusa Province is the worst of all. The Colonel witnessed a food riot there on 29 May when women, enraged by the sharp rise, day by day, of the black market price of bread to 200 lire a kilo (it was 180 in Palermo), swept through the marketplaces, raising hell. They cried they could not afford such prices. The price of fish has also risen sharply, the fishermen saying they have to get high prices to be able to buy the bread they need. Col. Montague also tells a story about the town of Pachino which had such a good wine crop that, so they say, there are at least 200 persons who made over 20 million lire a piece. But these millionaires, too, have to come to town each day, bag in hand, to find bread in the black market of Pachino.

There were other sidelights to the tour: The Prefect of Palermo says he cannot visit the country because of bandits. The *Sindaco* of Palermo was stopped recently by the same gentry, relieved of his purse and made to kiss the earth. The Mafia rolls along quietly, many of its victims being unsavory characters themselves so the police pay little attention. Eastern Sicily officialdom seems

UDINE

We are happy to be able at long last to print a full report on one of the few areas in Italy still under Allied Military Government, the Province of Udine where, since the liberation of the North, Lieut. Col. H. N. Bright (B) has been sitting on a delicate situation, which, the story will show, has clearly improved under his administration since the first hectic days. Currently, Col. Bright's team, riddled by redeployment and largely staffed with willing but new and inexperienced CAOs, is still plugging away. This article comes from a most amusing and comprehensive report which Col. Bright got up to mark the first anniversary of Udine AMG, May 2, 1946. To the Colonel and his staff, we simply say the delay in printing an Udine story has been occasioned by the deficiencies of our own undermanned office and the desire to get some further technical details from the specialist sub-commissions. The story that here unfolds, taken largely from Col. Bright's own words, are a bright chapter indeed in AMG.

For those who are not familiar with the Province, its boundaries are Austria on the North, Venezia Giulia and Yugoslavia on the East, the Adriatic on the South, and the Piave River on the West. Its normal population is approximately 800,000 but refugees have swollen this to about one million. It has 172 communes in an area of more than 7,000 square kilometres.

On May 2, 1945, the Allied Military Government representatives consisting of Colonel Bright, the Provincial Commissioner; Major Mannel, Police; Major Keysell, Legal, and Major Culverhouse, Food, with Serjeant-Major Robinson, Corporal Pritchard, Private Law and Private Lawrence, arrived at 7.30 p.m., after a long journey from Cesena. Udine town bore a weird appearance. There were no civilians on the streets and no sign of Allied occupation. The only troops seen were Yugoslav and partisans in green and red scarves. The *Prefettura* was guarded by six stalwart-looking partisans bristling with revolvers, daggers and bombs. They did not seem too interested in the AMG representatives and said that there was no Prefect and no Sindaco, and that they were the sole representatives of law and order.

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Catania Province is somewhat better off for bread, its stocks reportedly holding out until next week, but Siracusa Province is the worst of all. The Colonel witnessed a food riot there on 29 May when women, enraged by the sharp rise, day by day, of the black market price of bread to 280 lire a kilo (it was 180 in Palermo), swept through the marketplaces, raising ned. They cried they could not afford such prices. The price of fish has also risen sharply, the fishermen saying they have to get high prices to be able to buy the bread they need. Col. Montague also tells a story about the town of Pachino which had such a good wine crop that, so they say, there are at least 200 persons who made over 20 million lire a piece. But these millionaires, too, have to come to town each day, beg in hand, to find bread in the black market of Pachino.

There were other sidelights to the tour: The Prefect of Palermo says he cannot visit the country because of bandits. The *Sindaco* of Palermo was stopped recently by the same gentry, relieved of his purse and made to kiss the earth. The Mafia rolls along quietly, many of its victims being unsavory characters themselves so the police pay little attention. Eastern Sicily officialdom seems more cool and efficient and successfully coping with banditry. Messina officials also complained that the big soap factory in that town is not allowed to operate, allegedly because fats are supposed to be distributed on the food ration card, which, however, they have not been. Trapani seems to have the most crime, as ever.

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Eventually, they were persuaded to send for an interpreter, and the now well-known figure of Charlie appeared. Without inquiring too closely into Charlie's past, Col. Bright et al. soon found in him a real guide, philosopher and friend, who took them to the Palazzo del Prefetto and to a good restaurant. Throughout that night shots

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were going off all over the town and it was difficult to understand what it was all about, the Colonel adds. The partisans, at Charlie's suggestions, magnanimously offered to guard the AMG billet. The second relief of this guard consisted of two boys, one 15 and the other 17, both armed from top to toe.

The following day the CLN arrived, a Prefect was appointed, and a Studioso took office. AMG was housed in the Palazzo della Provincia, the former German Governor's HQ. He had apparently left hastily. The place was a shambles. Something had to be done quickly, so the nearest asylum was asked to assist. Some 60 or 70 Italian lunatics paraded under their Sisters and feverishly swept and garnished the offices. Every ten minutes they stopped work and giggled at each other for ten minutes, and then continued with renewed zeal. By noon everything was back in its place and work commenced in all the offices.

Conditions in the Province were somewhat confused. In the north-west 20,000 Cossacks (who had fought for the Germans) were plundering and burning the countryside. Several thousand Yugoslav troops were living off the country. Partisans, whose strength had suddenly jumped from two or three thousand to 22,000, were careering all over the country in vehicles which they had newly acquired on the pretext of operational necessity and demanding everything free. A battle was in progress near Gemona between SS troops and elements of the 6th Armoured Division. Some 15,000 Chetniks were endeavouring to make good their escape from Tito's troops. Allied troops were beginning to stream into the town without a Town Major. All the northern part of the Province was without food. Yugoslavs were setting up military government wherever their troops were in force. Refugees were streaming through the refugee centre and more than two ferries a day were transporting them to the west.

In a few days, however, with the arrival of more Allied troops and the total surrender of all enemy forces in the area, things began to take shape. The Cossacks surrendered and were returned to Russia. The Chetniks were saved from their Tito enemies. Partisans began to

Since then, despite administrative difficulties, some serious crime and low morale in the public safety forces at the beginning, good, hard work has brought the province to much more like normal. Elections have been held and a summary of the work of the special AMG divisions tells a tale by itself. More than 850 cases have been tried by AMG courts, of which some 40 were Superior Court cases. Italian courts have heard about 3,000 cases including those of the Special Court of Assizes which has tried more than 250 cases. The province had about 1,000 C. RR. a year ago but now only about 650, too few in C.J. Bright's opinion, though the commanders are happy at the new transport the Colonel procured for them. A year ago, too, there were 1,200 prisoners in jail but now less than half that. Food has been adequate, once the original critical situation was corrected. Udine residents, however, are still sore about not receiving an April sugar ration and missing out on sweets for Easter.

Finances have been in poor shape owing to the lack of experienced officials. In its first year, AMG authorized two billion lire of expenditure but red tape at the Italian regional office at Venice is at the moment holding up 300 million lire worth of public works projects in Udine, where there are some 50,000 unemployed. Allied authorities in Austria have asked for Italian labor but Italian Government arrangements on this matter have been rather slow.

Flour mills here have been issuing a monthly output of 50,000 quintals. Pasta-making factories are working 25 per cent of normal production, averaging 8,000 quintals monthly. Breweries, formerly requisitioned by NAAFI, are now in full production. Liquor factories and distilleries are turning out 50 per cent of normal. Coal mines, heavily war-damaged, have increased production from 750 tons to 3,500 tons a month, but the province needs 6,000 tons a month. Cement factories, also damaged by the war, now turn out 500 tons monthly. Seventy per cent of the brick and tile factories are working, but only about a third of mechanical and metal industries. Steel factories, short of raw materials, show a 10 per cent production. Cotton industries, thanks to the arrival of some American cotton,

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pulp, with an approximate output of 600 tons a month. Thanks to the large number of captured enemy vehicles found in the Province, transport facilities have been adequate.

Public works initiated under AMG amount to 743 projects involving expenditure of nearly 500 million lire. Military and civilian bridges repaired, or nearing completion, total 60, with a further 40 planned for repair this summer, leaving another 100 still to be repaired. Over 600 other projects, including water supply, *bonifica*, public buildings, schools, etc., totalling nearly 110 millions, have been approved during the year.

Prospects for the coming harvest are good, and approximately 110,000 hectares have been cultivated. Livestock production is on the increase, and over 600 head of cattle have been transferred to other provinces. Over 10,000 horses passed through Udine from Austria into other provinces, and in consequence a severe strain was imposed upon the forage resources of the Province. A rash of foot and mouth disease hit the province this spring.

Other items include the opening of many new hospitals, equipped from captured enemy material, most important being the new 300-bed T.B. hospital at Palazza for the treatment of T.B.-infected ex-POWS and ex-internees. Ambulances have been provided everywhere and huts released by the Army have been put up in all devastated communes to relieve the housing conditions. ENDSI has distributed some 30,000 parcels to deserving cases and UNRRA have assisted with thousands of additional rations, while the Provincial Commissioner's fund for the Orphanage at Christmas totalled over 2½ million lire. Some 60,000 American blankets are also being distributed.

GENOA

The wind above the Ligurian Sea is blowing a tang of hope into Genoa these days. So reports Lieut. Col. W. Turner-Coles (B), the CEO there. The myriad import-export firms are coming to life again after a nine year eclipse during the last years of the Fascist regime (and its autarchy) and the German occupation when the Po Valley capitals were used as trade centers. [illegible] Christopher Columbus is above

States; coal from England, India and Wales; preserved fish from Norway, Portugal and Spain; coffee from Cuba, Central and South America, and so on. These firms in normal times worked with the assistance of a large number (easily 100) of forwarding agents, all small independent firms. This well-worn and solidly established network of importing firms, forwarding agents and ship agents, had created up to 1935 a center of maritime and international trade which was certainly the most important in Italy.

In addition there were in Genoa many agents of foreign exporting firms (most important being groups of agents for English coal exporting firms, Central American coffee exporting firms, South and North American and Australian wheat exporting firms, etc.). In many cases these agents owned exclusively the agency for Northern Italy, and often for all of Italy. The number of import-export firms before the war was 914. Since then only 34 have gone out of business and of the remainder about 352 can be considered of importance. A typical feature of these firms is that they have no financial links with industry but trade on their own capital.

Markets for imported goods, besides Genoa itself and Liguria, include the Milan and Turin market, Tuscany and much of Central Italy, Switzerland, and parts of Central Europe. The competition is expected to be keen again with Marseilles for Western Switzerland, and with Trieste for Eastern Italy. Although the present outlook is not too bright as yet, the Genoese importers, perennial optimists, feel that world economic conditions are bound to return gradually to normal.

The condition of the harbor naturally plays a part in the eventual restoration of Genoa's sea trade. Although the total destruction of the port was avoided in spite of the Germans, yet it suffered heavily. Before the war quays and piers had a total length of 18,000 metres while it is estimated that less than half is usable now, or shortly. There has been, of course, a heavy reduction in traffic since pre-war days when the port presented returns for an average of 350 to 400 incoming ships a month, totalling an average of 900,000 tons in 1937-38. Now only about one fourth of the shipping and less than one half the tonnage (and that mostly UNRRA)

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The city has old and specialized groups of firms for the leading importing currents: wheat from the U. S. A., Canada, Australia and the Argentine; timber from the American Western

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The current lack of export tonnage brings as a consequence an increase in freight charges, since ships coming to Genoa cannot rely on outward freight. This fact was already noticeable

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before the war and freight for Genoa was 3 or 4 shillings higher, for instance, than freight on Antwerp-bound ships which were always sure to find in that port a cargo for the journey home. This lack of outward-bound cargo keeps freight rates in the Genoa shipping movement high.

There are several other insects in the soup. Genoa shipowners are awaiting international decision concerning the disposal of Italian ships still tied up in the residual CMA pool. There are 10,000 unemployed seamen, stewards and other maritime personnel in Genoa. A fight is being waged against thieves of imported goods which command sky-high prices on the black market. And as for the shipyards (a 9,500-ton tanker was launched 28 April), there have been British complaints against too many *feste* delaying essential ship repairs to British merchant vessels. But today grain, coal, steel, cotton and phosphates and industrial products are beginning to sail again into the finally mine-free Genoa harbor and that is the sweetest sight a Genoese can dream of.

ODDS AND ENDS

The food situation is as bad if not worse than last week, which is saying a lot... By MTOUSA order, Company J, of 2675th Regiment has been transferred en masse to the 88th Division in Venezia Giulia... Four officers and 10 EM have left under June redeployment orders to be in Leghorn by tomorrow night (9 June)... It is now Lieut. Col. N. W. Hind-Smith (B), CSO to the Executive Commissioner, a well-deserved promotion... Sorry we were apparently a bit premature in the OBE announcements for American officers last week; the dope is that the *recommendations* have been concurred in by the U. S. WD... In addition to being adjutant of A. C. and the Regiment, Major Richard E. Bullock has now assumed the jobs of S-1 of the Regiment and G-1 (A) of A. C. in the current shaking down of the staff... The following British promotions have come through (in addition to Col. Hind-Smith's): R. A. Savill, G. F. Rothey and F. G. Elliot to Major; N. J. Cronin to Captain, and L. E. Weston to Senior Commander... The following awards are announced: *Medal of*

CIAREA, RAGAZZI

This particular Ed., my tine-feathered buddy-bucks, has his orders in hand and is awaiting transport to the U. S. A. After two years, eight months and 18 days overseas, it's about time. And if by some miserable concatenation of events another *Bulletin has* to be written before our departing the hallowest halls of the *Corporazioni*, be assured, gentle reader, that it will consist only of *Political* and *Odds*, an issue often lovingly plotted but somehow never yet achieved. So, we want to say a word of thanks for the record before we go—briefly, inadequately, but sincerely.

In this general dispensation of grace we would like to include our colleagues of echelons above and to the right and left of us (we have none below)—CMF and MTOUSA and AFHQ PRO and G-5 and RAAC and the British and American Embassies, especially Mr. Halford and Mr. Jones, respectively, for their constant courtesies concerning *Political* and our inevitable rush before deadlines; the Italian press, newspapers and agencies; the Allied and neutral correspondents for their personal cooperation, their coverage and their profitable critiques.

Particularly, do we wish to express our appreciation to the men in the field, past and present, who have been our chief readers and supporters. We thank them for their excellent contributions and voice real regret we have probably not done justice to their accomplishments in this record, though we tried to. A load of gratitude goes, too, to the officers and men at Hq. whom this Branch has badgered to give last-minute news and interrupted important conferences to get pieces cleared. And the boys on the PRB staff—Drummond, Williams, Henry, Sergio, Gaetano, Pino—who physically made the *Bulletin* possible come in for a large share of thanks (and let the truth be told) apologies for an execrable temper that boils hottest on *Bulletin* Saturdays. And lastly and for the topside that has run the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy (not to mention running *us*), to the Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, thanks for both his 100 per cent. standing by the *Bulletin* and for his *ex cathedra* benevolence, and to the Chief Commissioner, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, thanks,

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June 1, 1946 Vol. III, No. 9

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The most vocal, exciting and tumultuous political campaign in Italian history is over, Ascension Day (30 May) having seen the close of the big meetings. Today, on the eve of voting for a monarchy or a republic and for the *Costituente's* delegates, town and country was quiet but simmering beneath with indoor meetings (outdoor ones are forbidden), buttonholing last-minute converts and general state of tension and uncertainty over the results.

Publicly, the various parties were not so uncertain. *Tempo* reported that Minister of Interior Romita predicted a republican victory on the basis of his estimate that 75 per cent. of the votes cast in the administrative elections were republican. *Italia Nuova* came back at this statement with a report from the "Doxa" Institute which said that 34 per cent. of Italians were confirmed monarchists, 23 per cent. confirmed republicans and 40 per cent. either republicans afraid of the possible future of a republic in Italy, or else undecided. *Italia Libera* analysed the prospects as follows: 24 millions will vote, of whom 14 million will vote republican, this strength being made up of eight to nine million Socialists-Communists, three or four million Christian Democrats, and the rest, of the other republican parties. Five to seven million voters are still undecided and hold the balance of power. If they vote for the monarchy, the republic will still have a 60 per cent. majority but the newspaper added that such a development would start the putative republic off in an atmosphere of tension in which it would have to defend itself against jacobinism and adventurers.

The upward rush of the monarchist efforts in the last days has provided the color of the campaign, the Leftist papers indicating some alarm

Calabria. On the 31st, he showed up in Genoa and this afternoon he is slated to arrive in Milan. Today, too, was published a proclamation by the King in which he spoke sympathetically of the voter's personal attempts to find his duty in the present crisis, reiterated his pledge to accept the results of the referendum and, further, stated that he would ask supporters of the monarchy also to respect "with no reservation the decision of the majority". In regard to those "high-minded and pure-hearted people who, with honest consciences, long for a radical change in the form of the State", the King went on to say:

"In case the monarchical institution is returned, I pledge myself to allow that, as soon as the Constituent Assembly shall have accomplished its task, the (institutional) question be again asked the Italian people in such a form as the representatives of the people might suggest. By that time many a passion shall be appeased, many persons who now are perplexed shall have had enough time to make a mature choice."

Togliatti in *Unità* immediately attacked the King's statement as "a last attempt to confuse people who are still uncertain". He added that in the event of victory for the monarchy, Umberto would in no wise ascend the throne but would have to abide the decision of the *Costituente* on selection of the Head of the State. As for a second referendum, the Communist leader said the electors have had enough of the business.

All the main political figures have been whirling through the country electioneering. Prime Minister De Gasperi perhaps making a record for the geographical spread of his appearances through the week, speaking in Sicily, Southern Italy, Rome, Florence and Milan. Togliatti made his principal speech of the week at a large Communist gathering on Rome's Palatine Hill on the 30th (the Republicans meeting the same day in the Piazza

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The most vocal, exciting and momentous political campaign in Italian history is over, Ascension Day (30 May) having seen the close of the big meetings. Today, on the eve of voting for a monarchy or a republic and for the *Costituente*'s delegates, town and country was quiet but simmering beneath with indoor meetings (outdoor ones are forbidden), buttonholing last-minute converts and general state of tension and uncertainty over the results.

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The upward rush of the monarchist efforts in the last days has provided the color of the campaign, the Leftist papers indicating some alarm in the violence of their counter-attacks and the Right splashing their alleged gains. The King, Umberto II, of course, has spearheaded the monarchist campaign, making appearances in Sicily—Palermo (on the 28th), Catania, Messina—and jumping the straits to appear also at Reggio Calabria. On the 31st, he showed up in Genoa and this afternoon he is slated to arrive in Milan. Today, too, was published a proclamation by the King in which he spoke sympathetically of the voter's personal attempts to find his duty in the present crisis, reiterated his pledge to accept the results of the referendum and, further, stated that he would ask supporters of the monarchy also to respect "with no reservation the decision of the majority". In regard to those "high-minded and pure-hearted people who, with honest consciences, long for a radical change in the form of the State", the King went on to say:

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nists would never cooperate with him in a Government because of his attacks on the Communists. (Orlando has been mentioned as one of the possible candidates for president of a republic.) The Communist chief also potshot at De Gasperi for saying that the Communists exaggerated the Fascist peril and said that De Gasperi collaborated with the Fascists in the early days when he was leading the remnants of the Popular party.

Speaking of post-election possibilities, *Tempo* speculated that the composition of the new Government after the elections would probably follow the pattern of the present coalition one, though with more correspondence to the wishes of the electorate. The paper said the three mass parties (Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats) and the National Democratic Union would be represented, and that in the event of a republican solution, more moderate elements from the Left should come in and also representatives of the monarchy as a minority group.

As for the elections themselves, Minister Romita announced, after a meeting with the eleven parties represented in the national constituency, that delegates from each of these parties would sit at the Viminal from June 2 through the 5th to handle problems of electoral procedure and that the results of the referendum would be announced on the 8th and 9th. The Minister of Marine, Admiral De Courten, issued an order of the day asking the Navy to respect the results of the election, following the precedent of the Army (last week), the Air Forces (on the 29th) and the Council of Ministers (on the 23rd). The Council, incidentally, did not meet this week, for obvious reasons.

SARDINIA

(We were lucky to wangle a last piece out of Brigadier J. K. Dunlop after a flying visit to his old stamping grounds in Cagliari before leaving for Milan and thence to England and home after more than two and half years of valiant service in Allied military government in Italy. – *Ed.*)

Sardinia, they tell us, gave to literature the adjective 'sardonic'. One thing is certain, a 'sardonic' smile is a pretty grim sort of smile. Well, there is a note of grimness about Sardinian gaiety today, for fate is hitting the island hard. All looked fair for a fine harvest, the islanders but it is the disease in the wheat that is the more deadly. Right across the southwest corner of Sardinia stretches the *Campidano*, the big field. Not so long ago, geologically speaking, it was a shallow sea between two islands. Now that plain represents the only large agricultural area in the island and for miles and miles it is planted with wheat, bearded wheat now near maturity.

The tall ears waving in the wind seem to give promise of plenty in the months to come; but it is a hollow promise. If the fields are looked at more closely, it will be seen that the golden colour is blotched with a yellow green. The fields are diseased and instead of full plump ears, there will be shrivelled grain. Experts are on the ground but they can do little except evaluate the disaster. Some 50 per cent. of the wheat of the *Campidano* is lost; it is lost before the locusts get near it. As for these insects, they swarm everywhere. Some call them locusts, some say grasshoppers. The Italians call them *cavallette* and to avoid disputation we shall use that word. They are greenish red, about an inch and half long, and at present they are hopping. In about two weeks time they will grow wings and fly. They breed in all the rocky scrub land, and, as they grow, they start moving in search of food. As long as they are confined to hopping as a means of progress, their daily distance is limited and measurable. Once they start to fly their radius of action is vastly increased and no man can tell where a swarm will settle. At present the keenest battle against the *cavallette* is being waged along the northern boundary of the *Campidano*. Portable flame throwers, gas sprayers mounted on UNRRA trucks, poison by the ton, all are being used. The smoke cloud rising from half a dozen points north and east of Oristano remind one of a battlefield—and such indeed it is.

A new poison—sammexane—is being flown out from England at the instance of UNRRA. It seems deadly to the *cavallette* who are unwise enough to like its taste. It is innocuous to farm stock. No doubt sammexane is a great discovery but large quantities are required. The infested area is so large and the *cavallette* so numerous. Seven kilometres north of Oristano the main road for hundreds of yards was brown with them, as they crossed it on their way from the hills to the plain. A truck spraying poison was moving

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stop their march and tend to congregate. Then they are vulnerable. But rainy weather also delays the ripening of the wheat and the ears cannot reach the certain degree of hardness which makes the wheat nearly immune to pests.

Between fungus and locusts, the battle has become desperate. The island is threatened with the loss of more than half its grain. The other crops are good, the tunny fishing has opened well, the lambing season normal. The production of charcoal has been excellent. But the Sard, like every Italian, lives on bread and pasta, and the island will this year produce only enough flour to last to October. The faces of the natives are blank as they watch their food disappear under their very eyes, prey to the whims of nature's underworld.

BOLZANO

We have long wanted to give a report on Bolzano and here it is. It is made up from the various monthly reports filed by the Chief Liaison Officer, Col. S. W. (Dusty) Miller (B), and by headquarters sub-commissions on their specialities, plus a most fascinating seven-page travelogue which Col. Miller sent us in response to a plea for some news about his interesting assignment. From the facts and impressions that follow, anyone can see that the good Colonel has been having himself a time; not only because the area is a focus of international interest, but more because the Colonel and the populace seem to be in sympathetic *rapport*, as the freedom of the cities of Bolzano, Merano, Bressanone and Brunico recently conferred on him (and Brigadier J. K. Dunlop) testifies in part.

The decision of the Big Four Foreign Ministers not to give the Alto Adige outright to Austria was, of course, received with some resentment by the South Tyrolean inhabitants but with no outward demonstrations as were reported in the North Tyrol. All 91 communes have compiled their electoral lists but approval is another matter, so Bolzano Province will not vote in the coming national Italian elections (though Trento will) mainly because of delays and complications in solving the problem of Italian citizenship for the German-speaking population, some of whom opted for incorporation in the German Reich at one time. Described in the last stages

The territory is also becoming Italianized in a degree. Since the German surrender in Italy in May, 1945, some 20,000 Italians have moved into the province. In Welsberg or Val Pusteria (towns, streets, signs are all named in both German and Italian), for example, there used to be only 810 Tyroleans; now there are 810 Tyroleans plus 242 Italians, the heads of the families being classified as follows: 50 police, 16 railroad workers, 14 officials, three teachers, four foresters, three lawyers, two merchants and six "loafers". Further, in May, 1945, there were 38 Italian officials and 38 South Tyrolean officials administering the province. A year later, there are 33 Tyrolean functionaries and 62 Italian.

Education seems to be in hand. With the distribution of German elementary and secondary schoolbooks supplied from Switzerland, the German schools are now, especially the secondary ones, better off than the Italian. There are 27,528 children enrolled in the German-speaking schools and 9,214 in the Italian-speaking. Italian children outnumber the German only in the communes of Bolzano, Merano, Laives and Fortezza. A recent discovery that there were Nazi and Fascist doctrinaire books on view in a Bressanone school library was soon put to rights. In other fields, it is reported that 766 displaced persons awaiting return to Germany in a Bolzano camp are somewhat restless; there are 2,500 unemployed in the province; frontier control facing the French zone in Austria presents occasional problems; crime is luckily scarce, and grain is short, which is no news. The promise of autonomy to the region made by the Italian Government was received with satisfaction, naturally.

We now take you, dear readers, on a scenic tour as guests of Col. Miller who must have spent hours on his Baedeker-rivalling masterpiece, and, it is clear, must have had much enjoyment from personally travelling over the ground he so vividly describes. He takes us from the Brenner Pass, oldest and lowest of all the passes over the Alps, right down to the Po Valley. The Colonel recalls that no fewer than 16 military expeditions from Germany traversed the Brenner between 951 and 1251 A.D. (not to mention the inroads of the Goths, Huns, Emli and Ostrogoths before them), so that for almost 1,000 years the adjacent land

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have classically catapulted stone avalanches on the enemies below using the highroad. Pine forests are replaced by vines and chestnut trees by the time the road reaches Bressanone (Brixen), seat of the Prince Bishop of the South Tyrol and of many seminaries and monasteries for centuries.

From Bressanone, Col. Miller conducts us up the Gardena (Groden) Valley to the Dolomites. Ortisei (S. Ulrich), the principal village of the Gardena Valley, sits beneath two solemn-looking peaks, Sasso Lungo and Sasso Piatto, whose pale and livid colors contrast startlingly with the green meadows at their feet. Ortisei is in the heart of the wood-carving industry which began in the seventeenth century by supplying carved figures of saints to the neighboring churches. Today some 3,000 villagers work at wood carving and before the war used to export their handicraft throughout the world. Generations from this village have also served as peddlars of their own wares through Europe, present families recalling how their grandfathers walked many times with enormous loads to Paris and back while one native used regularly to walk to Lisbon and thence to Memel before returning home.

The Dolomites themselves, whose weird pinnacles are composed of magnesian limestone (the same type of stone from which the Houses of Parliament were built), are prevailingly an ashy pale gray, which legend says comes from beams of moonlight spun by dwarfs. In many places, owing to mineral deposits, the gray is stained a rich orange, dark brown, deep red or violet. To top it all, the Dolomites take on colors seen nowhere else on earth at sunrise and sunset while the afterglow suffuses the peaks with rose color as if they had just been dipped up fresh from some furnace. A few tiny, clear lakes dot the region, the most beautiful being the Lake of Carezza (Karersee) in which you can see rainbows almost always. Dante's *Inferno* seems familiar after looking at the unearthly peaks and the poet himself is said to have visited the region, a large statue of him standing in the public square of Trento (scene of the famous Council of Trent), though Col. Miller adds that local gossip still differs as to whether the bard conducted himself with propriety while sojourning there.

rector of the Local Government Sub-Commission, reveals that of 75 provinces heard from, the percentage of undelivered certificates in the great majority of provinces is less than five per cent., that the worst place is in Sicily where there is an average of 10 per cent. undelivered, and that in Rome 80,000 certificates are now undelivered; in all cases, however, it is expected that the biggest proportion of the certificates will be called for personally since the town offices will be open throughout election day... We announce with regret that the Chief Commissioner, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, has been confined the last several days to the 34th Station Hospital; we hope for an early recovery of his indisposition... Col. A. N. Hancock, CLO at Milan, is going to the British Embassy as an aide to the economic advisor there, Sir Quintin Hill; Brigadier J. K. Dunlop is replacing Col. Hancock temporarily at Milan... Co. O of 2675th Regiment will be shut down in Milan and Turin by 10 June... Col. C. R. Ross, the Regiment's CO, made the Memorial Day speech at Tarquinia; as he began his address, the sky opened up, too... All U. S. and U. K. military personnel have been ordered to stick to their billets and offices and keep away from the polls on election day, tomorrow and Monday... All civilian restaurants are out of bounds to British personnel and off limits to U. S. personnel, an order which will be strictly enforced because of the Italian food crisis... The recent junket of U. S. editors and publishers under the aegis of the War Department was apparently successful enough to warrant another starting 22 June from Washington. PRB has been informed... A physical nose-counting of all U. S. personnel in the Regiment will take place at 1600 hours 14 June; only those officers and EM *physically incapacitated* will be excused... Lieut. Col. L. Montague (B) has replaced Major John Land as CLO in Palermo... The following awards are announced: *Order of the British Empire (Officer)*: Colonels E. O. Howell, H. H. Scudder and R. B. Menapace, Lieut. Col. T.G. Bergin; (*Member*) Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Timmons and Lieut. D. A. Tesauro (who has also been awarded the *Bronze Star*); *Medal of Freedom* – Sig. Oscar Cedrangolo (with Silver Palm) and Miss Grace S. Westbrook (A); *Crown of Italy (Knight)*: MMS Charles Cravotta, USNR, for services in helping repair of

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ODDS AND ENDS

Note on electoral certificate delivery: a last-minute survey of the situation from Ministry of Interior sources, says Major R. R. Temple, di-

Rome 80,000 certificates are now undelivered; in all cases, however, it is expected that the biggest proportion of the certificates will be called for personally since the town offices will be open throughout election day... We announce with regret that the Chief Commissioner, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, has been confined the last several days to the 34th Station Hospital; we hope for an early recovery of his indisposition... Col. A. N. Hancock, CLO at Milan, is going to the British Embassy as an aide to the economic advisor there, Sir Quintin Hill; Brigadier J. K. Dunlop is replacing Col. Hancock temporarily at Milan... Co. O of 2675th Regiment will be shut down in Milan and Turin by 10 June... Col. C. R. Ross, the Regiment's CO, made the Memorial Day speech at Tarquinia; as he began his address, the sky opened up, too... All U. S. and U. K. military personnel have been ordered to stick to their billets and offices and keep away from the polls on election day, tomorrow and Monday... All civilian restaurants are out of bounds to British personnel and off limits to U. S. personnel, an order which will be strictly enforced because of the Italian food crisis... The recent junket of U. S. editors and publishers under the aegis of the War Department was apparently successful enough to warrant another starting 22 June from Washington, PRB has been informed... A physical nose-counting of all U. S. personnel in the Regiment will take place at 1600 hours 14 June; only those officers and EM *physically incapacitated* will be excused... Lieut. Col. L. Montague (R) has replaced Major John Luttel as CLO in Palermo... The following awards are announced: *Order of the British Empire (Officer)*: Colonels E. O. Howell, H. H. Scudder and R. B. Menapace, Lieut. Col. T.G. Bergin; (*Member*) Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Timmons and Lieut. D. A. Tesauro (who has also been awarded the *Brigata Stara*); *Medal of Freedom* – Sig. Oscar Cedrangolo (with Silver Palm) and Miss Grace S. Westbrook (A); *Crown of Italy (Knight)*: MMS Charles Cusumano, USNR, for services in helping repair of Italian warships at the U. S. Naval Base in Palermo during the war... Speaking of U. S. decorations, all further recommendations must be in the Regiment's hands by 15 June...

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May 25, 1946 Vol. III, No. 8

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

POLITICAL

The week of politics just passed seemed more or less a lull while the parties girded their loins for their final pre-election efforts in the next few days before the June 2 balloting. Charges and counter-charges of attempts at intimidation, plots to overthrow the state—depending on who won the elections, accusations that the Monarchists were tampering with the Navy or that the Communists were allegedly subverting the loyalty of the Army, filled the party newspapers. Minister of Interior Romita held numerous conferences on the state of public order, with which he declared himself satisfied.

May 24, the date of Italy's entry into World War I, was celebrated in Rome fairly quietly. General Beticivenga (Monarchist) spoke at Piazza del Popolo while the Council of Ministers led by Prime Minister De Gasperi paid tribute at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Gasparotto doing the oratorical honors. Much of the Piazza del Popolo crowd later made its way to the Quirinal where it cheered King Umberto II and brawled a bit with the police, nearly 40 persons, mostly youngsters, being arrested and later released after severe reprimands.

The Monarchist press, led by *Italia Nuova*, made hay of the apparent electoral initiative being shown by the King who made surprise visits to Sardinia (the 19th), Naples (the 20th) and Turin (the 22nd). In Naples the republicans organized a counter-demonstration the day after the King left while the Leftist papers in general, *Unità* in particular, loudly deprecated whatever significance the King's movements may have had. Early in the week, too, was published King Victor Emanuel's farewell abdication letter to his son, president, who will address the assembly on the next day. If the republicans win the referendum, the 26th will be devoted to choosing a provisional head of the State, which will take some time. If the monarchy wins, the assembly will proceed at once to studying a new constitution. The *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, also this week published the declarations of the Umbrian and Calabrian episcopates on the elections which were quoted as prohibiting any adherence by Catholics " to ideologies condemned by the Church, such as those inspired by Marxism, notwithstanding their much-claimed respect for religion ".

De Gasperi gave the United Press an interview in which he suggested placing the Trieste dispute before the United Nations and denounced what he termed French and Austrian attempts to transform " minor frontier rectifications " (as approved in principle by the Big Four Foreign Ministers) into large territorial annexations. He stressed again that no Italian Government could stand which signed a treaty giving up Italian rights in Venezia Giulia including Pola, Rovigno and other towns " which are more Italian than Trieste itself ". It is expected that De Gasperi will go to Paris again to present Italy's case on Austrian and French claims.

The Council of Ministers, which met twice on the 23rd, of course, had its fingers in all the pies. Nenni voiced concern over possible infringement of Italian rights in allowing TWA to help in setting up Italian internal air lines. The recent seizure of Italian fishing boats by the Yugoslavs was discussed. A spirited exchange took place over the presence of alleged " action squads " of some parties in Milan, De Gasperi asking if it were true and pointing out that private elements should not be allowed to interfere with the action

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Messaggero discussed future developments after the elections, saying that the new *Costituente* will meet for the first time on June 24 to elect its president, who will address the assembly on the next day. If the republicans win the referendum, the 26th will be devoted to choosing a provisional head of the State, which will take some time. If the monarchy wins, the assembly will proceed at once to studying a new constitution. The *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, also this week published the declarations of the Umbrian and Calabrian episcopates on the elections which were quoted as prohibiting any adherence by Catholics" to ideologies condemned by the Church, such as those inspired by Marxism, notwithstanding their much-claimed respect for religion".

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matter, the Council passed the following resolution, which reads in part:

"The Council of Ministers, recalling that the (Election) Law which was approved by the *Consulta*, passed by the Council of Ministers itself, and confirmed and promulgated by the Head of the State, pledges everybody to respect the result of the popular referendum; reaffirms its decision with the utmost energy and objectivity so that the voting may be carried out in an atmosphere of liberty and under the full authority of the State, which alone has the task and the right to safeguard public order which is its exclusive responsibility. The Government, therefore, intends to prevent and repress any intimidation or violence and to impede any possible attempt to prepare or to constitute any armed party organization, and appeals to the parties and the press to support its efforts to instill in the people the sense of responsibility and self-discipline which they proved to have during the recent administrative elections".

The Council also approved a declaration of confidence in the armed forces in which it also warned against illegal partisan activity. Finally, decrees were also approved for the periodical increase of wages for temporary State employes, abrogation of Fascist rules concerning magistrates, increasing by 20 billion lire the economic rehabilitation fund and putting Partisans on the same civil footing as persons who volunteered for the War of Liberation (against Germany).

ECONOMIC FRONT

The Italian grain situation remains extremely grave. Press reports that the bread ration will be cut or will not be cut succeed each other devastatingly. As we are informed by Lieut. Col. V. R. A. Cowper (B), director of the Food and Agriculture Branch, from his UNRRA sources, the position is as follows: The danger period looks to be the first half of June. On June 1, the estimated stock position is expected to be 40,600 tons. This includes the special amassing results (whose goal is 68,500, set by the Italian Government, instead of the 150,000 tons originally recommended by UNRRA). In the period from May 1 to May 20 inclusive, the special drive brought in some 18,000 tons or nearly 27 per cent. actual delivery to Italian ports may occur very late in June. Consumption in May is figured at 9,000 tons a day or 279,000 for the month. But the first week of June will find the cupboard quite bare in several regions.

Col. H. R. Walker (A), director of the Industry and Utilities Branch, gives us more hopeful news from his UNRRA pipelines. Through assiduous scrounging for the month of June, it is estimated that as much as 336,000 tons of coal will arrive in Italy from all sources and despite the recent coal strike in the States. This includes 133,000 tons from the Ruhr, 18,000 from South Africa, 36,000 from the U. K., 91,000 from the U. S., 32,000 from the Persian Gulf and 33,000 for British military use, from which stocks some is usually left over for civilian use. Col. Walker also reports that the POL situation is better, there being a 60-day reserve in all except diesel oil.

The Mixed Advisory Committee on Italian International Trade held its third meeting this week and is going through the ritual of setting up procedures and plans. The committee is composed of Italian Government, American Embassy, British Embassy, UNRRA and Allied Commission representatives and in a measure takes the place of the once-suggested Tri-partite Economic Council (of Italy, U. S. and the U. K.) as an instrument for spurring Italian foreign trade. The importation of sugar was considered, among other matters, at this last meeting, there being available 20,000 tons in Switzerland. The problem is to get allocation authority from the Combined Food Board.

In the general expediting of the distribution of imported supplies undertaken by A. C., Brigadier Matthew Carr, vice president of the Civil Affairs Section, reports on a plan which should solve the difficulty in medical supplies if applied with dispatch. The plan envisages (1) immediate credits to needy hospitals (for which the Italian Treasury will advance 200 million lire), (2) a request to all provinces to submit hospital medical supply needs at once, 3) listing of the needs of welfare and beneficial societies which supply drugs to an estimated 18,000,000 workers, and (4) a promise to put all that remains at the disposal of public drug stores. The priorities of reception are in the order just stated. All ENDIMEA warehouses, it is hoped, will be emptied of their

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of the popular referendum reaffirms its decision with the utmost energy and objectivity so that the voting may be carried out in an atmosphere of liberty and under the full authority of the State, which alone has the task and the right to safeguard public order which is its exclusive responsibility. The Government, therefore, intends to prevent and repress any intimidation or violence and to impede any possible attempt to prepare or to constitute any armed party organization, and appeals to the parties and the press to support its efforts to instill in the people the sense of responsibility and self-discipline which they proved to have during the recent administrative elections".

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consisted of stuff imported on AC-FEA or Italian Government account, since the first UNRRA imports of fertilizer (240 tons of ammonium nitrate) did not arrive in Italy until April 30.

There are various odd pieces of news: The Italian trawler *Arzuga* got into port recently with 50 tons of refrigerated fish caught off West Africa. Lieut. Col. F. W. Tooby (B) is back from LIAP and at work on Economic Section Special Projects. Lieut. Col. F. O. Mavis (A), CLO in Venezia, reports that the average cost of living for a family of three in his area is 18,000 lire a month. Free and black market prices in representative Italian cities, as of May 19, are reported as follows from sources tapped by Col. Cowper's Food and Agriculture staff:

White bread – 175 lire a kilo in Rome, 190 in Palermo, 120 in Florence, 160 in Naples and 140 in Milan; *white pasta* – 230 in Rome, 150 Palermo, 160 Florence, 145 Naples and 170 Milan; *olive oil* – 450 Rome, 330 Palermo, 800 Florence, 450 Naples, 630 Milan; *sugar* – 1,300 Rome, 1,100 Palermo, 1,200 Florence, 1,300 Naples, 1,300 Milan; *butter* – 700 Rome, 700 Palermo, 850 Florence, 750 Naples, 660 Milan; *eggs* – 18 lire each in Rome, 15 Palermo, 14 Florence, 20 Naples, 15 Milan.

ELECTION NOTES

With eight days to go before the climacteric national elections of Italy's new political era, it is of interest to report several developments in the preparations for the voting, as given to us by Major Ralph R. Temple (A), director of the Local Government Sub-Commission, who is keeping constant liaison with the Ministry of Interior in order to be kept completely informed. Here are the latest available facts on various points:

POWs – With repatriation of POWs proceeding at an accelerated rate, the problem of insuring that the returnees get their vote has been preoccupying the authorities. POWs, we are told, are in the same position as any resident Italian since electors' lists are based on the permanent population registers in which the name of all Italians, including POWs, are inscribed at birth and which remain there until the resident himself gives notice of a permanent change of residence, and for obvious reasons of getting ready for the elections, it may be too late to do anything about getting unregistered POWs on the electoral lists. Even those returned POWs who were on registers and were therefore listed on the electoral rolls had better make sure to call for their certificates since many could not be found at their pre-war place of residence when the town messenger called. Town halls will stay open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. every day up to and including election day so that anyone can call and obtain his voting certificate.

MILITARY PERSONNEL – Active members of the Italian armed forces are also having their own difficulties on the same subject, about which steps are being taken. Under the law, military commanders were required to apply to the sindacos of their soldiers' towns. This requirement was fulfilled quite carefully by the commanders. However, in many cases the sindacos replied that the soldier in question was not on the lists, for which there are several cogent reasons: many soldiers, sailors and airmen have been serving with the armed forces for years and have been out of touch with their native towns or their hometown records were lost or their homes destroyed and families moved. Remedies have been fashioned by allowing such cases to be registered in communes where they are stationed after having affidavits filed by the commanders where soldiers were unregistered through no fault of their own. In this manner some 15,000 such soldiers were inscribed on the electoral rolls in Rome alone by 18 May when the additional lists were closed. The same procedure has applied in Naples and other Italian cities. Military commanders have been instructed to handle the matter through the prefects of the provinces. The Ministries of War, Marine and Air are all cooperating.

PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS – The Electoral Service of the Ministry of Interior plans to have at least four guards at each polling place no matter how many polling places are located in the same building. Two of the four guards will be Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security and the other two will be drawn from forest guards, finance guards, fire brigade, municipal police and troops. Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of War to obtain the service of several

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PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS – The Electoral Service of the Ministry of Interior plans to have at least four guards at each polling place no matter how many polling places are located in the same building. Two of the four guards will be Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security and the other two will be drawn from forest guards, finance guards, fire brigade, municipal police and troops. Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of War to obtain the service of several thousand troops. Further, each political party has the right to appoint two "representatives of the list" or polling agents for each station, who are the only civilians allowed to approach the polling stations during the nights of June 1-2 and 2-3 when the stations will be under guard with their stores of ballots. After the polls close, the

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police and troops will be regrouped to form escorts for the convoy of the ballots to the nearest Tribunale, thence to the Central Office of the constituency and again lastly to the Court of Cassation in Rome.

DELIVERY OF ELECTORAL CERTIFICATES – In Naples, there were some 60,000 certificates undelivered as of 14 May. Out of the 547,133 electoral certificates in that city, 155,133 had been undelivered by 2 May. Many had been so because of the negligence of messengers, several since punished. Further, 12,000 were found to be those of prisoners or deceased persons. In Rome by 2 May there were 256,000 certificates not delivered. However, by 14 May, nearly 80,000 had been called for at the big electoral office in Via Nazionale. Other deliveries will be made following checks of tax records and food cards being made to trace owners of certificates still not called for. Another difficulty was the assignment of voters to sections distant from their residence which, however, had been adjusted in part by a sindacal manifesto allowing complainants to apply for rectification, though when the names of the 960,000 registered electors of Rome were publicly posted for inspection and complaint in February, only 125 appeals were made then by voters against their assignment to distant voting sections. The original errors in mal-assignments had been made, it was explained, because Rome registers were woefully out-of-date because of the lack of adequate quarters for polling stations in many parts of the city and because of the distribution at random and without plan of voters' names to sections several kilometers away.

NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY – Under the Italian proportional system of voting and counting ballots, there is a national college or constituency where unused votes and seats are proportionally redistributed. The business works as follows: There are 32 constituencies. All will vote except note of Venezia Giulia and only Trento Province in the Alto Adige constituency, Bolzano not being ready to vote. There are 573 seats to be contested among the 30 ½ election districts and the seats assigned by law to each district are distributed among the contending parties in proportion to votes gained. The arithmetic of this proportional votes from the field going to party candidates in the national college. Eleven parties have registered for the national college – Communists, Unionist Movement, Uomo Qualunque, Republicans, Social Christians, Christian Democrats, Socialists, Democratic Republican Concentration, Action, National Democratic Union and National Bloc of Liberty. The candidates on the national constituency lists must have already been nominated for seats in the field but if elected on the national ticket must give up their local seat. All the well-known political leaders of Italy are represented on the national ticket except Prime Minister De Gasperi who is a candidate in Trento, his birthplace. In the national lists, each party has listed its candidates numerically in order of preference and the proportion of unused party votes accruing from the field will thus go to each national candidate in the order of his listing.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A. C. LIAISON OFFICERS – Observation of the national elections by Allied Commission liaison officers in the field will follow the same lines taken at the administrative elections, according to a directive sent out by the Civil Affairs Section. The A. C. officers will report on law and order, any unusual incidents, how the proceedings went, whether many electors had to apply to the town Municipio for their electoral certificates on voting day, whether there was any electioneering within 200 meters of a polling station (which is prohibited by law), guarding of the ballot boxes, etc. A. C. officers MUST NOT ENTER polling stations. Officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission will observe elections in Rome, Milan and Naples.

THE "OLD MAN" SCORES AGAIN

Feeling almost as if we were sharing in the kudos, we are proud to report that the Chief Commissioner, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, has been awarded the United States Navy Distinguished Service Medal, which, as is only natural, must be dear to his heart, coming from his own service. He received the United States Army Distinguished Service Medal last fall.

The Admiral was decorated with the prized

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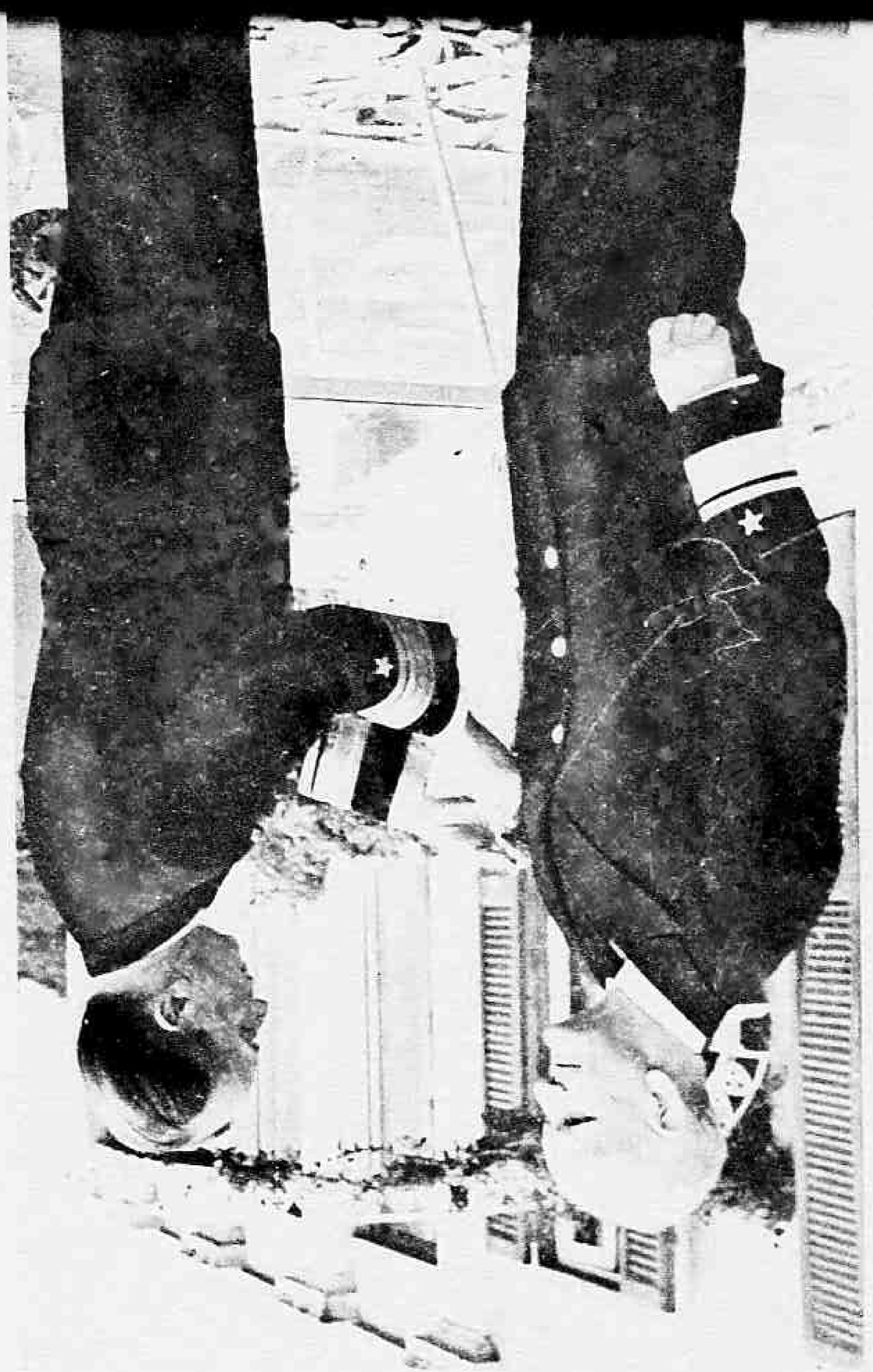
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The Admiral was decorated with the prized honor by Rear Admiral Jules James, Commander, United States Naval Forces, Mediterranean, in a ceremony yesterday (May 24) at Villa Emma in Naples, famed as the abode in the Napoleonic era of Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton and incidentally, the scene of a previous ceremony last year when the Admiral got the C. B. E. from the British Government.

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The document from the U. S. Secretary of Navy accompanying the award reads as follows:

"The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the *Distinguished Service Medal* to

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY WHEELER STONE
UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

for service as set forth in the following

Citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility as Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission for Italy, and Chief Civil Affairs Officer of Occupied Territory under Allied Military Government in Italy from May 1, 1945, to May 1, 1946. Assuming full executive responsibility for the activities of the Allied Commission in connection with all relations with the government of Italy, the interpretation and execution of the surrender terms between the Allied Nations and the Italian government, Rear Admiral Stone also served with distinction in supervising the many involved aspects of civil affairs within those parts of Italy under Allied Military Government. Called upon to coordinate the activities of various nations, to face and solve the most difficult political problems and to represent the Allied Nations before the Italian people, he displayed the highest qualities of intelligence, tact, administrative ability, sound judgment, broad vision, exceptional energy and diplomatic skill. As a result of his wise leadership and his keen understanding of the varied problems confronting him, the relations between the Allied Nations and the government of Italy have steadily progressed toward a satisfactory conclusion. His distinguished service in the fulfillment of a mission of international importance reflects the highest credit upon Rear Admiral Stone and the United States Naval Service."

For the President,
(*Sd.*) JAMES FORRESTAL
Secretary of the Navy"

P. S. — Last night the "Old Man" was wearing his Navy DSM *before* his Army one. He insisted it was Navy regulations but we had our own mind about it—and we don't blame him.

UNRRA took over from Allied Commission in January and February of this year have been found outside the UNRRA Charter and are being thrown back into the arms of the very depleted A. C. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission to hold them until some other organization can be found to take care of them.

Fortunately for D.P.R.S.C. some of the former camp staff, and more especially, it is hoped, the British Red Cross Welfare Section, are coming back also. To those who do not realize the devotion of the Welfare worker to the Displaced Persons in their care, the letters and requests received by Headquarters D.P.R.S.C. and the British Red Cross would seem strange but very pleasing in this somewhat money-minded post-war world. The hope is to get the DPs to go home to their own kindred and countries and to see those who, unfortunately, have too strong political ideas to go home, well on their way to resettlement in other lands beyond the seas.

As to UNRRA's Charter, it is somewhat difficult for many to comprehend, but it involves a dead-line and unfortunately many of the DPs now in Italy did not enter this country until after the 2 May 1945, the date of the German surrender, which is the period covered by the UNRRA Charter. For those of Jewish faith who have suffered so much, no such date exists.

Thus our sub-commission, whose W.E. at present calls for administration of only five camps, with about 1,000 inhabitants, must now take over about 10 others, with the 12,000 UNRRA "unacceptables", plus two Polish camps with 7,000 Poles at Barletta-Trani which were also slated for UNRRA. This means a load of about 20,000 refugee DPs in 15 camps again under A. C. By last action, Col. C. E. Findlay, the director, got military commanders back into all the camps by last Saturday.

This is not all of the strange story. The DPRSC has been having a devil of a time getting supplies and stores even before the new old load returned. Col. Findlay has been getting materials from the Italian Government that had been turned over by the Allied Commission from captured enemy goods. This and the whole problem of the DPs was throughly discussed with several

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DISPLACED PERSONS

After many months of endeavor to unite all the Displaced Persons in Italy under the care of UNRRA, the pendulum has now been swung to top speed in reverse. Some 12,000 DPs whom to take care of them.

Fortunately for D.P.R.S.C. some of the former camp staff, and more especially, it is hoped, the British Red Cross Welfare Section, are coming back also. To those who do not realize the devotion of the Welfare worker to the Displaced Persons in their care, the letters and requests received by Headquarters D. P. R. S. C. and the British Red Cross would seem strange but very pleasing in this somewhat money-minded post-war world. The hope is to get the DPs to go home to their own kindred and countries and to see those who, unfortunately, have too strong political ideas to go home, well on their way to resettlement in other lands beyond the seas.

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Thus our sub-commission, whose W E at present calls for administration of only five camps, with about 4,000 inhabitants, must now take over about 10 others, with the 12,000 UNRRA "unacceptables", plus two Polish camps with 7,000 Poles at Barletta-Trani which were also slated for UNRRA. This means a load of about 29,000 refugee DPs in 15 camps again under A. C. By last action, Col. C. B. Findlay, the director, got military commanders back into all the camps by last Saturday.

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We might add a postscript on the sub-commission's adventures with the repatriation of

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Italians to Tripolitania. Many Italians left Tripolitania for Italy prior to Italy's entering the war. Of these persons the largest group consisted of children sent to Italy to be educated in the purest Fascist Educational methods. These children whose return to Tripoli was asked for, because of the length of the war, have become adult persons. Of these so-called children, 1,671 have been returned in four groups between August 1945 and April 1946.

On humanitarian grounds EMA in Tripoli agreed to accept back certain compassionate cases and the head of the family it a breadwinner. Under this category 100 persons have returned. At present no movement to Tripoli is permitted and some 800 Italians under the breadwinner scheme are held up, not to mention the "children".

Actual natives of Tripoli have been repatriated between August 1945 and April 1946 as follows: 250 Lybian Jews and 45 Arabs.

AWARDS

After recording the award of many Italian decorations to American personnel, we are happy to report that several officers and men of the Italian Army have been awarded American decorations. On a recent tour of Northern and Central Italy Colonel Clayton P. Kerr, Senior American Officer with Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMLA), presented awards at impressive ceremonies in the cities of Turin, Novara, Bolzano and Florence.

The awards given on this tour are as follows: *Distinguished Service Cross* – Lieut. Col. Giuseppe Izzo; *Silver Star* – Lt. Michele Pericoli and Mar. Nicola di Lella; *Bronze Star* – Lieutenants Carlo Casati (posthumous), Silvestro de Simone, Vincenzo Rosato, Oberdan Ruggi and Omero Scaroni, and Sergeants Emanuele Anedda and Egidio Turrini.

At a ceremony which took place this morning at the Regina Margherita Barracks, Rome, Col. Kerr also awarded *Bronze Stars* to Colonel Cavani Berni, who "as Commanding Officer of the 20th Italian Pack Mule Group rendered outstanding services in support of the Fifth Army from April 1944 to May 1945", and to WO II Cesare Simoni, of the San Marco Regiment of Humbert II at a ceremony held in the Quirinal Palace. These awards are as follows: Commodore H. W. Ziroli, Deputy Chief, *Grand Cross, Crown of Italy;* Captain G. F. Mentz, Chief Staff Officer, *Knight Officer, Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus;* Commander W. E. Bahlman, Admin. Officer, and Lieut. Commander J. C. Risk, Liaison Officer, *Knight Officer, Crown of Italy;* and Lieut. A. R. Conklin, Aide to Commodore Ziroli, *Knight, Crown of Italy.*

Other awards announced are: *Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus* – (*Commander*) Col. Henry M. Walker; (*Knight*) Lieut. Col. Lloyd W. Stearns. *Italian Cross of War Merit* – Sgt. Samuel Salinsky. *Crown of Italy* – (*Knight Officer*) Major C. C. Craig and Capt. Michael Tor; (*Knight*) Captains Almond M. Allyn, Frederick C. Barr and William W. Sampson, and Lieutenants W. Haase and Frank N. Spencer.

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ODDS AND ENDS

Lieut. Col. Green (B) has been named CLO in Piemonte.... Col. C. M. Parkin, former CO of 2675th Regiment and now with G-5, was looking over the Regiment this week as to how WD civilian employes could replace officers and men.... Major Joseph C. Rively (A) has succeeded Lieut. Col. Lloyd W. Stearns as CSO to the CC.... Col. C. P. Kerr (A), deputy director of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, has just returned from a 17-day swing through the North where he inspected Italian Army installations; he reports quiet and order, the troops confident of being able to handle any matters of public safety, the combat divisions in peak trim but the territorial regiments, except those stationed in Milan and Turin, rather less up to snuff.... Up to 19 May, the month saw 23,235 POWs return to Italy from Britain, Land Forces S/C reveals.... We are in receipt of a chatty note from L/Cpl. J. Munro stationed with Lieut. Col. A. H. Gardner (B) at Tenda in Piemonte, 3,000 feet up in the Alps near the French border, from which we lift the following tidbits: the nearest Allied troops are 145 kilometers away; the nearest bath (for H & C) is in Cuneo, 45 kms. away; for relaxation, the team goes, when transport is available, to the nearest Italian movie 30 miles distant or to a dance in Tenda once a

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American officers of the Navy Sub-Commission were also honored this morning when they received Italian decorations from His Majesty King and Lieut. Commander J. C. Ross, Italian Officer. *Knight Officer, Crown of Italy*; and Lieut. A. R. Conklin, Aide to Commodore Ziroli, *Knight, Crown of Italy*.

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May 18, 1946 Vol. III, No. 7

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794

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

POLITICAL

Furious activity on both foreign and domestic scene characterized the political picture of the week. The revision of the Italian Armistice, practically sole fruit of the Paris conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers (who, on Italian matters, had reached tentative and informal agreements, press reports said, on the payment of $100,000,000 reparations to Russia, division of the Italian fleet, retention of the Alto Adige by Italy, administration of Tripolitania by Italy under the UN, but that deadlock on Trieste and indecision on French border claims), was greeted by the Rome press as at least better than nothing and as "the first act of justice" of the Conference.

The actual signing of the revised Armistice is some time off, of course, only the preliminary documents for study having been delivered to Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi from Paris, according to *Il Messaggero*, which sums up the points of the proposed revision as follows: abolition of the Allied Commission; establishment of a military committee under AFHQ; discussions between Italy, the United States and Great Britain as to payment of occupation costs; non-prejudice of Italy's territorial position pending a final peace treaty; Italy to hand over all war criminals requested; an Italian pledge to hold free, democratic elections; immediate repatriation of all Italian POWs; recognition of Italian co-belligerency, and some further economic easements.

De Gasperi, in a statement to *Orbis* agency, stressed that Italy's contributions to the war against Germany were thus officially recognized for the first time and that the chance to discuss occupation costs would be a boon. He added that the revision would probably be discussed a subject for discussion and that it would stubbornly insist that no Italian residents of population in Istria be abandoned to Yugoslavia.

Domestically, the past days have witnessed a campaign of high-pressure lobbying whose object was to postpone the referendum and which in great measure was directed at the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR. The Admiral finally issued a statement on May 16th completely dis-associating himself and the Allied Commission from the question of postponement on the grounds that the matter had not been raised with him by either the King or the Italian Government and that, further, any move by the Allied Commission in the matter would be an "unwarranted intervention in Italian internal affairs". The Leftist press naturally seized upon the statement with whoops of glee while the conservative organs printed it, for the most part, with no comment, although on the 18th (today), however, *Buonsenso* asserted that Allied non-interference in the present political scene was a mistake, adding that the Allies should be concerned with whatever may occur in Europe, and that "instructed by experience, they have not done the same in Japan, where they have left the old regime," allegedly profiting by "the tragic Italian example".

The campaign of republic versus monarchy burned brighter than ever, not only as a result of the postponement pressure, but as a result of the amnesty proposal which King Umberto II sent the Government on the 11th. The Council of Ministers, after two sessions on the 15th, finally accepted the suggestion but enacted revisions that would make the amnesty effective immediately but to be published only after the June 2 elections. The decree does not cover Fascist

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also resulted in a major fracas at Naples where a monarchist demonstration and Communist spectators clashed to the tune of exploding bombs.

De Gasperi himself came under heavy personal attack for the first time from the Left. *Avanti's* leader this morning calling him "two-faced" as the consequence of recent speeches by the Prime Minister (in Rome, Trento and Verona) in which De Gasperi had warned republicans not to vote for those parties, who, as in France, want a republic dominated by a single assembly that might lead to the a "Committee of Public Safety" and the dictatorship of a single party or individual. "We respect" he said, "the freedom of conscience of the elector concerning the referendum, even if he does not vote at all." *Avanti* called the speeches among the "most alarming symptoms in the present political tension" and wondered if the reason for De Gasperi's alleged reversal of his party's position (in favor of a republic) lay in his knowledge of some plan of the monarchy which he presumably thought hopeful of success.

While parties met and speakers sounded off all through Italy, the Council of Ministers, besides taking full part in the major political decisions of the day, also disposed of other business in their two meetings of the 15th and 16th. The Council resolved to forbid open-air electoral meetings on May 31 and June 1 but left unchanged other discretionary powers of Minister of Interior Romita. It approved a non-political demonstration on May 24 by veterans and POWs to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and also passed decrees reforming the Courts of Assizes, allotting 1,300 million lire for a railway line between Naples and Cuma and five billion for land reclamation, protecting the job tenure of veterans and authorizing publication of the OVRA lists, names of dead persons and public safety officials being excluded; studied the coal and food situations, on the latter approving a communique which stated that the Government hoped again to win over the new grain crisis by speeding up amassing.

NEW NAPLES SHORELINE

Col. J. A. C. Pennycuick, C.L.O. Naples, reports that the proposed town plan and reconstruction

Most of the damage was done to the port and industrial area, east of the main railway station. Also deliberately destroyed were the large ILVA steel works at Pozzuoli and other factories, and some historic buildings and churches.

The first step in reconstruction was to get damaged areas and roads cleared and this has been going on steadily. The clearing was at first somewhat haphazard, but a year ago AMG took a firm hand and got the Municipality to organize clearing on a proper basis. Aid was also given in getting transport, the Ministry of Public Works also helping in this matter. By this means employment has been given to a steadily increasing number of men who now number over 3,000, and a huge dump has been formed in the sea near Santa Lucia for the purpose of forming a new esplanade.

At the same time the Sindaco of Naples—Avv. Fermariello—appointed one of his engineers, Ing. Isabella, to plan a new and dignified waterfront, to replace the destroyed docks area. Naples has one of the most beautiful bays in the world, so the point was made that the destruction of war provided an opportunity for really good planning and architecture. Neapolitans remembered that past Italian architects had been world famous, design of the celebrated Taj Mahal at Agra in India being attributed to the Italian architect Geronimo Verroneo.

Engineer Isabella's planning team of architects and artists includes over 50 persons. They have produced plans for a new circular road round the docks area, with alternative proposals for blocks of office buildings, new apartments, hotels, etc. which look good on paper. They have also produced plans for moving the freight railway station further east and lowering the level of the railway so that the passenger station could be cleared and a large and valuable area now occupied by unsightly buildings thus freed for new developments. Plans have also been prepared for improving the water supply and drainage systems, road circuits and so forth. A big plastic model of the plans has been put on view for the public. The financing of the project is expected to come from Government and Municipal loans which eventually will bring a good return from rents. Most of the materials needed are available in Italy, besides providing

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NEW NAPLES SHORELINE

Col. J. A. C. Pennycuick, CLO, Naples, reports that the proposed town plan and reconstruction of the Naples waterfront is almost rivalling politics in interest in that always lively town. The colonel is giving the project his full support. As everyone knows, by both Allied and German bombardments and by German demolitions, Naples was severely damaged during the war. The first step in [illegible] damaged areas and roads cleared and this has been going on steadily. The clearing was at first somewhat haphazard, but a year ago AMG took a firm hand and got the Municipality to organize clearing on a proper basis. Aid was also given in getting transport, the Ministry of Public Works also helping in this matter. By this means employment has been given to a steadily increasing number of men who now number over 3,000, and a huge dump has been formed in the sea near Santa Lucia for the purpose of forming a new esplanade.

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There are the inevitable pros and cons of the planning enthusiasts. The clergy noticed that no new churches had been provided for. This, of course, will be rectified though there are already a large number of churches in Naples. The

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circular road also passes through the site of the Caserma Bianchi opposite the fish market. This edifice was built by the architect Vanvitelli (who also built the Royal Palace at Caserta) and is a national monument. It was, however, hit by bombs and completely gutted so there seems to be no point in rebuilding it, though there are some anguished pleas to do so. Finally, as a long term project, the rebuilding of Naples should help bring trade and cash, not only to Naples itself, but also to Southern Italy of which Naples is the capital.

ODDS AND ENDS

Ten U. S. officers of A. C. are being redeployed on the ship that leaves Livorno this coming week... Each Section and independent sub-commission of the A. C. must appoint a Records Officer to work with the Archives Branch on preparing the old files, and now that the show is about to fold up some day soon, this becomes an operational matter... About 600 civilian internees were released from Allied (AFHQ) internment camps during April, of whom about 10 per cent. were re-arrested by Italian authorities on collaboration charges, the Public Safety Sub-Commission reports... Superior Court cases in Venezia Giulia jumped from 35 in March to 135 in April while Summary Court cases went from 518 in March to 82 in April, the Legal Sub-Commission reveals... Civilian telephone lines were opened in April between Milan, Bologna, Trieste and Vienna while new telegraph circuits were put into operation between Milan and London and Milan, Turin, Genoa, Rome and Paris... Lieut. Col. R. T. Millhouse, CLO, Rome area, reports a measles epidemic in Terni Province—511 cases, of which 423 are in the city of Terni... The Public Health Sub-Commission states that the infant mortality rate for Rome for March was 66.9, a decrease from 84.8 in February while tuberculosis in the latter month resulted in 312 deaths compared to 188 in March... ADD to romance in the Chief Commissioner's household: the butler, Piero Villani, and C. RR. guard, Giuseppe Jacono, got married, respectively, to Miss Lilia Zini and Miss Annunziata Boccanera; the dog had four pups and the cat three kittens; what next?... The following U. S. awards have been made: *Legion of Merit*—Colonels A. N. Hancock and Harry M. Walker; *Bronze Star*—Lieut. Col. Walter P. Scoggins, Major Daniel J. Mahoney, Captains Rosario A. Graziano and Charles E. Perry, CWO Sexson E. Humphreys and Pfc. Albert V. Di Martino; *Soldier's Medal*—Lieut. Col. Robert A. Martino; *Army Commendation Ribbon*—Lieutenant Colonels Paul S. Andrews and Howard K. Seith, Majors Richard B. Bullock, Simeon R. Holmes, Norman I. Shapiro and Arthur M. McPhail, Captains Lester Bern and Ward D. Carpenter, jr., and CWOs Humphreys and Henry Ellenbast...

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May 11, 1946 Vol. III, No. 6

ALLIED COMMISSION
WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

Despite the rumor buzzing of preceding weeks, the abdication of King Victor Emanuel and the succession of King Umberto II when it finally came dramatically overshadowed all developments of the week and in fact gave the national electoral campaign, which "officially" opened last Sunday May 5, its first great climax. The historic event developed as follows:

On the 9th King Victor Emanuel, who had signed over his royal powers to the Crown Prince, as the *Luogotenente del Regno* in April, 1944, signed the decree of abdication at Naples and left aboard the Italian cruiser, *Duca degli Abruzzi*, (which was going to Port Said to bring back POW repatriates) for exile in Egypt, probably at Alexandria. Prime Minister De Gasperi, who had returned from the Paris conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers the evening before, conferred with Umberto before the latter left for Naples to bid farewell to his father. Umberto, under what he stated was legal and constitutional succession, then sent a letter to De Gasperi, and also a draft of a proclamation to the Italian people, the first of which read in part thus:

"My father's abdication has brought me *ope legis* to inherit his title. This action does not bring any change to the powers I already exercise as Lieutenant General, and in no way modifies the pledge I took concerning the referendum and the *Costituente*. Trusting that the Government will continue to collaborate with me in the interest of the Country until election day, I send you, Mr. President, my most cordial regards."

After a series of inter-party conferences, the full Council of Ministers met on the 10th and [illegible] five-hour session of storm and stress finally referendum. The Prime Minister suggested that the whole matter could be disposed of by a one-sentence decree simply altering the heading of State bills and using the name of Umberto II. Togliatti formally protested on behalf of the Communist party to the "breaking" of the institutional truce by the Monarchy and asseverated that Umberto should not be King of Italy until the people and the *Costituente* so decided. Togliatti added that he feared serious demonstrations in view of the initiative now taken by the House of Savoy, on which count he was at once attacked by Cattani and Corbino, Liberals, who said that if the Communists meant to move on to revolutionary tactics, they would have to resign from the Government. The saving formula, plus the reassurances of the new King's intentions, was offered by Bracci (Action) who proposed that Umberto should be King of Italy but without the title "by the grace of God and the will of the Nation". The Council thereupon approved a decree stating that the limits of the royal powers were those fixed in the Decree No. 98 of March 6, 1944, and that the heading of bills would be, "Umberto II, King of Italy".

In the proclamation addressed to the people at large, King Umberto paid tribute to the fallen, commiserated with the suffering, pledged again to respect the will of the electorate and called upon Italians to "all get close around the flag under which Italy accomplished her unity and four generations of Italians learned to live industriously and die gallantly".

The monarchist campaign, which had also opened on the 5th with several meetings and a demonstration in front of the Quirinal, of course, took on new life. *Italia Nuova* crowed that Umberto II was the inheritor of a "glorious tradition" representative of "the only institution [illegible] Italy from a new dicta-

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After a series of inter-party conferences, the full Council of Ministers met on the 10th and after a five-hour session of storm and stress finally decided to accept the new King, though on a strictly limited basis. De Gasperi early pointed out that the new King's letter was quite reassuring as to the temporary character of the powers of the Crown and its reaffirmation of respect for the results of the June 2 elections and referendum. The Prime Minister suggested that the whole matter could be disposed of by a one-sentence decree simply altering the heading of State bills and using the name of Umberto II. Togliatti formally protested on behalf of the Communist party to the "breaking" of the institutional truce by the Monarchy and asseverated that Umberto should not be King of Italy until the people and the *Costituente* so decided. Togliatti added that he feared serious demonstrations in view of the initiative now taken by the House of Savoy, on which count he was at once attacked by Cattani and Corbino, Liberals, who said that if the Communists meant to move on to revolutionary tactics, they would have to resign from the Government. The saving formula, plus the reassurances of the new King's intentions, was offered by Bracci (Action) who proposed that Umberto should be King of Italy but without the title "by the grace of God and the will of the Nation". The Council thereupon approved a decree stating that the limits of the royal powers were those fixed in the Decree No. 98 of March 6, 1944, and that the heading of bills would be, "Umberto II, King of Italy".

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The Leftist parties and press did not take the monarchist moves lying down. They immediately scheduled a big meeting for the republican *Piazza del Popolo* today (as we go to press), the manifesto, according to *Unità*, being signed by the following parties: Action, Communist, Socialist, Christian Democrat, Republican, and the CGIL. *Avanti* termed the whole abdication business a "gesture" and an "electoral diversion" while *Italia Libera* simply referred to King Umberto as the new "King of 23 days," that is, for the period up to the referendum.

The campaign, everybody expected, would now go into high gear. Police and armed forces representatives have been meeting. Undersecretary of Interior Spataro on plans for 150,000 men on duty to preserve public order. In last Sunday's speechmaking, Togliatti expressed a desire to take in and convert Neo-Fascist youths and Nenni stated that Italy should remain neutral in the big power play, drawing prolonged cheers.

On the international front, De Gasperi reported to the Council on the results of his trip to Paris, where he had also pressed Italy's case in private to all four of the Foreign Ministers. He said that the "rigidity" of the Yugoslav position on Venezia Giulia and general deadlock might make a postponement of the issue advisable and indeed more favorable to Italy if re-examined later.

RETROSPECT

(In response to our frantic appeals for articles we have the good fortune to get another piece from our amiable and esteemed superior, Brigadier J. K. Dunlop, now functioning as CLO at Milan. He called the opus "*From the Toe to the Top of Italy—Not to Mention Sardinia,*" but we put in the short title because of the classic publishing reason—space. Now to the rolling periods of our good Brigadier.—*Ed.*)

The *Bulletin* has asked me to pass in review the two years and more spent in the service of the Allied Commission. That is a clear excuse to sit back in the armchair and think. There can be no doubt what the first thought will be—

Commissioner's confetenes; the day I got the Chief Commissioner shelled, wandering in my jeep in sight of Cassino... True it was only a small shell and not too near, but the responsibility was heavy and we went down the next hill faster than the old jeep has ever travelled before. Then, one remembers the wonderful sight of the almond groves of the Apulian plain in blossom in the Spring of 1944; mount Etna, three quarters covered with snow, seen across the blue straits of Messina on a brilliant day of February. Later on came the North; the first Te Deum in the church of the *Santo* in Padova, packed with citizens come to thank God for the deliverance of their city... The festival of the *Redentore* at Venice, the illuminated gondolas, and the soft summer night... The *partigiani* of the Dolomites, tough and battle-worn.

Just about a year ago today I was travelling North with the advancing Fifth Army. I had left my caravan camp at dawn, driving my faithful jeep "Pertinax", determined to see if I could get to Verona. We crossed the Po near Ostiglia over an American pontoon bridge and went on in the middle of the Bren carriers of the Italian Legnano Division and in the middle of a cheering countryside. Something made me look right ahead. There, away on the far horizon, were mountains flecked with snow. Then, I knew that, at long last, I was looking on the foothills of the Alps. We had waited so long for that moment; all the days at Tizi Ouzou, the days before the Cassino line, the days of disappointment when the armies were bogged down north of Rimini; now at last it was true.

It was a few days later that I was able to fulfill a somewhat boyish wish and complete the final miles of distance, Reggio Calabria to the Brenner; every yard of which I had covered at the wheel of Pertinax.

Out of all this welter of memories emerge one or two salient impressions. First, one has a deep and abiding personal hatred of Mussolini and all his gang. When one saw what Italy needed: sound finance, simplification of government, revival of the South, and then one saw the fruits of Mussolini's madness, one was almost too sad to be angry. One tenth of the money squandered in Africa or Albania would have transformed the backward South. The pompous

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to the Italians, courage to go on with the struggle to put their country on its feet. By the nature of things it was the better brains and the better spirits who were the most depressed. The jobbers, and the black market operators, were happy enough grubbing for spoil amid the wreckage of a nation. It was the decent professional men or young army officers who felt the future too dark for Italy and for themselves, and who talked of going to the States or to the Argentine. They were the people whom we have had to spur with the faith of a second *Risorgimento*.

Impressions.

Then there was the realization that the world could not face the prospect of a derelict Italy, that this people—so friendly, so exasperating, so talented, so inexact, so generous, so self-centred—represented something the preservation of which was vital to the world. Most of us, I think, got our first feeling of confidence from the peasantry. Especially was that the case if one had a chance of speaking to our Allied prisoners of war who had been helped by the *contadini* to hide and escape. One began to realize that the commonly held idea that the Italian is lazy is very mistaken—at any rate in respect of the *contadino*—still more so in respect of his wife. We saw that to keep a small family fed and housed on a half share of the produce of a ten-acre holding did not give much margin for *dolce far niente*. We saw that the coastwise fishermen were hardy and hardworking, even if their fishing methods were sometimes a bit irregular. Gradually some of us felt that a people who could get such obvious enjoyment, a real sense of harmony of life, out of a game of *bocce* at the local trattoria, a dance on the tar macadam of the main road on a summer evening to the music of a single accordion, who could be happy with little expense, with a minimum of alcohol, that such a people had a hidden reserve of vitality, an age-old sense of living, which must not perish from the world.

We all felt the existence of an almost overwhelming desire for friendship and for understanding. If it be true, and I think it so, that the typical Italian is always tending to dramatize himself or his current situation, then it is all the more understandable how intolerable was tenuous and unnatural bond. It was to the United States with its generous acceptance of Italian emigration, it was to the England of Browning and Shelley, to the traditional friendship of the *Risorgimento* that the thoughts of the sick Italy turned. As a man emerging from delirium fastens onto every sane and kindly sound or sight, so Italy was striving desperately to secure some mental basis for a new way of spiritual alliance with the democratic nations. The comradeship of the last war was one obvious mental salve. How often have I found, in meetings in small townhalls, or among chance-met groups of business or professional men, that the one gambit which was sure to secure cooperation and mutual confidence, was to find one or more among the company who had fought on the Piave or on Monte Grappa. Then would come out the stories of General Cavan or of the Prince of Wales, of where the British troops were billeted or of how the narrator guided the Grenadier Guards to their assault position. Then the bad years between disappeared from sight and Italy was fighting alongside the armies of America, Great Britain and France.

Finally, at the end of it all I think we can say without boasting that the officers and men of the Allied Commission have great reason to be proud of our work. I have seen something of Germany and Austria and have followed closely military government in those parts. It is certain that we have been most fortunate in that we have been able to operate as an integrated mission in an Italy without zones. I know full well that, elsewhere, such an integration might well have been impossible; too many nations were involved. So A. C. Italy remains a unique experiment and it worked very well.

In operations I have nothing but heartfelt thankfulness for the complete cooperation of my own Allied staff which became a long roster of very good friends.

ODDS AND ENDS

On the heels of the marriage of Chief Yeoman Joseph Doran while with the Chief Commissioner in the States comes another bit of romantic news that another of the Admiral's entourage, Flag

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a nation. It was the decent professional men or young army officers who felt the future too dark for Italy and for themselves, and who talked of going to the States or to the Argentine. They were the people whom we have had to spur with the faith of a second *Risorgimento*.

Impressions.

Then there was the realization that the world could not face the prospect of a derelict Italy, that this people—so friendly, so exasperating, so talented, so inexact, so generous, so self-centred—represented something the preservation of which was vital to the world. Most of us, I think, got our first feeling of confidence from the peasantry. Especially was that the case if one had a chance of speaking to our Allied prisoners of war who had been helped by the *contadini* to hide and escape. One began to realize that the commonly held idea that the Italian is lazy is very mistaken—at any rate in respect of the *contadino*—still more so in respect of his wife. We saw that to keep a small family fed and housed on a half share of the produce of a ten-acre holding did not give much margin for *dolce far niente*. We saw that the coastwise fishermen were handy and hardworking, even if their fishing methods were sometimes a bit irregular. Gradually some of us felt that a people who could get such obvious enjoyment, a real sense of harmony of life, out of a game of *bocce* at the local trattoria, a dance on the tar macadam of the main road on a summer evening to the music of a single accordion, who could be happy with little expense, with a minimum of alcohol, that such a people had a hidden reserve of vitality, an age-old sense of living, which must not perish from the world.

We all felt the existence of an almost overwhelming desire for friendship and for understanding. If it be true, and I think it so, that the typical Italian is always tending to dramatize himself or his current situation, then it is all the more understandable how intolerable was the feeling, to a cultured and proud people, that Italians were outcasts from the world of free thought and free ideals. Of course there was a certain amount of trimming, a certain amount of being wise after the event, but I am convinced, after my pilgrimage through the length of Italy, that the spiritual link with Germany was a very delirium fastens onto every seal and [illegible] or sight, so Italy was striving desperately to secure some mental basis for a new way of spiritual alliance with the democratic nations. The comradeship of the last war was one obvious mental salve. How often have I found, in meetings in small townhalls, or among chance-met groups of business or professional men, that the one gambit which was sure to secure cooperation and mutual confidence, was to find one or more among the company who had fought on the Piave or on Monte Grappa. Then would come out the stories of General Cavan or of the Prince of Wales, of where the British troops were billeted or of how the narrator guided the Grenadier Guards to their assault position. Then the bad years between disappeared from sight and Italy was fighting alongside the armies of America, Great Britain and France.

Finally, at the end of it all I think we [illegible] without boasting that the officers and men of the Allied Commission have great reason to be proud of our work. I have seen something of Germany and Austria and have followed closely military government in those parts. It is certain that we have been most fortunate in that we have been able to operate as an integrated mission in an Italy without zones. I know full well that, elsewhere, such an integration might well have been impossible; too many nations were involved. So A. C. Italy remains a unique experiment and it worked very well.

In operations I have nothing but heartfelt thankfulness for the complete cooperation of my own Allied staff which became a long roster of very good friends.

ODDS AND ENDS

On the heels of the marriage of Chief Yeoman Joseph Doran while with the Chief Commissioner in the States comes another bit of romantic news that another of the Admiral's entourage, Flag Lieutenant Edward J. Behn, USNR, has become engaged to Signorina Francesca B. Sapuppo, daughter of the late Italian ambassador to Peru... Col. C. R. Ross, CO of the Regiment, who has just left for an inspection trip through the North, has been awarded the *Crown of Italy (Commander)*... The *Crown of Italy (Knight)* has also been

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awarded to Capt. Rosario A. Gaziano... Allied news agencies are beginning to press for providing their private services to newspapers in Zone A, a function now handled by AIS... Mr. W. J. Legg, our former A. C. food director who now holds down the same post in UNRRA, told the Vice Presidents at their meeting the other day that studies are being made to start a national drive on false ration cards and perhaps to permit only three-course meals in public restaurants... The Piemonte CLO reports that the Fiat works at Turin are employing 60,000 persons, with a similar number working in the many small firms supplying parts; Fiat production, as of the report, is 20 per cent. of capacity or about 40 trucks and passenger cars a day... The Communications Sub-Commission tells us that U. S. gift parcels up to 20 kilograms can be sent to Italy but gift parcels up to only five kilograms can go through the Italian mails; the packages over five kilos have to come as freight through import firms or other means...

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May 4, 1946 Vol. III, No. 5

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394

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POLITICAL

The news from the Paris conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers discussing the Italian peace treaty evoked this week spiritual agonies, soul-searchings and wide and profound unease in the press, compounded over the degree of Italy's redemption from her Fascist past and that of the aid which Italy gave the United Nations war effort against Germany. The item which touched off the black editorials referred to the reported partition of the Italian Navy among the Big Four and Greece and Yugoslavia. "Bitter epilogue of an honorable surrender", cried *Tempo*. "Italy's fate and property on the bargaining counter in the Big Power game", said *Il Messaggero*.

The gloom was little lifted by the report that the Conference had decided against Austria's claims to Bolzano and by reports of the apparently good impression that Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi made in his personal presentation of the Italian case concerning Venezia Giulia to the Big Four personages at Paris on May 3. De Gasperi praised the unanimously approved report of the Allied Investigating Commission of experts as accurate and objective. He spoke after Kardelj, the Yugoslav spokesman who had attacked the experts' report and asked for the 1914 frontier, by saying that Italy favored the Wilson Line. U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes explicitly thanked De Gasperi for the concision of his explanations at the end, dispatches said.

Earlier in the week (on the 29th) De Gasperi had rabbed the Conference of Italy's deep disquiet over the handling of Italy's case after the navy news came out, while the newspapers (*Espresso*, *Mondo*, *Italia Nuova*, among many) published with demonstrations in favor of the Italianity of the areas concerned. Foreign news agency dispatches of a *modus vivendi* for Italy, now supposedly promised speedily, produced little reaction, the consensus being that it was way overdue. Another foreign affairs item, for the record, was the appointment of Ambassador Meli Lupi di Soragna as head of the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference (if invited). Soragna and Carandini, ambassador to London, accompanied De Gasperi to the Conference.

Italy's painful climb back to international good graces was the subject of acrid comment at the Liberal Party congress which opened in Rome April 29 and closed May 3. Bonomi, Nitti and Orlando, three of the four elder statesmen of the National Democratic Union, were guests of the Liberal Party and all deplored the Allies' treatment of Italy, Bonomi most bitterly. Croce, the fourth of the Union's leaders and Liberal party head, opened the congress with a speech in which he said that the Liberal party was principally interested in preserving liberty under no matter what type of institutions. Speeches and analysis of the party's positon were made by Brosio, who reaffirmed his republican sentiments; Cattani; Carandini; Corbino; Parente, who advocated a noncommittal stand on the institutional question; Zanetti, who declared monarchy was the only means available to avoid dictatorships, and De Caro, whose speech on the Italian Navy elicited the dignified gathering's only demonstrations of prolonged enthusiasm.

The party congress adjourned after coming out for the monarchy, as expected, the Monarchist motion winning with 112 votes, to 121 for the republican one. Parts of the latter motion, however, were adopted as covering political

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POLITICAL

The news from the Paris conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers discussing the Italian peace treaty evoked this week spiritual agonies, soul-searchings and wide and profound unease in the press, compounded over the degree of Italy's redemption from her Fascist past and that of the aid which Italy gave the United Nations war effort against Germany. The item which touched off the black editorials referred to the reported partition of the Italian Navy among the Big Four and Greece and Yugoslavia. "Bitter epilogue of an honorable surrender", cried *Tempo*. "Italy's fate and property on the bargaining counter in the Big Power game", said *Il Messaggero*.

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The party congress adjourned after coming out for the monarchy, as expected, the Monarchist motion winning with 412 votes, to 121 for the republican one. Parts of the latter motion, however, were adopted as concerned political, economic and social matters while the majority motion itself stated that the "continuity of the (monarchical) institution in the present political crisis offered the greatest guarantee for public freedom, democratic setup of the state, juridical order and social progress, leaving its members an

absolute freedom of propaganda and vote". Croce was elected party president and Carandini and De Caro vice presidents.

The Christian Democrat congress was closing as the Liberals convened, with its getting off the fence on the republican side understandably throwing dismay in monarchist ranks. De Gasperi, who in his concluding speech had asked the Communists to "speak openly of the whole of Communism" as he said he had done of Catholicism, finally drew searching fire (but also pats on the back) from the Left. *Unità and Avanti* praised the party's republican stand but again deprecated talk of a "Red peril", while *Unità* went a step further and said De Gasperi's handling of Italy's foreign affairs had undermined the nation's position by lip service to anti-Fascism, encouragement of nationalist propaganda and siding with the Anglo-Saxons against the Slavs. The party congress re-elected De Gasperi secretary general and Piccioni vice secretary.

Among the *ordini del giorno* that marked a week that included May Day on the 1st (which saw a large but peaceful meeting in the Piazza del Popolo), was that of the Communists who announced a membership of 1,870,707, a party loan subscription of 50 million lire and a program of constitutional, land and industrial reform, including nationalization of big industries and banks, expropriation of abandoned large estates and a republic parliamentary (not presidential, like the American) in character. *Unità* also revealed Communist preoccupation with Monarchist-Liberal plans, alleging that the conservatives were plotting a *coup de main* by an early announcement of the abdication of King Victor Emanuel and a renunciation of the throne by Prince Umberto in favor of his son, the Prince of Naples.

The Council of Ministers met May 3 with Nenni presiding as Vice Premier. Several decrees reducing staffs of the armed forces were passed, eleven million lire awarded to St. Cecilia Musical Academy, permission granted to use saccharine instead of sugar in pastry making, instructions drawn up for distribution of relief goods to state employes, final decision taken to publish the full list of 727 OVRA agents, approval given to a decree re-establishing people's juries of ten registered electors for the Courts of Assizes and a message of solidarity drafted for dispatch to De

to us. The balance to meet the 200-gram bread ration is to be found by the Italian Government by their additional amassing scheme. In future weekly arrivals of wheat tonnage, with the figure of grain amassed during the same week, will be published. The May crisis thus seems to be in hand. Now eyes are turned toward June, when, on the 1st, apart from whatever may be the balance of the amassing scheme on that date, there will be an anticipated stock position (as of present calculations) of 18,000 tons.

Non-distribution of fertilizers is still giving considerable concern at the moment. Roughly about 50,000 tons of fertilizer have been imported into Italy between January and April and although a certain small quantity of this has now been distributed, a considerable balance still remains in the warehouses. There are various reasons for this, the principal one being delay in producing a plan for distribution and the high price set by the Italians which makes the farmer loathe to take up his allocation, especially with regard to nitrogen fertilizer, as this is somewhat in the nature of a gamble. The farmer tends to hold off using this fertilizer during periods of drought such as has prevailed this spring, as fertilizer used during dry weather does more harm than good.

Lieut. Col. B. E. L. Timmons (A), director of the Finance Branch, Chief Financial Advisor to the Chief Commissioner and Deputy Vice President of the Economic Section—to name all his titles—is being redeployed after two and a half years with the A. C., all in finance, in which he has been known as the "works" of the staff and for his grasp of technical detail and lucid exposition of complicated policies. Before he left yesterday, the Colonel was telling us about the problem that has arisen concerning lire spent in Italy by Allied troops on leave from Germany and Austria and by Allied forces buying fruits and vegetables in Italy. The question is: whether and how to give the Italian Government equivalent foreign exchange credits. Speaking of Germany, the Commerce Branch has been meeting recently with Italian fruit growers from the North who wish to resume their pre-war export trade with Germany. It is questionable if such export for civilian use can be arranged under present conditions.

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ECONOMIC FRONT

UNRRA now estimate that the total expected arrivals for May will be 190,000 tons of wheat, our Food and Agriculture Branch relays of grain amassed during the same week, will be published. The May crisis thus seems to be in hand. Now eyes are turned toward June, when, on the 1st, apart from whatever may be the balance of the amassing scheme on that date, there will be an anticipated stock position (as of present calculations) of 48,000 tons.

Non-distribution of fertilizers is still giving considerable concern at the moment. Roughly about 50,000 tons of fertilizer have been imported into Italy between January and April and although a certain small quantity of this has now been distributed, a considerable balance still remains in the warehouses. There are various reasons for this, the principal one being delay in producing a plan for distribution and the high price set by the Italians which makes the farmer loathe to take up his allocation, especially with regard to nitrogen fertilizer, as this is somewhat in the nature of a gamble. The farmer tends to hold off using this fertilizer during periods of drought such as has prevailed this spring, as fertilizer used during dry wheather does more harm than good.

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THE ADMIRAL'S TRAVELS

We announced last week that the Chief Commissioner, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, had arrived safely in Rome on April 27 after having been away since April 4. On the 29th,

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the "Old Man" officially was back on board and you could practically see the old A. C. ship snap ahead at full speed on its course as orders issued, conferences met in his quarters and reports were made to SACMED. What the course of the A. C. will be was one of the matters which the Admiral discussed in the States in his first trip there in nearly three years. What has been decided will be known in the coming days as directives on reducing the size and scope of the Allied Commission are awaited from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

As to the trip itself, it was made both ways on TWA Skymasters. With the Admiral were his aide, Flag Lieutenant Edward J. Behn and Chief Yeoman Joseph Doran, who, by the way, got married while in the States and had to leave his bride in Attleboro, Mass., after two days' bliss, to return to Italy. On the flight over, bad weather grounded the party at Paris for one night, the U. S. shore being finally touched on April 6 at 7 a.m. in New York. The Admiral then went on to Washington and started his official round of calls on April 8, which, it might be said, like the plane's flight, also took place in the stratosphere, as can be seen from the list of personages he saw.

The most important, of course, was President Harry S. Truman, who was described as a keenly interested listener as the Admiral stressed that Italy needed speedy succor in (1) food, (2) fuel and raw materials, and (3) a just peace. In his talks with high officials of the War, Navy and State Departments and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Admiral made the point over and again of the necessity of a just recognition for Italy's contribution to the war on the side of the Allies and itemized the contributions of the Italian Army, Navy, Air Forces and Partisans, the Chief Commissioner terming the aid of the Italian Partisans as second to none among the guerillas who fought for the Allies in all countries.

Besides the President, Admiral Stone saw Fleet Admiral Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations; Fleet Admiral Leahy, Presidential Chief of Staff; Vice Admiral Denfeld, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Personnel; Vice Admiral Ramsey, Vice Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Inglis, director of Naval Intelligence; Major General Lemnitzer, [illegible] Chief of Staff and now on the CCS; Major General Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Territories; Mr. Ben Cohen, Counsellor of the State Department and former brain truster for the late President Roosevelt; Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States; Field Marshal Wilson, head of the British Joint Staff Mission on the CCS and former SACMED here; Major General Al Gruenther, formerly Chief of Staff of the 5th Army; Mr. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Major General Echols, director of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division; Col. Ed Foley, formerly Joint Director of the A. C. Finance Sub-Commission, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Brigadier General Holmes, former head of G-5 at AFHQ and now back in civilian life; and Signor Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to the United States. Among ex-A. C. officers whom the Admiral saw were Col. Poletti, Col. Wilmer, and Lt. Atkinson—all keenly interested and active in promoting American support for Italy.

The Admiral's party left the United States April 25 but had to stop at Newfoundland for a whole day because of fog. The journey thenceforwards was uneventful.

4525

REFERENDUM PLANS

The decree describing the procedure to be followed in voting for the referendum on the institutional question has been signed and will be published in a few days. We are indebted (as usual) to Major R. R. Temple (A) for a description of its highlights. The ballot, which is marked simply at the top "Referendum on the institutional form of the State", has no question *per se* to be interpreted or misinterpreted but simply two emblems over which are the words, "Republic" and "Monarchy". The republican emblem is the head of a woman surrounded by oak and laurel leaves and that of the monarchy a crown and below, the coat of arms of the House of Savoy. Both emblems are superimposed on outline maps of the Italian peninsula.

Voting for the *Costituente* representatives and for the referendum will take place simultaneously. Separate boxes will hold the two ballots, which will be deposited in separate urns after voting. The added complications will need eight observers in each polling station (instead of five, as pre-

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of the A. C. will be was one of the matters which the Admiral discussed in the States in his first trip there in nearly three years. What has been decided will be known in the coming days as directives on reducing the size and scope of the Allied Commission are awaited from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

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Voting for the *Costituente* representatives and for the referendum will take place simultaneously. Separate boxes will hold the two ballots, which will be deposited in separate urns after voting. The added complications will need eight observers in each polling station (instead of five, as previously), which, with the president and secretary of the voting district, will make ten officials in the booths. In places of 500 voters or less, polls will open at 8 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. on Sunday, June 2, the day of the vote. In places of larger populations, polls will open at 7 a.m. and

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close at 10 p.m. and then will reopen on June 3 at 7 a.m. and close at noon.

The ballot boxes will be opened and counting of the votes begun at noon on June 3 in *all* polling districts. Results must be completed and announced by noon June 4. The ballots and documents will then be forwarded to the central offices of each college or constituency, which will tabulate the totals for the constituency and forward the results and file of papers to the Court of Cassation in Rome by special courier as soon as possible (it is hoped by June 7). At each level the *Costituente* votes are counted first.

The Court of Cassation will tot up the reports from the colleges and announce the final results of the referendum not later than the fifteenth day after the election or by June 17. The time given is also for the Court to consider objections filed on the conduct of the elections. Press reports should have the results, however, by June 5 or 6.

STRAIGHTENING OUT THE RECORD

If one will peer beneath what may appear the sometime somnolence of the Allied Commission at headquarters, one is apt to find all kinds of jobs quietly going on, one of which is a monumental review of AMG court cases by the Legal Sub-Commission, whose director, Col. John Weber (A), the former San Antonio (Texas) judge, is devoting practically his whole time to the matter. In brief, Col. Weber is cleaning up for posterity the A. C. legal record in its administration of military government jurisprudence.

The work, according to the Colonel, has three objectives: (1) To review the status of all persons held in Italian jails under the authority of AMG courts; (2) to adjust AMG court sentences on a uniform basis, for persons still in jail and (3) to apply to all cases possible a mitigation based on time earned for good behavior and for contributions to prison service. Under the first heading, cases of all persons in jail are reviewed to make sure they are there under legal authority and to release them if no justifiable grounds can be found to hold them.

The second rubric, that of adjusting AMG sentences, is the biggest problem. Violation of AMG proclamations and ordinances were punished for example, severe 10- and 20-year sentences were common in the early days, while as the armies moved North, as Italy became co-belligerent, and as the North was liberated and the Partisans and the population were openly helpful to the Allied armed forces, sentences became lighter until the early-day heavy sentences got down as low as 18 months. The job now is to adjust the earlier sentences in light of the later ones.

The entire task has been complicated by lack of records or confusion in the varying kinds of records kept by the different AMG regions. In all, Col. Weber estimates that AMG courts have handled approximately 75,000 cases, of which some 30,000 were in Naples alone and 21,000 in Tuscany, which includes Livorno, the port cities always showing the greatest incidence of AMG crimes, naturally. The great bulk of all cases were of sentences of under two years, which in the normal course of time have since expired or are doing so every day. Indeed, as of February 1, there were only 1,345 prisoners in jail with sentences of less than two years to serve and it is expected that all but about 80 of these will be free by the end of this year through the normal running out of their short-term sentences.

The problem, therefore, has become one of reviewing the sentences where there are *more* than two years to serve. This type includes 663 prisoners. Of these, Col. Weber has reviewed about 250 *cases*. Sentences have been altered in 251 instances (where there was more than two years to serve), which means that the sentences of these 251 persons were lowered to be in line with the norm of sentences. In general, about 65 per cent. of the deterrent sentences are being thus adjusted while 35 per cent. are not, the latter because they represent crimes which are *mal per se* and felonious violations of the civil code as well, such as counterfeiting, robbery with arms, murder, mail thefts, etc. The majority of the adjusted sentences refer to military crimes such as black marketeering, possession of Allied goods and possession of firearms, a violation, incidentally, which once used to draw ten years in Sicily and later only one year in the North.

All of the 251 sentences adjusted will further benefit by the allowances granted for time off for good behavior—to amount to 2½ days a month—and for contribution to prison service.

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ing of the votes begin at noon on June 3 in all polling districts. Results must be completed and announced by noon June 4. The ballots and documents will then be forwarded to the central offices of each college or constituency, which will tabulate the totals for the constituency and forward the results and file of papers to the Court of Cassation in Rome by special courier as soon as possible (it is hoped by June 7). At each level the *Costituente* votes are counted first.

The Court of Cassation will tot up the reports from the colleges and announce the final results of the referendum not later than the fifteenth day after the election or by June 17. The time given is also for the Court to consider objections filed on the conduct of the elections. Press reports should have the results, however, by June 5 or 6.

STRAIGHTENING OUT THE RECORD

If one will peer beneath what may appear the sometime somnolence of the Allied Commission at headquarters, one is apt to find all kinds of jobs quietly going on, one of which is a monumental review of AMG court cases by the Legal Sub-Commission, whose director, Col. John Weber (A), the former San Antonio (Texas) judge, is devoting practically his whole time to the matter. In brief, Col. Weber is cleaning up for posterity the A. C. legal record in its administration of military government jurisprudence.

The work, according to the Colonel, has three objectives: (1) To review the status of all persons held in Italian jails under the authority of AMG courts; (2) to adjust AMG court sentences on a uniform basis, for persons still in jail and (3) to apply to all cases possible a mitigation based on time earned for good behavior and for contributions to prison service. Under the first heading, cases of all persons in jail are reviewed to make sure they are there under legal authority and to release them if no justifiable grounds can be found to hold them.

The second rubric, that of adjusting AMG sentences, is the biggest problem. Violation of AMG proclamations and ordinances were punished on a deterrent basis on the grounds of military security. In practically all cases some part of the Italian civil code also was applicable to the same offense and the policy was early instituted of switching the prosecution over to the Italian courts as much as possible. In Sicily and Naples, [illegible] rent, and as the North was liberated and the Italians and the population were openly helpful to the Allied armed forces, sentences became lighter until the early-day heavy sentences got down as low as 18 months. The job now is to adjust the earlier sentences in light of the later ones.

The entire task has been complicated by lack of records or confusion in the varying kinds of records kept by the different AMG regions. In all, Col. Weber estimates that AMG courts have handled approximately 75,000 cases, of which some 30,000 were in Naples alone and 21,000 in Tuscany, which includes Livorno, the port cities always showing the greatest incidence of AMG crimes, naturally. The great bulk of all cases were of sentences of under two years, which in the normal course of time have since expired or are doing so every day. Indeed, as of February 1, there were only 1,345 prisoners in jail with sentences of less than two years to serve and it is expected that all but about 80 of these will be free by the end of this year through the normal running out of their short-term sentences.

The problem, therefore, has become one of reviewing the sentences where there are *more* than two years to serve. This type includes 603 prisoners. Of these, Col. Weber has reviewed about 250 *cases*. Sentences have been altered in 251 instances (where there was more than two years to serve), which means that the sentences of these 251 persons were lowered to be in line with the norm of sentences. In general, about 65 per cent. of the deterrent sentences are being thus adjusted while 35 per cent. are not, the latter because they represent crimes which are *mal per se* and felonious violations of the civil code as well, such as counterfeiting, robbery with arms, murder, mail thefts, etc. The majority of the adjusted sentences refer to military crimes such as black marketeering, possession of Allied goods and possession of firearms, a violation, incidentally, which once used to draw ten years in Sicily and later only one year in the North.

All of the 251 sentences adjusted will further benefit by the allowances granted for time off for good behavior—to amount to 2½ days a month—and for contribution to prison service such as labor in the prison workshops, kitchen or administration, which, in effect, is an Allied effort to parallel the Italian system of grace and amnesty granted to prisoners. Recaptured prison escapees and prison rioters will not of course benefit by this latter adjustment.

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CLEANSING THE AUGEAN STABLES

The deadline just passed on April 30 in the North (by which time epuration proceedings must have been initiated), makes a report at hand on the subject of epuration from Brigadier Matthew Carr, Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section, timely reading. Inevitably the statistics are somewhat old but represent the latest information available to the Allied Commission. All in all, Brigadier Carr said, although it is difficult to assess the degree of success of epuration, it can be considered that the Italian Government has made a genuine and effective effort to carry out its obligations of defascistization as called for by the Armistice terms.

Fascist epuration began way back on August 2, 1943 when Decree No. 704 was issued by the Italian Government in Rome before the Armistice, suppressing the National Fascist Party. Under Marshal Badoglio, epuration after the Armistice became the responsibility of a minister later known as the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism. Only after the Government was installed in Rome was Decree No. 159 issued, on July 27, 1944, setting up an epurative machinery, including a High Court for the Fascist big shots and Court of Assize trials for lesser fry. Commissions were set up in every ministry and in every province to try the national and local suspects, a legion of a generation under Fascism. Some 129 supplementary decrees and 300 special commissions eventually buttressed the defascistization plan.

To speed up the process and remove the atmosphere of uncertainty from public administration, Decree No. 702 was issued on November 9, 1945, limiting epuration proceedings to the first seven grades of civil servants but widening the scope of action possible against industrial concerns who may have supported Fascism. Professions were expected to purge their own ranks, the High Commissionership was to be abolished and each Ministry was made responsible for cleaning out its staff.

The actual defascism reports comprise those received directly by the Allied Commission subcommissions from their Italian Government counterparts and from the Italian Government central [illegible] report covers employees

sented was 30,084. Of these, 23,243 were investigated and epuration proceedings initiated against 4,765 and concluded against 3,817. Appeals were filed by 1,343, of which appeals 728 were dismissed while 640 employes were retired.

The report of the Italian Government (dated January 16, 1946) as to epuration in its central ministries covering all grades shows that of 394,041 employes, 219,613 were investigated. Proceedings were begun against 27,454 and concluded against 17,587, of whom 1,307 lodged appeals. Sanctions included dismissal of 1,580, retirement of 531 and lesser punishment for 8,803. Provincial commissions, reporting from all of Italy outside of the North, as of January 15, 1946, reveal that of 276,843 local officials, 144,728 were investigated, 14,076 were proceeded against, cases being concluded in 4,818 instances and 1,569 persons being dismissed as a result.

Abolition of Fascist organizations was another aspect of the epurative process taken up early in 1944 but not prosecuted until Rome fell. The first type of organization was that of a statal character whose objects were deemed objectionable, the second, that whose objects were partially beneficial but whose methods were reprehensible, and lastly, the type which, not exactly a statal enterprise, being indeed often private concerns, was partly useful and partly a racket. Of 27 principal Fascist organizations on record, nine were abolished, eleven have been epurated, one was non-political or semi-religious and in six epuration is still in progress.

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ODDS AND ENDS

Col. C. R. Findlay (B), director of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, tells us some items as follows: the La Spezia Jews seem to have been taken care of by 679 of them receiving certificates for legal entry into Palestine while the rest are going to take advantage of the A. C. camp nearby until their cases are settled; some 200 to 300 illegal entrees into Italy are getting across the frontiers, with Col. Findlay hazarding a guess that the number may rise to 2,000 a week as soon as the snow melts from the passes; talk of 100,000 certificates for entry into Palestine being distributed through Central Europe and a definite assignment of ports to be used may

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The actual defascism reports comprise those received directly by the Allied Commission subcommissions from their Italian Government counterparts and from the Italian Government central epuration office. The A. C. report covers employees in the first seven grades, as of February 28, and includes returns by the following sub-commissions: education, legal, local government, public safety, agriculture, finance, industry and commerce, transportation, communications and public relations. The number of Italian ministry employes repre-

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The report of the Italian Government (dated January 16, 1946) as to epuration in its central ministries covering all grades shows that of 394,041 employes, 249,613 were investigated. Proceedings were begun against 27,154 and concluded against 17,587, of whom 1,307 lodged appeals. Sanctions included dismissal of 1,580, retirement of 531 and lesser punishment for 8,803. Provincial commissions, reporting from all of Italy outside of the North, as of January 15, 1946, reveal that of 276,843 local officials, 111,728 were investigated, 14,076 were proceeded against, cases being concluded in 4,818 instances and 1,569 persons being dismissed as a result.

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night at the Grand... Brigadier General William L. Lee, deputy director of the Air Forces Sub-Commission, has been awarded the French *Croix de Guerre* and Legion of Honor... A. C. officers and men who are expecting their families from the States will be glad to learn that they will begin to arrive the first weeks of May... Lieut. Col. F. O. Mavis, CLO, Venezie, reports (through Col. R. C. Ross, regimental CO who saw him on a recent visit) that A. C. officers and former A. C. civilians now with other agencies, have an uncanny faculty of having their automobiles break down near Treviso during week-ends, which has forced Col. Mavis to run an impromptu hostelry for guests until every Monday, not to mention providing transport into nearby Venice... The complete story of the Education Sub-Commission, plus a review of Italian education, is well worth reading for anyone who wants to know how democratic ideals were put across to the Italians; the *Closing Report*, dated April 19, is on file in the Library Section of PRB for those interested... The U. S. Army demotion policy, to keep in line with the reduced U. S. war establishment, has begun to touch the 2675th Regiment, worse luck: As is their privilege, Colonels George F. Parker and John S. Arnold will retire at once from active duty, Col. H. H. Scudder will do the same on May 30, all so acting instead of accepting demotion for being the most recently made colonels in the A. C.; and lastly, the Regiment's CO himself, Col. R. C. Ross, a Regular Army and West Point man, will be affected, becoming a lieutenant colonel on June 1... G-1 (A) announces that, under the new MTOUSA policy, only those American officers on assignments whose principal duty is in connection with civil affairs and military government in occupied areas (Venezia Giulia and Udine) can now be held six months beyond the time they were originally eligible for redeployment... The following new awards have come in: *Bronze Star* – Colonel Robert B. Menapace, Lieut. Col. Richard L. Loller, Major Donald C. Little... Major General L. Browning (B), Commander of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, reports that, as of the most recent report, 262,855 Italian POWs are still abroad in all areas, including 8,100 in Russia; repatriation is proceeding at the rate of 10,000 a month or better... Brigadier J. K. Dunlop, CLO, Lombardia, sends this postscript on the recent Milan prison riot: The whole affair has been the subject of very great exaggeration, rumor having it that there were 2,000 well-armed criminals, whereas our Public Safety Officer's reasoned opinion is that the number of prisoners who used firearms throughout the action did not exceed 50. There was a good deal of unnecessary firing on the part of the police, with resultant inaccurate return fire. The riot collapsed at 1525 April 24, ten minutes after the Bersaglieri commander sent in an ultimatum to the prisoners...

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April 27, 1946 Vol. III, No. 4

ALLIED COMMISSION
WEEKLY BULLETIN

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POLITICAL

Convening in what most observers termed a spirit of fervent solidarity, the Christian Democrat party, which emerged from the administrative elections (see *Costituente Preparations* in this issue) as the largest single party, opened its national congress in the halls of the University of Rome April 24 to hear Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi, as secretary-general of the party, come out definitely and clearly against what he called the dangers to Italian civilization represented in the programs of the Socialist and Communist parties. The presence, incidentally, of a French delegation of the similar MRP party in France, which has been having its own difficulties with the Social-Communist bloc, had evoked considerable press comment on the eve of the congress on the parallel dangers of Christian Democracy being out-maneuvered by the Left bloc (as expressed by *Mondo*). De Gasperi, who made his address after the French delegate had given his fraternal greetings, answered criticism of both the Left and Right.

The Christian Democrats have had a real program, even in the days of underground activity, but one which has had to be readjusted according to the pressures of immediate action, he said. He declared that violence and intimidation would not affect Christian Democrat views and called on all parties and citizens to disarm. He went on to deny existence of secret documents (as charged by *Italia Nuova*) concerning the Royal House and the crisis at the fall of Fascism in July, 1943. He said: "We are neither for Socialism nor for Communism but for solidarity of groups of opposing interests attained through a [illegible] emphasis on work above every-

freedom". He said reforms should be made region by region and asserted that industrial reforms could not be decided solely on Marxist principles which aimed at transforming economic matters into political ones. He deprecated the "accommodating statements of the Leftist parties concerning religion" as "nothing but tactical maneuvers". He ended by saying that "should we lose the battle we are fighting at present, we should lose not a mere electoral battle but the battle for the civilization and education of the Italian people".

Avanti and *Unita*, organs of the parties De Gasperi attacked, made surprisingly moderate replies, the tenor of both being that the Prime Minister was not specific in his charges. *Momento* charged that De Gasperi's inexplicit references to arms and money "misteriously" reaching Italy and his repeated affirmation of the "irreconcilability between Christian Democrat doctrine and Marxist materialism" was driving the Christian Democrats into an open position of anti-Communism and into the arms of the conservatives of the Right, an act, the paper said, which "purposely aggravates the discord that has arisen between Communists and Christian Democrats".

Declaration.

The Thursday meeting dealt with Christian Democrat plans for the new Constitution, to be drafted on the principles of freedom (a word used over and over), but without much itemization. The important announcement of the day was to reveal the results of the party's private referendum on the institutional question: Voting were 836,812 members; republicans 503,085 (60 per cent. of the vote), monarchists 146,061 (17

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from Monarchist Genna from Turin who asked: "I should like to know how many of you were a black shirt". The ensuing fracas ended when Genna apologized. Finally, the motion for the party to declare itself won and the republican solution was victorious in results announced early Saturday as follows: Out of 1,961,000 members, 739,000 for the republic, 254,000 against, or 75 per cent. for the republic.

The bread crisis (*see Economic Front*) was the headline news of the week, marked by repeated Cabinet meetings, transatlantic telephone calls and conferences with UNRRA. The upshot, after a meeting of the Cabinet Council of Ministers on April 23, was possibly to reduce the ration to 150 grams a day temporarily but not to touch the supplementary rations, but on the 26th, a communique was issued announcing the ration would NOT be cut. All the press picked up De Gasperi's remark at a meeting where he said, "What is the *Costituente* and the referendum without bread?" The political attacks on the bread issue were headed as usual by *Italia Nuova* which charged that Communist cooperatives were concealing their grain stocks with the alleged complicity of the Communist Minister of Agriculture Gullo, while the Leftist press called upon the country to make "solidarity of sacrifices" to withstand any temporary cut.

A fillip to international news was given by the declaration of the French Communists, attacking Togliatti and the Italian Communists on their ideological integrity and for their stand on Trieste, which the French Communists said should go to Yugoslavia. The Italian Communists, on the 22nd, met in executive meeting and issued an invitation to their French comrades to come to Italy to discuss the matter and also a statement declaring that, although the Italian Communist party was against all forms of nationalism, it believed that giving Trieste to Yugoslavia would revive nationalist tendencies in Italy and thus slow up the evolution of Italian democracy.

The main foreign attraction, of course, was the Paris conference of the Foreign Ministers which opened on the 25th and which most Italian editorial eyes viewed somewhat darkly, chief stumbling blocks listed being reparations, Trieste, colonies and disposal of the Italian fleet, though hope picked up one or two points after the first day

ECONOMIC FRONT

The bread situation has appreciably improved in the last few days by the announcement of a diversion of 16,000 tons of wheat in two ships of extra UNRRA allocation to Italy, plus the fact that 121,000 tons have now been cleared for April loadings with a firm promise of an additional 16,000 tons to be cleared by the end of the month in another six ships. The Government's scheme for increased local production in short is to allot a definite amassing target to each province and only sufficient bread grains will be supplied over and above this target to meet the established ration scales. This will throw the obligation of retaining the 200-gram bread ration on to the Provinces. It may, of course, possibly lead to local reductions, but it will avoid the official cut in the ration scale by the Government.

For many months the Economic Section has been disturbed by the slow movement of imported commodities to the consuming public and in the last couple of weeks has been waging an all-out campaign to locate idle stockpiles and to bring their existence to the attention of the Italian Government. Prices set too high or merely oversight have apparently prevented the flow of goods to those who need them as originally intended. Among the non-moving items have been 664 tractors (in Italy since February), 10,000 tons of medical supplies (from last years' military import program), mining machinery (here since July, 1945), 16,235 tons of fertilizer (from February and March arrivals), considerable used clothing (turned over last year), 15,000 tons of miscellaneous foods, which, however, will probably begin to move out shortly.

There also is the news of Mr. Harlan Cleveland, former Acting Vice President of the Economic Section and now Deputy Chief of the Italy UNRRA Mission, going to Washington tomorrow with the UNRRA program for the second half of 1946, which was originally planned for the first half but which never went into effect because of the non-delivery of supplies. Lieut. Col. B. E. L. Timmons, Deputy Vice President of the Economic Section, has made a resume of the Italian Government's memorandum to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Deputies concerning economic-

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The main foreign attraction, of course, was the Paris conference of the Foreign Ministers which opened on the 25th and which most Italian editorial eyes viewed somewhat darkly, chief stumbling blocks listed being reparations, Trieste, colonies and disposal of the Italian fleet, though hope picked up one or two points after the first day when it was reported that Russia had agreed to giving first place on the agenda to the Italian treaty and to French participation in the discussions on Italy (Bidault had stated he would try to mediate in Anglo-American-Russian differences over Italy).

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coastwise shipping last month amounted to 204,146 tons.

The Italian Government has asked for permission to supplement the present AMG public works program in Venezia Giulia in order to relieve unemployment and the housing situation. The Government's plans have been forwarded for c. k. to 13th Corps, whose public works officer, by the way, points out that one of the handicaps to execution of housing projects is the lack of skilled workmen such as carpenters and bricklayers. The A. C. on 21 April turned over to the Italians the operating responsibility for screening items on the Reserved Commodity Lists for world trade and now the Government has direct access to the Combined Food Board and Combined Commodity Committees in Washington in order to obtain allocation of goods falling outside the scope of the UNRRA program.

The principles originally laid down by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the A. C. have been adopted as the basis policy of the Government's Inter-Ministerial Price Committee in determining future price increases for power, water and gas. Col. George F. Parker, chief of the Utilities Division, reports. Charges had been allowed as follows: No changes permitted in rates in effect in 1942; companies allowed to apply a temporary flat percentual surcharge to the *total* bills for power consumed; this surcharge computed from a book-keeping formula of profit and loss in recent operations; only actual "out-of-pocket" expenses were allowed to be covered in the surcharge and no allowances made for depreciation, amortization, interest, dividends or cost of repairs of war damage; for further increases, the companies had to make new application, which involved re-examination of operating costs.

The following representative percentage surcharges are now in effect in Italy:

	South	Central	North
Electricity	350	350	200
Water	250 (Naples)	385 (Rome)	500
Gas	500 (Naples)	125 (Rome)	
	250 (Salerno)	600 (Florence)	350
	200 (Bari)		

COSTITUENTE PREPARATIONS

Local Government Sub-Commission assures is the final, complete, official returns from the Ministry of Interior on the administrative elections. Unfortunately, reliable figures on actual votes cast are not yet available. The administrative elections, which, by the way, are said to have cost the Italian Government 16 million lire in stationery charges alone, saw 66 provincial capitals vote and 49 other cities over 30,000 population. Involved was a population estimated at 7,258,764, of which 5,064,150 were registered voters, a little more than half being women. At least 4,000,000 are reported to have voted.

Communes which did not vote, according to our experts, were not ready to vote, the electoral lists being in arrears. Many large cities were among this group, including Rome, Naples and Palermo in the group over 250,000 and La Spezia and Messina in the group under. Milan, the largest city which voted, did so by an all-out effort to get ready by April 7. Rome got ready a few days after April 7. In Naples, there were, as of April 16, still 42 communes to get ready and as of latest report, three laggard communes are still not ready. In Northern Italy, 8 per cent., in Central Italy 4 per cent., in Southern Italy 4.6 per cent. and in insular Italy, 2 per cent. of the lists were not ready, as of the April 15 report. These figures do not include Venezia Giulia or Bolzano, of course. The table for the administrative elections (on the calm and order of which the acting Chief Commissioner, Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, sent a congratulatory letter to the Italian Prime Minister) here follows:

PARTY	Majorities in Communes			State		
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Left Concentration	8	2,008	2,016	486	35,801	36,287
Communist	18	132	150	1,024	2,262	3,286
Socialist	8	136	144	816	2,804	3,698
Republican	6	33	39	239	725	964
Action	—	7	7	30	249	279
Christian Democrat	54	1,944	1,998	1,654	35,029	36,683
Center Concentration	2	310	312	115	5,963	6,078
Right Concentration	—	125	125	118	2,458	2,576
Liberal	—	95	95	106	1,810	1,916
Labour Democrat	1	77	78	45	1,379	1,424
Uomo Qualunque	—	22	22	48	447	495
Italian Democrat	—	5	5	1	76	77
Independents	—	466	466	23	8,553	8,576
Local Parties	1	172	173	61	2,878	2,941
Veterans	—	55	55	24	1,072	1,096

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The Government's plans have been forwarded for o. k. to 15th Corps, whose public works officer, by the way, points out that one of the handicaps to execution of housing projects is the lack of skilled workmen such as carpenters and bricklayers. The A. C. on 21 April turned over to the Italians the operating responsibility for screening items on the Reserved Commodity Lists for world trade and now the Government has direct access to the Combined Food Board and Combined Commodity Committees in Washington in order to obtain allocation of goods falling outside the scope of the UNRRA program.

The principles originally laid down by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the A. C. have been adopted as the basic policy of the Government's Inter-Ministerial Price Committee in determining future price increases for power, water and gas. Col. George F. Parker, chief of the Utilities Division, reports. Charges had been allowed as follows: No changes permitted in rates in effect in 1942; companies allowed to apply a temporary flat percentual surcharge to the *total* bills for power consumed; this surcharge computed from a book-keeping formula of profit and loss in recent operations; only actual "out-of-pocket" expenses were allowed to be covered in the surcharge and no allowances made for depreciation, amortization, interest, dividends or cost of repairs of war damage; for further increases, the companies had to make new application, which involved re-examination of operating costs.

The following representative percentage surcharges are now in effect in Italy:

	South	Central	North
Electricity	350	350	200
Water	250 (Naples)	385 (Rome)	500
Gas	500 (Naples)	125 (Rome)	
	250 (Salerno)	600 (Florence)	350
	200 (Bari)		

COSTITUENTE PREPARATIONS

With the administrative elections over on April 7 (no further such elections are expected until the autumn) and the filing date for candidates for the *Costituente* elections closed on April 18, we might usefully review the elections just past and those coming up. Below we run what the cost the Italian Government 16 million lire in stationery charges alone, saw 66 provincial capitals vote and 19 other cities over 30,000 population. Involved was a population estimated at 7,258,764, of which 5,064,150 were registered voters, a little more than half being women. At least 4,000,000 are reported to have voted.

Communes which did not vote, according to our experts, were not ready to vote, the electoral lists being in arrears. Many large cities were among this group, including Rome, Naples and Palermo in the group over 250,000 and La Spezia and Messina in the group under. Milan, the largest city which voted, did so by an all-out effort to get ready by April 7. Rome got ready a few days after April 7. In Naples, there were, as of April 16, still 12 communes to get ready and as of latest report, three laggard communes are still not ready. In Northern Italy, .8 per cent., in Central Italy .1 per cent., in Southern Italy 1.6 per cent. and in insular Italy, 2 per cent. of the lists were not ready, as of the April 15 report. These figures do not include Venezia Giulia or Bolzano, of course. The table for the administrative elections on the calm and order of which the acting Chief Commissioner, Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, sent a congratulatory letter to the Italian Prime Minister) here follows:

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PARTY	Majorities in Communes			Seats		
	A	*B*	Total	*A*	*B*	Total
Left Concentration	8	2,008	**2,016**	586	35,901	**36,287**
Communist	28	122	**150**	1,024	2,262	**3,286**
Socialist	8	136	**144**	894	2,804	**3,698**
Republican	6	33	**39**	239	722	**961**
Action	1	6	**7**	30	249	**279**
Christian Democrat	53	1,945	**1,998**	1,634	35,049	**36,683**
Center Concentration	2	310	**312**	115	5,963	**6,078**
Right Concentration	—	125	**125**	118	2,458	**2,576**
Liberal	—	95	**95**	106	1,810	**1,916**
Labour Democrat	1	77	**78**	45	1,379	**1,424**
Uomo Qualunque	—	22	**22**	48	447	**495**
Italian Democrat	—	5	**5**	1	76	**77**
Independents	—	466	**466**	23	8,553	**8,576**
Local Parties	1	172	**173**	63	2,878	**2,941**
Veterans	—	55	**55**	24	1,072	**1,096**
No majority or unaccounted for	7	32	**39**	—	—	—
TOTALS	115	5,609	**5,724**	4,750	101,623	**106,373**

A = Communes over 30,000 and Provincial Capitals (proportional representation).
B = Communes under 30,000 (majority system).

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Constituencies.

For the *Costituente* elections, there are 32 constituencies but only 30 of these are presented for analysis (by the Local Government S.C), Venezia Giulia being again excluded, and for purposes of tabulation, also Aosta, which is a single-member district, where two candidates have been nominated. Only four parties or groups will present lists of candidates in all 30 constituencies or colleges. These are the Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats and the National Democratic Union (of Bonomi *et al.*). The Republican party will offer itself in 29 constituencies, the Action party in 26, Uomo Qualunque in 25, National Bloc of Liberty (Rightists and Monarchists) in 19 and the Democratic Republican Concentration (Parri, etc.) in nine, among the better-known parties. There are also several lists with limited programs such as those of war veterans and refugees, a Sicilian independence movement and also a party which advocates federation with the United States — the *Movimento Unionista Italiano* — which presents itself in seven colleges and has the crossed flags of the United States and Italy as its party emblem, though there is some diplomatic doubt as to whether this latter symbol should be allowed. Thirty-one local groups presented candidates in one college only. Although 59 parties registered their symbols, only 56 parties offered lists of candidates by the filing date.

As for the *Costituente* elections themselves, an excellent analysis has been made by Major R.B. Temple (A), the Local Government's director. The chief points are as follows: Voting is not compulsory but abstainers will be officially but mildly reprimanded by being publicly noticed and by having "did not vote" written on their good conduct certificates for five years. The elections may be postponed and later held in sections where they cannot be held now so as to meet the cases of Venezia Giulia and possibly Bolzano. The ordinary voting mechanics are like those in force for the administrative elections. To be elected are 573 deputies. All preference votes will be counted and affect the total result instead of the previous arrangement whereby they would not count unless they amounted to 20 per cent of the ordinary votes given for any

Constituency * and Provinces included	Seats
GENOVA – Imperia-La Spezia-Savona	20
MILANO – Pavia	36
COMO – Sondrio-Varese	14
BRESCIA – Bergamo	18
MANTOVA – Cremona	10
TRENTO – Bolzano	9
VERONA – Padova-Vicenza-Rovigo	29
VENEZIA – Treviso	16
UDINE – Belluno	12
TRIESTE e Venezia Giulia Zara	13
BOLOGNA – Ferrara-Ravenna-Forli	24
PARMA – Modena-Piacenza-Reggio Emilia	20
FIRENZE – Pistoia	14
PISA – Livorno-Lucca-Apuania	15
SIENA – Arezzo-Grosseto	10
ANCONA – Pesaro-Macerata-Ascoli Piceno	17
PERUGIA – Terni-Rieti	12
ROMA – Viterbo-Latina-Frosinone	33
L'AQUILA – Pescara-Chieti-Teramo	16
BENEVENTO – Campobasso	9
NAPOLI – Caserta	30
SALERNO – Avellino	15
BARI – Foggia	21
LECCE – Brindisi-Taranto	15
POTENZA – Matera	7
CATANZARO – Cosenza-Reggio Calabria	24
CATANIA – Messina-Siracusa-Ragusa-Enna	27
PALERMO – Trapani-Agrigento-Caltanissetta	20
CAGLIARI – Sassari-Nuoro	14
VAL D'AOSTA	1
	573

* Seat of central office in capitals.

LA SCALA

With the first concert of the new *La Scala* slated for May 11, Arturo Toscanini, the old maestro conducting, the story might be told about how AMG in Milan put reconstruction of the world-famed opera house on an A-1 priority basis, a project which from the start has been assisted by Capt. Clement C. Petrillo (A), himself a musician. To him we are indebted for the word that the acoustics of the new *La Scala*, for which the old house was particularly noted, will again be excellent, thanks to the exact rebuilding of the cupola.

Just before the war, Capt. Petrillo tells us, an Italian Government inspector insisted that the cupola was about to collapse, whereupon the Milan Communal Architect made immediate and accurate drawings of the entire cupola. These have come in providentially handy and the restored cupola is now complete and a replica of

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of Labor Affairs, and Aosta, which is a single district, where two candidates have been nominated. Only four parties or groups will present lists of candidates in all 30 constituencies or colleges. These are the Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats and the National Democratic Union of Bonomi *et al.*). The Republican party will offer itself in 29 constituencies, the Action party in 26, Uomo Qualunque in 25, National Bloc of Liberty (Rightists and Monarchists) in 19 and the Democratic Republican Concentration (Parri, etc.) in nine, among the better-known parties. There are also several lists with limited programs such as those of war veterans and refugees, a Sicilian independence movement and also a party which advocates federation with the United States — the *Movimento Unionista Italiano* — which presents itself in seven colleges and has the crossed flags of the United States and Italy as its party emblem, though there is some diplomatic doubt as to whether this latter symbol should be allowed. Thirty-one local groups presented candidates in one college only. Although 59 parties registered their symbols, only 56 parties offered lists of candidates by the filing date.

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Election districts or Constituencies.

Constituency and Provinces number	seats
TORINO — Novara-Vercelli	28
CUNEO — Alessandria-Asti	18
VERONA — Padova-Vicenza-Rovigo	29
VENEZIA — Treviso	16
UDINE — Belluno	12
TRIESTE — Venezia Giulia-Zara	13
BOLOGNA — Ferrara-Ravenna-Forlì	24
PARMA — Modena-Piacenza-Reggio Emilia	20
FIRENZE — Pistoia	14
PISA — Livorno-Lucca-Apuania	15
SIENA — Arezzo-Grosseto	10
ANCONA — Pesaro-Macerata-Ascoli Piceno	17
PERUGIA — Terni-Rieti	12
ROMA — Viterbo-Latina-Frosinone	33
L'AQUILA — Pescara-Chieti-Teramo	16
BENEVENTO — Campobasso	9
NAPOLI — Caserta	30
SALERNO — Avellino	13
BARI — Foggia	21
LECCE — Brindisi-Taranto	15
POTENZA — Matera	7
CATANZARO — Cosenza-Reggio Calabria	24
CATANIA — Messina-Siracusa-Ragusa-Enna	27
PALERMO — Trapani-Agrigento-Caltanissetta	26
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Just before the war, Capt. Petrillo tells us, an Italian Government inspector insisted that the cupola was about to collapse, whereupon the Milan Communal Architect made immediate and accurate drawings of the entire cupola. These have come in providentially handy and the restored cupola is now complete and a replica of the one which stood from August, 1778 when *La Scala* first opened its doors.

The opera house was virtually destroyed in a heavy Allied air raid of August, 1943 when two hits of incendiary bombs and a direct blast of an explosive bomb left nothing but the stage

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(by a miracle) and the four walls standing. Gone were the ballet school, workshops, the scenery warehouse, including 71 sets and 22,000 pairs of shoes. Many of the tapestries, seat coverings and mirrors, however, had been removed to safety in time.

AMG authorized expenditure of 37,000,000 lire for rebuilding immediately, unblocked all necessary materials, provided 80 tons of coal during the past winter to enable work to continue during the bitter weather (the new plaster, etc. had to be kept from freezing). Toscanini himself contributed $10,000 to help and a friend of his matched the gift of the great conductor who began his career at *La Scala*. Toscanini last conducted there in 1929. The new *La Scala's* season will run until June 28. Toscanini will conduct six performances, three of them encores.

ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО СССР В СОЮЗНОЙ КОМИССИИ В ИТАЛИИ

We are happy to publish an account of the Russian representative's history in the A. C., following that of the French representative (in French) some months ago. The title in Russian above means simply "The USSR Representation to the Allied Commission in Italy". We have seen our Russian friends pursue their quiet and courteous ways for the past two years and more, asking for information in most punctilious fashion and serving as superb hosts at their vodka-caviar receptions, and we take this opportunity to pass on the comradely greetings of the *Bulletin* (which they tell us is translated faithfully every week and dispatched home) and to wish Colonel Victor V. Savko and his staff the best of everything. The story that follows comes from Col. Savko:

In November 1943 Major General N. S. Sokolovnik, nominated by Moscow as the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Allied Commission for Italy, accompanied by his assistant, Lieutenant Commander M. V. Golubev, arrived in Algiers. After two months stay in Allied Force Headquarters in Algiers, the USSR Representative came to Naples at the end of January 1944. In August [illegible] was ob-

officers of his staff, composed of Colonel V. V. Savko, Red Army, Art.; Major-Engineer N. G. Leonidov, Red Army, Aviation; Captain M. F. Vedmich, Red Army, Art.; Senior Lieutenant G. S. Filatov, Red Army, Inf., and Lieutenant S. D. Zubkov, Red Army, Art.

In the war against Germany all the above-mentioned officers participated in military operations on various battle-fields and have been decorated with different military awards.

At the end of January 1945, General Susloparov was given a new assignment and the duties of the USSR Representative to the A. C. were passed to Major General A. P. Kislenko.

At the time of the successful military operations of the Red Army on the East and of the Allied Anglo-American and French Forces in the West against Nazi Germany, the Allied Military Authorities organized a parade in Piazza Venezia in Rome on 23rd February 1945 to honor the 28th Anniversary of the Red Army. In this parade officers of the Soviet Representation to the AC took part.

General Kislenko remained with the Allied Commission until August 1945 and then returned to Moscow. In his absence his duties are being carried out by his deputy, Colonel Savko, now the Acting USSR Representative to AC.

During the period of the past two years, the officers of the USSR Representation have maintained a continuous contact with all the sub-commissions of the A. C. This contact with the directors, deputy directors and the leading personnel of the sub-commissions has given the USSR Representative the opportunity to keep informed on the work of the Allied Commission in Italy.

The staff of the USSR Representation would like to mention gratefully the former liaison officers of A. C. — Major Magnus, Lieut. Col. E. Brown, Capt. the Earl of Ranfurly, Capt. A. Arnoldy, Capt. W. Newburg and Capt. Reggio — for their constant assistance to the Russian officers in various matters. Appreciation is also expressed to Capt. V. L. Oddi, the present liaison officer, who pays prompt attention to all the problems arising for the Soviet Representation.

BACK ON THE JOB

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In November 1943 Major General N. S. Sobolovnik, nominated by Moscow as the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Allied Commission for Italy, accompanied by his assistant, Lieutenant Commander M. V. Golubev, arrived in Algiers. After two months stay in Allied Force Headquarters in Algiers, the USSR Representative came to Naples at the end of January 1944. In August 1944 General Sobolovnik, being unwell, was obliged to return to USSR for treatment.

When the Allied Control Commission was transferred to Rome, the newly appointed Soviet Representative to ACC, Major General I. A. Susloparov, came at once to the Italian capital. A few days later there also arrived a group of officers of the USSR Representation to the Allied Commission for Italy.

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BACK ON THE JOB

The Chief Commissioner, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, returned to Rome this afternoon by air after a mission in Washington. The Admiral left Rome April 4. We will tell you about his trip next week.

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PAZIENZA, AMICO! PAZIENZA!

The Adjutant passes the following letter to us, which we in turn relay to the Economic Section for action:

11 April 1946

To: *Headquarters*
Region 3, Allied Control Commission
APO 394, U. S. Army.

On the 5 July 44, I received a letter from this Command of which I make a copy:

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394 U. S. ARMY

Es. 738. PB. 128. 5 July 1944

SUBJECT: *Diesel Oil at Caianello.*
TO: *Sindaco of Caianello* (Naples)

1. The Teano Dist. (Major Richard L. Lollar) has informed us that several hundred litres of diesel oil left in the vicinity of Caianello by the Societa Italiana Bonifiche Acquedotti of Rome, have been put in your charge.

2. Will you please communicate to us the exact quantity available.

W. G. BIRT, *Major*
Economic Supply Section
Industrial Controller

EC MAS

To this letter I answered that the quantity available was of litres 1900 in charge of Pettoruto Pietro.

In the same letter I asked what I had to do of that Diesel oil because the Compagnia Italiana Petroli (C. I. P.) asked to have returned the empty barrels and in order to stop the payment of the rent that I am still paying. But till to-day I have not got any answer.

I pray you to give me exact orders and as soon as possible because the barrels lose diesel and the quantity is less than before.

I had to put that diesel left in other good barrels.

On other side, I pay 500 lires per month for rent. For that authorize me to sell that said diesel oil at current price and I will keep the amount of the sale, at your disposal, keeping for me the amount of the expenses.

ODDS AND ENDS

L/Cpl. J. Munro, one of the original wallahs of the early AMG days in Foggia through which have passed most military government officers in this last war, has been invited to be a judge May 19 at a dog show (English, Irish and Gordon setters) at Asti in Piemonte; the corporal used to look over the doggies back home... Mr. Harold Macmillan, former Acting President of the Allied Commission, passed through Rome this week... The Colonel's lady, Mrs. C. R. Ross, wife of the Regiment's CO, is arriving in Naples to join the Colonel April 30... PRB this week has been in receipt of three letters from as many Italian groups (two in Foggia and one in Calabria) who want to organize Friends of America Association; we referred them to the U. S. Embassy Cultural Attache... Since operations began in Sicily in July, 1943, 1,700 Italian vehicles have been requisitioned by AMG, of which 1,558 have been derequisitioned, leaving a balance of 142 vehicles on the books of the Allied Commission for all of Italy, Major Clayton Craig, G-4 (A), reports, adding that further derequisitions will be made only as the vehicles become surplus to the needs of the A. C.... Public safety conditions in Emilia, says Lieut. Col. T. W. J. Walters, CLO at Bologna, are still not satisfactory: in March, there were 15 cases of murder or attempts ascribed to political motives, five kidnappings, 11 ordinary murders, 96 robberies or attempts, one try at a prison break (two got killed as a result) and 29 arrests for the above serious crimes... The following U. S. awards to British personnel have been made: *Legion of Merit — (Commander)* Brig. G. R. Upjohn; *(Officer)* Brig. A. P. Grafftey-Smith, Colonels P. R. Evans, J. L. Jones and W. J. Legg, Lieut. Col. T. W. J. Walters; *(Legionnaire)* Col. A. N. Hancock. *Bronze Star —* Col. T. Parr, Lieutenant Colonels L. R. Battersby and H. Mighall, Capt. T. March. *Medal of Freedom — (Silver Palm)* Col. G. M. Frizelle; *(Bronze Palm)* Col. W. J. Legg, Lieut. Col. V. R. A. Cowper, Capt. G. H. Raper; *(without Palm)* Major E. J. P. Scicluna, W. Os I R. H. L. Angibault and L. McNeil, Staff Sergt. A. Cash (our old PRB stand-by), Sergts. A. E. Papps and W. C. White... Other awards are: *Crown of Italy — (Knight Officer)* Lieut. Col. Walter D. Stamp; *(Knight)*

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Region 3, Allied Control Commission
APO 394, U. S. Army.

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To: *Sindaco of Caianello* (Naples)

1. The Teano Dist. (Major Richard L. Lollar) has informed us that several hundred litres of diesel oil left in the vicinity of Caianello by the Società Italiana Bonifiche Acquedotti of Rome, have been put in your charge.

2. Will you please communicate to us the exact quantity available.

W. G. BIRT, *Major*
Economic Supply Section
Industrial Controller

EC/MAS

To this letter I answered that the quantity available was of litres 1900 in charge of Pettoruto Pietro.

In the same letter I asked what I had to do of that Diesel oil because the Compagnia Italiana Petroli (C. I. P.) asked to have returned the empty barrels and in order to stop the payment of the rent that I am still paying. But till to-day I have not got any answer.

I pray you to give me exact orders and as soon as possible because the barrels lose diesel and the quantity is less than before.

I had to put that diesel left in other good barrels.

On other side, I pay 500 lires per month for rent. For that authorize me to sell that said diesel oil at current price and I will keep the amount of the sale, at your disposal, keeping for me the amount of the expenses.

Will you please reply to me quicly.

My best regards.

(PETTORUTO PIETRO)

Here is my address:

Pettoruto Pietro
(Caserta) CAIANELLO.

in this last war, has been invited to be a judge May 19 at a dog show (English, Irish and Gordon setters) at Asti in Piemonte; the corporal used to look over the doggies back home... Mr. Harold Macmillan, former Acting President of the Allied Commission, passed through Rome this week... The Colonel's lady, Mrs. C. R. Ross, wife of the Regiment's CO, is arriving in Naples to join the Colonel April 30... PRB this week has been in receipt of three letters from as many Italian groups (two in Foggia and one in Calabria) who want to organize Friends of America Association; we referred them to the U. S. Embassy Cultural Attache... Since operations began in Sicily in July, 1943, 1,700 Italian vehicles have been requisitioned by AMG, of which 1,558 have been derequisitioned, leaving a balance of 142 vehicles on the books of the Allied Commission for all of Italy, Major Clayton Craig, G-4 (A), reports, adding that further derequisitions will be made only as the vehicles become surplus to the needs of the A. C.... Public safety conditions in Emilia, says Lieut. Col. T. W. J. Walters, CLO at Bologna, are still not satisfactory: in March, there were 15 cases of murder or attempts ascribed to political motives, five kidnappings, 11 ordinary murders, 96 robberies or attempts, one try at a prison break (two got killed as a result) and 29 arrests for the above serious crimes... The following U. S. awards to British personnel have been made: *Legion of Merit — (Commander)* Brig. G. R. Upjohn; *(Officer)* Brig. A. P. Grafftey-Smith, Colonels P. R. Evans, J. L. Jones and W. J. Legg, Lieut. Col. T. W. J. Walters; *(Legionnaire)* Col. A. N. Hancock. *Bronze Star —* Col. T. Parr, Lieutenant Colonels L. R. Battensby and H. Mighall, Capt. T. March. *Medal of Freedom — (Silver Palm)* Col. G. M. Frizelle; *(Bronze Palm)* Col. W. J. Legg, Lieut. Col. V. R. A. Cowper, Capt. G. H. Ryper; *(without Palm)* Major E. J. P. Scicluna, W. Os I R. H. E. Angibault and L. McNeil, Staff Sergt. A. Cash (our old PRB stand-by), Sergts. A. E. Papps and W. C. White... Other awards are: *Crown of Italy — (Knight Officer)* Lieut. Col. Walter D. Stump; *(Knight)* Captains Lawrence C. Becker, Arber Johnson, Frank J. Moran and Thomas A. Morris... Major Richard B. Bullock, Adjutant of the Allied Commission and of the 2675th Regiment, is being married today to Miss Roberta Wollenhaupt, former FEA employe of the A. C.; the reception

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afterward is being given by the Regiment's CO, Col. Robert C. Ross; good luck and a long life to the happy couple... Colonels Ross and Charles Walton and Lieut. Col. G. G. Hannaford represented the A. C. in a conference with Brigadier General A. J. Hamblen aboard a train in Udine concerning arrangements to tie in Udine AMG with 13th Corps... Two (now rare) promotions are announced: Arthur McPhail to Major and William R. Thomson to Captain... In the biggest A. C. redeployment clean-up since last fall, 35 officers got aboard the ship that left Leghorn April 26... New release group dates for British officers and OR have come through, starting with Group 32, which is to be complated by 2 July, to Group 40, which starts 27 September... Good news (perhaps!) for Italian brides of GIs and American officers:

Starting Monday evening (the 29th) at 8:30 p.m., classes in the English language, as it's spoken in the United States, will be held every Monday and Friday at the Hotel Nord Nuova Roma, and classes in American citizenship will be conducted every Wednesday evening at the same time; Capt. H. Armand de Masi, of the Italian Prisoners of War Division, Land Forces Sub-Commission, and CWO Sexson E. Humphreys, Assistant Adjutant of 2675 Regiment, will be the teachers...

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April 20, 1946 Vol. III, No. 3

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394

POLITICAL

We are frankly caught with our hands down this week. Normally, this particular column is written Saturday morning, the day of issue, in order to have the very latest facts and comments at our disposal. However, tomorrow is Easter—we wish everybody *buona Pasqua*—and our printers give word that they go off at 1 p.m., which means the *Bulletin* must be entirely off the press by that time. Which further means that this week our readers and the editor will have a respite from extended politics. We at least will try to cover the highlights.

The Socialist congress, which heard a strong anti-Nenni speech by Saragat, former ambassador to France, on April 13, closed in the early hours of April 17 after lively polemics and proceeded to vote a new Executive which, in effect, promoted Nenni upstairs to the post of President of the Socialist Party and elected Ivan Lombardi as secretary-general. While Nenni, according to the *Giornale del Mattino*, got a solid majority (338,346 votes to 309,062 for the Silone-Pertini group) as the result of the victory of his cohorts' motion—the *mozione di base*—the more conservative and anti-fusion bloc showed enough strength to make predictions on future developments dangerous at this time. The Executive includes, besides Nenni and Lombardi, the following: Valcarenghi, Simonini, Saragat, Pertini, Silone, Chignoli, Zagari, Basso, Cacciatore, Morandi, Jacometti, Foscolo Lombardi, Lina Merlin, Lizzadri, and Matteo Matteotti.

The deadline for filing for the national elections of June 2 passed at 4 p.m. April 18, with all parties scrambling to submit lists of candidates and party symbols. In Rome there were

WIRE STRINGERS' SWAN SONG

Many of the monthly reports emanating from sub-commissions and branches these days (which it is our chore to plough through) are full of almost nostalgic references to past days when everyone was busy as the devil. A report at hand from the Communications Sub Commission, which was originally the Communications Section of the Allied Military Mission and headed by Rear Admiral (then Captain) Ellery W. Stone, USNR, now the Chief Commissioner, offers some interesting highlights of a complicated and arduous technical job well done. We are indebted to Col. H. H. Scudder (A), its present head (who is the second director in the history of the sub-commission, Col. J. L. Henderson (B) having been the first).

In those first confusing days in Puglie, Col. Scudder recalls, there was no central Italian telecommunications authority and one did not get started until the Italians complained that the Allied troops were removing stores and equipment without notice, whereupon they were given the gleeful answer that there was no one to give notice to. An Italian Ministry of Communications was consequently set up on November 5, 1943, headed by Dr. Mario Fano, the present Undersecretary for Posts and Telecommunications. Dr. Fano attended every meeting with the Allied authorities and when asked why he did not sometimes send a representative, he successfully concealed the fact he was the Ministry *in toto* himself. He did have a staff of one secretary who, however, objected to getting up early in the morning and came and went as he saw fit. The sub-commission considers itself lucky to have found Dr. Fano from the first and to have had

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The deadline for filing for the national elections of June 2 passed at 4 p.m. April 18, with all parties scrambling to submit lists of candidates and party symbols. In Rome there were 27 different lists filed. The Christian Democrat party will open its national congress in Rome April 24. Nothing much happened in foreign affairs. The Council of Ministers, in their first meetings since April 6, convened on April 17 and 18 (twice that day) to discuss the food situation and other matters.

WIRE STRINGERS' SWAN SONG

Many of the monthly reports emanating from sub-commissions and branches these days (which it is our chore to plough through) are full of almost nostalgic reference to past days when everyone was busy as the devil. A report at hand from the Communications Sub-Commission, which was originally the Communications Section of the Allied Military Mission and headed by Rear Admiral (then Captain) Ellery W. Stone, USNR, now the Chief Commissioner, offers some interesting highlights of a complicated and arduous technical job well done. We are indebted to Col. H. H. Scudder (A), its present head (who is the second director in the history of the sub-commission, Col. J. L. Henderson (B) having been the first).

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From the beginning, too, and continuing to date, there has always been the problem of the A. C. sub-commission maintaining liaison with the innumerable Allied Signal organizations, for example, the Chief Signal Officers of AFHQ, AAI, L of C, Districts, PBS, Air Corps, RAAC and occa-

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sionally outfits with unidentifiable initials. Early in 1944, April, in fact, in addition to responsibilities for civilian postal, radio and telecommunications matters, the sub-commission took over the Civilian Censorship Group from AFHQ, which added burden was perhaps eased a little by the fact that the Group's extensive marine contacts often resulted in the procurement of essential supplies such as Bourbon, said to be a basic necessity of telephone linemen working in the cold, cold air.

Tales.

The tale of the accomplishments of the Communications Sub-Commission can be read, complete with statistical detail, in the *Review of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy* which PRB published last year. Omitted in that account is one anecdote about the rebuilding of the overhead telephone lines, in which Major J. Leitzner (B) of MMLA, known in Catanzaro as the Uncrowned King of Calabria, virtually dragooned the bulk of the Italian Army in those parts to help out his friends, particularly Lieut. Col. H. G. W. Millar (B), on the sub-commission.

There is also the account of the Civil Censorship Group U. S. Captain who, on his way to Rome, somehow got ahead of the troops (a circumstance in which many AMG officers have found themselves, moving as they often had to on detached orders), and ran into a German tank at a sharp corner. The Captain backtracked his jeep before the surprised Germans could open fire, ran into an upper room of the house on the corner and proceeded to censor the tank out of circulation with a few grenades.

Telephone restoration, incidentally, has been one of the sub-commission's brighter spots. The Naples experience showed the need of a central telecommunications authority for every major city. Advance boards were then planned for Rome, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Genoa and Turin, composed of Signal Corps and A. C. officers. In Rome, where the telephone system was restored to service within a few days after liberation, was also found a telephone factory which was put to work at once manufacturing equipment and is even now one of the chief supply points ment, more than 20 per cent. of underground cable, 50 large and hundreds of small telephone exchanges and 15 broadcast transmitters.

Florence.

In Florence, where German demolition squads had been thorough, within two weeks a 500-line automatic exchange was set up from parts salvaged from the damaged exchanges. In Florence, too the army authorities decided it was more practicable to permit wide use of telephone and postal facilities under firm control rather than have to combat clandestine uncontrolled operations. As a result postal and telephone services were from then on authorized to within short distances from the Army control line.

When the North was opened up, A. C. experts rushed to Milan and were holding a planning meeting with their Signal Corps colleagues for an hour in the main telephone exchange before they discovered that 25 unsurrendered German soldiers were still guarding the building. *Sic itur ad astra*, breathed one of the conferees afterward. In Milan also, which had not had public telegraph service for more than a year, an emergency system was put into immediate operation whereby 18 telegraph channels could function simultaneously over one telephone circuit. A telegraph net was thus rapidly built up which covered eleven Italian towns and even took in some Swiss cities. Another problem in the North was postage stamps, the dies for which were all of Fascist design. Finally, a non-controversial picture of Cesar (55 B.C.) was adopted.

Today nearly all telephone exchanges and telegraph offices in Italy are working on the national network, even though at reduced capacity. The civil telephone network has been restored to 60 per cent. of pre-war between large centers and will be greatly extended as Allied military telecommunications requirements are reduced. Postal services and telegraph servies are in effect to all countries of the world except Germany, Japan, Korea and Manchuria. Air mail from the United States to Italy for civilians has been operating for months and civilian air mail from Italy to the United States will shortly be available.

Recent difficulties in the postal service have had to do with, first, parcels, and then, diversion

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Recent difficulties in the postal service have had to do with, first, parcels, and then, diversion of mail deliveries from abroad. Last Christmas, the U. S. Post Office was swamped with one and a half million parcels to Italy, which they were unable to sort out province by province. Picture then what the Italian Post Office had to contend with. As to the other headache, it seemed that

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on any ship leaving the States for Italy there was always loaded some Italian mail. However, many of these ships, mostly freighters, did not stop at Naples went on to Genoa, from which place would come sudden, frantic calls that there was a mountain of mail awaiting disposition. By obtaining UNRRA's cooperation on pre-advice of ship movements, advance arrangements are now made to get the mail processed to all parts of Italy no matter what port the mail ships dock in. And speaking of difficulties, there was, and unfortunately still remains, the lack of transport or spare parts or petrol or tires. Indeed, it is slightly risky to ask Col. Scudder about the matter; the answer comes in a startled look, a helpless gesture, as the colonel departs without a word, only his bitter laugh echoing out the door.

GREEK ELECTORAL MISSION

Col. Norman E. Fiske, former Deputy Executive Commissioner, who left the Allied Commission last November to become MTOUSA representative on the Allied mission observing the Greek elections of March 31 and who is slated to return to us soon to replace Col. C. P. Kerr (who's going home) as deputy director of the Land Forces Sub-Commission, came into the office the other day and told us some interesting stories about his Greek job.

The mission was headed by our old friend, Mr. Henry F. Grady (A), former Vice President of the Economic Section, and comprised about 1,500 persons in all, soldiers and civilians. Approximately 600 were American, an equal number British and about 300 French. The men were organized into 240 observation teams of one officer, one EM and one Greek interpreter, plus jeep and trailer. For covering the myriad islands of the Aegean Sea, three C-47s, three PBYs and ten Cub planes were also used. The transport, by the bye, was later disposed of as surplus property to the Greek Government.

The elections were fair and in the opinion of the mission, taking all factors into account, truly reflected the will of the Greek people, the Colonel said, repeating in fact the statement that Mr. Grady, who held the rank of ambassador, gave to the press. As to the campaign of abstention from ernal plebiscite. The body of the mission was likewise disbanded in Italy—at Naples, Leghorn and Rome—and the last of the Greek electoral observers left April 18. The mission is disbanded and could not be used to observe the Italian election even if there were any plans to do so. It can be stated flatly here that there is no intention afoot to use an Allied mission to observe the national elections in Italy.

ABOUT US

The Allied Commission *Weekly Bulletin* which you are reading has been called, we are vain enough to pass on, "the best piece of paper to come out of the A.C." and we ourselves think it is a unique enough document in army public relations to waste a little space and become frankly immodest in telling our dear readers about the *Bulletin*, how it started, how it gets done and who reads it. We might start by relating that the *Bulletin* is the original brainchild of the Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Maurice S. Lush (who, after some badgering, quite respectful, of course) sometimes takes pen in hand and gives us vivid reports on his excursions to the field.

Calling in Major Lionel Fielden (B), the first director of the Public Relations Branch, the Brigadier directed that a weekly report be prepared of current events of interest at headquarters and in Italy for the benefit of the officers stationed in the field regions who might find such a quick, informal synopsis of use as a coordinating medium of information. Fielden balked a bit that it was perhaps not properly the task of PRB but set to work and produced the first issue of April 1, 1944 almost single-handed, though it was evident at once that the job of covering the twenty-odd sub-commissions at headquarters, the news from various regions and Italian events themselves should have had a full-time staff who could also use the same material for press releases and background information for the correspondents.

Today, two years and 20 days older, the *Bulletin* not only goes to every officer in all sections of headquarters and to the field liaison groups and to Venezia Giulia AMG but also to the War and State Departments, War and Foreign Offices, (indeed, they sent for it), AFHQ, the British and

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The elections were fair and in the opinion of the mission, taking all factors into account, truly reflected the will of the Greek people, the Colonel said, repeating in fact the statement that Mr. Grady, who held the rank of ambassador, gave to the press. As to the campaign of abstention from voting, Col. Fiske revealed that it affected only 9.3 per cent. of the registered votes and that this factor, plus any irregularities found, were not sufficient to alter the result.

The observers' party was organised in Italy and transported to Greece in two ships and several [illegible] traffic calls that there was

and could not be used to observe the Italian election even if there were any plans to do so. It can be stated flatly here that there is no intention afoot to use an Allied mission to observe the national elections in Italy.

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has been used as background filler for war correspondents and authority was obtained more than a year ago to make portions directly available without attribution, the permission was obtained to declassify the document recently and for the last few weeks copies have been mailed directly to all Allied, neutral and Italian correspondents and newspapers as well as to libraries back home.

Aims.

The original aims of the *Bulletin* were perhaps best stated by Major Fielden in the issue of May 6, 1944 when he said that it was established and intended "for the peculiar delight of Regional an Provincial Commissioners of the A. C. C. who may not always be acquainted with the marvels performed at Hq. It is not, and will not, we trust, ever become (a) an official report per se, (b) a mere catalogue of events, (c) a mighty document of absolute accuracy, though accuracy we seek, of course. We have no Delphic oracle on our staff and we refuse to be badgered out of an occasional note of gaiety."

We might add, parenthetically, that we have been lucky enough to make few errors and, oftimes when we run "corrections", we do so at official behest to remove all traces of ambiguity in the exalted complainant's mind. When we can solemnly swear and aver that every important executive in the A. C.—from the Chief Commissioner down—has told us that he has learned something new from the *Bulletin* that had escaped his notice before, when we recall the hectic scrounging around for information (it never comes to you), the feverish writing on deadlines (Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings are hell), interruptions by telephone calls, visits of correspondents (who have No. 1 AAA priority) or sudden summons by higher presences, we are of the flat opinion that it is lucky the *Bulletin* is not pockmarked with mistakes.

A word about how we get our news may interest officers who were smart enough never to get into PRO work. First, we try to read practically every regular report that comes into this headquarters from the field and from each sub-commission and branch and when we hear of a special study, we try to get hold of that. We have sat through countless Executive Committee meetings and Commissioners' conferences and have learned to read between the lines of the minutes and to pick up the odd bit of information that is not supposed to be there. We have had to learn to read the mind of the Chief Commissioner and to anticipate his wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Deputy Chief Commissioners and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Regional Commissioners and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Provincial Commissioners and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Branch Chiefs and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Sub-Commissioners and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Area Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Field Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Public Relations Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Information Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Press Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Liaison Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Public Safety Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Displaced Persons Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Repatriation Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Refugee Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Welfare Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Medical Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Nursing Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Dietitians and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Physiotherapists and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Occupational Therapists and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Recreation Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Education Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Religious Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Labour Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Economic Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Agricultural Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Industrial Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Commercial Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Financial Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Legal Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Administrative Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Clerical Officers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Typists and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Stenographers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Messengers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Drivers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Cooks and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Waiters and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Janitors and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Cleaners and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Laundry Workers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Barbers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Shoemakers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Tailors and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Carpenters and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Plumbers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Electricians and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Mechanics and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Welders and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Painters and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Decorators and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Gardeners and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Groundskeepers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Caretakers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Watchmen and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Guards and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Firemen and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Policemen and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Soldiers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Sailors and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Airmen and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Civilians and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Refugees and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Displaced Persons and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Repatriates and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Prisoners of War and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Internees and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Enemy Aliens and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Neutrals and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Allies and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Enemies and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Friends and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Strangers and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Visitors and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Residents and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Citizens and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Aliens and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Foreigners and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Natives and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Indigenous and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Aborigines and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Primitives and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Savages and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Barbarians and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Civilized and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Cultured and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Educated and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Illiterate and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Literate and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Semi-literate and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Functional Illiterate and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Functional Literate and to anticipate their wishes. We have had to learn to read the minds of the Functional

obtained to declassify the document recently and for the last few weeks copies have been mailed directly to all Allied, neutral and Italian correspondents and newspapers as well as to libraries back home.

Aims.

The original aims of the *Bulletin* were perhaps best stated by Major Fielden in the issue of May 6, 1944 when he said that it was established and intended "for the peculiar delight of Regional an Provincial Commissioners of the A. C. C. who may not always be acquainted with the marvels performed at Hq. It is not, and will not, we trust, ever become (*a*) an official report per se, (*b*) a mere catalogue of events, (*c*) a mighty document of absolute accuracy, though accuracy we seek, of course. We have no Delphic oracle on our staff and we refuse to be badgered out of an occasional note of gaiety."

We might add, parenthetically, that we have been lucky enough to make few errors and, ofttimes when we run "corrections", we do so at official behest to remove all traces of ambiguity in the exalted complainant's mind. When we can solemnly swear and aver that every important executive in the A. C.—from the Chief Commissioner down—has told us that he has learned something new from the *Bulletin* that had escaped his notice before, when we recall the beetle scrounging around for information (it never comes to you), the feverish writing on deadlines (Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings are hell), interruptions by telephone calls, visits of correspondents (who have No. 1-AAA priority) or sudden summons by higher presences, we are of the flat opinion that it is lucky the *Bulletin* is not pockmarked with mistakes.

A word about how we get our news may interest officers who were smart enough never to get into PRO work. First, we try to read practically every regular report that comes into this headquarters from the field and from each sub-commission and branch and when we hear of a special study, we try to get hold of that. We have sat through countless Executive Commissioner's and Vice President's meetings and sometimes come away with a scribbled line of copy and sometimes with a whole sheet, covered with liberally doodled notes for two or three articles. We try to talk to officers visiting headquarters and we visit the field ourselves, though tion we had at our disposal. Brigadier J. K. Dunlop has been a welcome contributor and during the war Lieut. Col. T. L. Bullock (Cdn), Deputy Director (Field), used to send us occasional, peppery notes on his wide travels. But most of our appeals for field material sent directly by us have fallen on barren grounds. The field men are very busy no doubt (but no busier than we are) but probably they are too diffident.

Producing it.

It has been bad enough to have to beg, pray, cozen and wheedle dope out of our victims (who are also our readers) but the *coup* comes with our printing headaches, though let us hasten to say they have not been the fault of our printer, Signor Carlo Colombo, with whom the A. C. printing liaison employe, Signor De Luca, has collaborated in using every resource to see that the *Bulletin* comes out as scheduled every Saturday. In the first days it was stencilled and mimeographed, which was a dreary chore of the first order performed nobly and with rare lament by our much-missed Staff Sergeant Alan Cash of the British Army. We later also used Cash as a reporter and a quite successful one. With all the defectors in the world for rank, Cash had enough aplomb to put a major general himself at ease.

Cash was succeeded by another British find for PRB, Corporal John Drummond, a painstaking literatus who has put the printed *Bulletin* to bed for more than a year. Besides struggling with the atrocious calligraphy of the much-amended manuscripts, Drummond has had to contend with power shortages and also a printers' strike. The power shortage would invariably occur at 1 p.m. just as the last-minute copy was rushed to the composing room. In the three or four hour interval, corrections could have been made if the type could have been set and often Drummond worked until 8 p.m. before the first copies were off the press. The physical production of the *Bulletin* would have been virtually impossible without Cash or Drummond. Both men, incidentally, have also contributed articles to the *Bulletin*, even attaining a nice American style in their writing. And let us also throw a little laurel on the brows of our loyal and overtime-working Italian clerical staff who do the distribution chore and consists of

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Enrico Martella, who when not reading detective stories is a whirlwind of efficiency, and his two stalwart aides, Sergio Antinori and Gaetano Lequenzi.

People.

A little about the personalities of the *Bulletin* editors. The *Bulletin* under Major Fielden achieved a sparkle that came from his own intense interest in and friendliness for the Italians. The issues after Rome fell are full of human interest reports on riots, trials and amusing interludes. Fielden made people either laugh or get mad as hell, as a consequence of which he had some first-rate rows with Higher Authority as to what could or could not go into the *Bulletin*. The tradition of differences of opinion between the Executive Commissioner and PRB on *Bulletin* contents was continued by later directors but it can safely be said today that both sides have relaxed their points of view. We completely forgot to mention one of our biggest headaches: clearance. An article emanating from a headquarters source has first to be cleared for fact with the originating sub-commission, then with the Vice President of the Section concerned, then with the Executive Commissioner, and sometimes with the Chief Commissioner and the British and American Embassies.

The *Political* article, written at first by Fielden and then by Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Bergin (A)—later Director—had to have clearance of the Political Advisors. Beside Fielden's pungent and brilliant pen, Bergin's was mild but smooth and sentimentally pleasant in the occasional pieces we could browbeat or persuade him to write. His *Political* column, his regular production, was noted for its clarity and wit and sympathetic appreciation of Italian problems. Bergin an easy-going professor of Romance languages from Cornell University, who somewhat loftily brushed off the usual PRB grand of news reports, finally admitted that writing the column had taught him to appreciate what responsible journalists are always up against: making sure what they put in print is accurate and sound.

Although from the start Brigadier Lush has acted as sort of chairman of the board of directors for the *Bulletin*, the weekly job of producing the *Bulletin* fell, with the rare contributions [illegible] Fielden, Bergin, PRB Chief of News Production, Executive Officer and now Director (and the writer, of course). To Lequenzi, the trio's only working newspaperman (from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*) fell the back work of obtaining information and doing the heavy pieces and since Rome days he has been the managing editor of the *Bulletin*. In recent months he has had to do the whole business, save for one or two pieces from Capt. Ed Ellison, from *Political to Odds*. And he is very tired of it.

ODDS AND ENDS

Col. C. R. Findlay, director of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, received the Legion of Merit from the hands of Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general, MTOUSA, this week in Rome... (Major) Lionel Fielden, former PRB director and now correspondent for the *New Statesman*, is in Rome for a visit... Mines off Cagliari are interfering with the Sardinian fishing industry; the Navy Sub-Commission is helping on getting minesweepers... Lord Stansgate, British Minister for Air and former Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section, passed through the capital this week on his way to Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks at Cairo... Sir Quinton Hill, new economic advisor to the British Embassy, has been visiting the A. C. in recent days... The Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission has been aiding the Italian Director-General of Antiquities and Fine Arts to inspect the Foro Mussolini (still occupied by Allied forces) with a view to replacing the decorative frescoes, which are now rather Fascist-tinged... The Public Health Sub-Commission reports that the infant mortality rate for Rome in February (statistics have just come in) was 81.8, compared with 70.9 in January, a normal seasonal fluctuation... Col. C. R. Ross, CO, 2675th Regiment, has just made his first flying inspection trip to U. S. officers stationed at Palermo and Naples... We fear our statement on the Rome hotel position has been a little misleading; here are the facts: Four Rome hotels have been relinquished by the Allied Commission during the past ten months; additionally, another hotel has been taken over by this Headquarters in the last six months; one of the four hotels given up by the Allied Commis-

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April 13, 1946 Vol. III, No. 2

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394

POLITICAL

Flushed with their Milan victory, the restless hosts of the Socialist party gathered on the banks of the Arno during the week to open their national congress on April 11. In typical political convention style, the delegates were astir over the two big questions before the Florence congress: that of Nenni's leadership and the Communist alliance. And traditionally, there was the *leitmotif* of a Socialist International, the creation of a bloc of Socialist states, which was argued by both idealist and realist, while bending an attentive ear were several foreign delegations (nine had arrived or were arriving). The most prominent of the visitors were the British headed by Mr. Harold Laski, who bore a personal letter from Foreign Secretary Bevin to Nenni in which Bevin said he was greatly pleased that the order and enthusiasm of the elections had confirmed his confidence in the Italian people.

Prof. Laski spoke on the first day of the sessions, prophesying that Italy would have a good peace and stressing that British policy was to give the greatest freedom to all countries. Togliatti, who had led the list of speakers, denied what he called the fable of the Communists having swallowed up the Socialists and declared that it was necessary for the Socialists and Communists to be permanently united for reasons of domestic and foreign politics. Nenni, as secretary general of the party, then gave his report, which, as given in the *Giornale del Mattino*, can be summarized as follows:

After the liberation of Italy, there were three forces in the country—the Allies, the monarchy and the CLN; the Socialists joined the CLN feared." He flourished the statistics of the recent elections, citing Socialist-Communist victories in 2,153 out of 5,614 communes against 1,907 for the Christian Democrats.

The Socialist program, he continued, is for a democratic republic of united states, whose power will be made more flexible by liberal use of local autonomy. There should be a single legislative chamber or House and an associated chamber of economic councils. The president of the republic should be elected by the House to which the Government should be responsible. The constitution should guarantee freedom of conscience, thought, press, speech, organization, the right to work, home, livelihood, and education; limit the right to property by nationalization of public services, and repudiate war.

On foreign policy, the Socialist leader was against joining any big power bloc—American, British or Russian. He advocated regional agreements with France, Greece, Spain and Yugoslavia. The just frontier with Yugoslavia is that known as the "Wilson line" of 1919 and the Italian character of Trieste and the west coast of Istria must be recognized by Yugoslavia. The colonies should have a trusteeship administration. Italians must be allowed raw materials and freedom to emigrate. He termed the Lateran Pact "a well-established fact".

On the ticklish question of the Communist pact, Nenni asserted the unity of the working classes is needed to develop the republic either by a pact of united action or by fusion. Polemics on fusion he called artificial. What mattered, he said, was that unity of action between the Socialists and the Communists should gain the majority in the *Costituente*.

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After the liberation of Italy, there were three forces in the country—the Allies, the monarchy and the CLN; the Socialists joined the CLN to fight the Rightist trends. The *Costituente* is the problem of problems, which "we have almost won". "Almost", Nenni added, "because many things may happen before June 2. But now we are on the side of right and law. If among the Monarchist Right, there are some who think of a *coup d'etat*, they need not be heated." He flourished the statistics of the recent elections, citing Socialist-Communist victories in 2,153 out of 5,614 communes against 1,997 for the Christian Democrats.

The Socialist program, he continued, is for a democratic republic of united states, whose power will be made more flexible by liberal use of local autonomy. There should be a single legislative chamber or House and an associated chamber of economic councils. The president of the republic should be elected by the House to which the Government should be responsible. The constitution should guarantee freedom of conscience, thought, press, speech, organization, the right to work, home, livelihood, and education; limit the right to property by nationalization of public services, and repudiate war.

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Debates.

The next day, the 12th, the delegates began unburdening themselves on Nenni's speech, with no indication as yet, according to the latest press reports, of the consensus. Zagari and Mandolfo

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spoke for an international Socialist bloc to prevent power blocs, the latter speaker also hitting out at Nenni as ambiguous on the question of the Socialist-Communist merger. Pertini maintained that the Socialist party must be absolutely autonomous because, he said, the Communists are influenced by Russia and the Christian Democrats by clericalism. He ended, however, by saying a common policy with the Communists was necessary in the present political struggle.

While the Socialist confabulation took most of the press headlines, prominence during the week was also given to the cereal shortage and the bread ration emerged as a political issue. *Avanti* decried "alarmist critics" and the Italian Government officially declared in a communique that the ration of 200 grams was to be maintained, the communique being issued after a transatlantic telephone conversation between Prime Minister De Gasperi and La Guardia, the new Director-General of UNRRA. This prompted *Giornale della Sera* to make cutting remarks about "last-minute telephone calls to avoid the horrible threat of starvation".

New groupings and counter-groupings, manifestoes and *ordini del giorno* continued through the week in heightened preparation for the national elections. The Central Committees of the Action and Republican parties published statements, the former on its general reform program and the latter proclaiming that the republic will be the real rebirth of Italy. A National Bloc for Freedom was announced, composed of Bergamini and Benederti's Democ-Liberal Concentration, Benicvenga's Democratic Center Movement, and Selvaggi's Italian Democrat party. Selvaggi, in his *Italia Nuova* (which continued, by the bye, its charges of electoral fraud) criticized the newly formed National Democratic Union (of the elder statesmen) for having refused his alliance on the grounds of alienating its republican sympathizers. In so doing, Selvaggi charged, the Union was allowing a fatal dispersion of democratic votes. *Buonsenso*, the *Uomo Qualunque* organ, in turn, denied that the U. Q. Front had been excluded from the latest Rightist bloc, that of the National Bloc for Freedom, because, it said, the U. Q.'s policy was to refuse all alliances which were not strictly necessary. In speaking of joining groups, speculation ranged around Sforza again, *Voce Re-*

In foreign affairs, all papers played up a UP dispatch from Washington that if the meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers at Paris April 25 did not produce an agreement on an Italian peace treaty, which was reported No. 1 on the agenda, the United States and the British Governments would take their own initiative in regard to Italy, which was described in the dispatch as follows: abolition of the Allied Commission; no war reparations; no change in the present status of the Italian colonies; Dodecanese Islands to Greece; Trieste to Italy. All papers also carried a Tass Agency report from Moscow which said that the Russian demand for Italian reparations was for $300 million dollars, not three billion.

The Council of Ministers did not meet during the week. At its last meeting on April 6 it raised to 15 billion the amount of money to be advanced to industrial concerns by national banks, increased the cost-of-living bonus for state employes and allotted 10 billion lire for jobless and poor relief, 16 billion for harbors, another six billion for housing and five billion for land improvement.

ECONOMIC FRONT

There are a few driblets of economic news this week. Mr. W. J. Legg, former A. C. Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission head and now chief of the UNRRA Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply, was a visitor to the last Vice Presidents' meeting on the invitation of the Acting Chief Commissioner. Mr. Legg, just returned from a mission to Washington, reported a black cereal situation but surprisingly good results on obtaining miscellaneous food products (meat, sugar, powdered milk) for Italy. Incidentally, the A. C. is in the process of turning over 18,000 tons of blocked foodstuffs in its possession. The Finance Branch hears there is a possibility that the U. S. Government may place the non-troop pay suspense account (for U. S. military expenditures in Italy outside of troop pay) to the account of the Italian Government, which would give Italy another $120 million or thereabouts in U. S. credit. The troop pay credit to date has amounted to approximately $140 million with more to come.

Black market prices of food were rising with the *pasqua* season, experts report. Bread, as of

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ECONOMIC FRONT

There are a few driblets of economic news this week. Mr.W. J. Legg, former A. C. Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission head and now chief of the UNRRA Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply, was a visitor to the last Vice Presidents' meeting on the invitation of the Acting Chief Commissioner. Mr. Legg, just returned from a mission to Washington, reported a black cereal situation but surprisingly good results on obtaining miscellaneous food products (meat, sugar, powdered milk) for Italy. Incidentally, the A. C. is in the process of turning over 18,000 tons of blocked foodstuffs in its possession. The Finance Branch hears there is a possibility that the U. S. Government may place the non-troop pay suspense account (for U. S. military expenditures in Italy outside of troop pay) to the account of the Italian Government, which would give Italy another $120 million or thereabouts in U. S. credit. The troop pay credit to date has amounted to approximately $140 million with more to come.

Black market prices of food were rising with the *pasqua* season, experts report. Bread, as of recent weeks, cost 155 lire a kilo in Rome, 180 in Naples and 110 in Palermo. Other prices in the respective cities are: white pasta—190, 240 and 125; olive oil—450, 410 and 305; sugar—850, 800 and 600; butter—900, 690 and 700; eggs (each)—19, 19 and 11, and beef—500, 450 and 300.

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Sardinian coal production last month rose to a new high—88,000 tons. French and Italian power companies are talking over renewal of a contract exporting 3,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity per month from the Piemonte area to the Nice-Menton area.

Unemployment dots the reports from the field liaison officers: in Naples, U. S. Army and Navy, the biggest employers, have practically shut down all of their labor activities, but the British Army still employs about 30,000 Italians. In Lombardia, there are 142,000 registered unemployed in Milan, 45,000 in Como and 50,000 in Bergamo. In the eight provinces of Venezie region, there are 166,000 jobless.

ELECTION RESULTS

The five-week run of Sunday administrative elections was over last Sunday, April 7, and the country could now catch its breath until the national elections on June 2. A table of cumulative results for the five Sundays accompanies this article, based on incomplete returns from the Ministry of Interior. In our next issue we will present a detailed analysis and the latest official—and we hope, complete—figures. Following the pattern of previous weeks, the LOs in the field again made telegraphic reports of order and heavy polling throughout Italy while the technical experts of the Local Government Sub-Commission,

PARTY	MARCH 10						MARCH 17						MARCH 24				
	Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes				
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	
Left Concentration	—	129	129	20	2,401	2,421	—	362	362	21	6,368	6,389	2	534	536	83	3,5
Communist	2	4	6	81	86	167	1	19	20	31	419	450	3	36	39	284	3
Socialist	2	6	8	50	112	162	—	23	23	34	422	456	1	38	39	218	2
Republican	1	4	5	31	72	103	—	8	8	17	178	195	2	10	12	47	2
Action	—	1	1	—	33	33	—	1	1	1	70	71	—	4	4	6	
Christian Democrat	3	131	134	77	2,476	2,553	4	308	312	78	6,181	6,259	10	529	539	383	9,6
Center Concentration	—	44	44	21	768	789	—	76	76	1	1,479	1,480	1	65	66	31	1,5
Right Concentration	—	6	6	6	150	156	—	36	36	2	672	674	—	30	30	17	3
Liberal	—	19	19	2	326	328	—	15	15	8	339	347	—	27	27	18	4
Labour Democrat	—	10	10	6	176	182	—	25	25	—	376	376	—	17	17	5	3
Uomo Qualunque	—	3	3	5	61	66	—	7	7	6	120	126	—	7	7	9	2
Italian Democrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	33	33	—	1	1	1	
Independents	—	42	42	4	715	719	—	109	109	—	1,980	1,980	—	97	97	5	1,5
Local Parties	—	8	8	9	173	182	—	28	28	11	475	486	—	43	43	14	6
Veterans	—	8	8	8	158	166	—	15	15	—	253	253	—	7	7	9	
No majority or unaccounted for	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	

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the Nice-Menton area.

Unemployment dots the reports from the field liaison officers: in Naples, U. S. Army and Navy, the biggest employers, have practically shut down all of their labor activities, but the British Army still employs about 30,000 Italians. In Lombardia, there are 112,000 registered unemployed in Milan, 15,000 in Como and 50,000 in Bergamo. In the eight provinces of Venezia region, there are 166,000 jobless.

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	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B
Left Concentration	—	129	129	20	2,401	2,421	—	362	362	21	6,368	6,389	2	534	536	80	9,0
Communist	2	4	6	81	86	167	1	19	20	34	416	450	5	34	39	284	5
Socialist	2	6	8	50	112	162	—	23	23	34	422	456	1	44	45	218	3
Republican	1	4	5	31	72	103	—	8	8	17	178	195	2	10	12	47	2
Action	—	1	1	—	33	33	—	1	1	1	70	71	—	4	4	6	
Christian Democrat	3	131	134	77	2,476	2,553	4	338	342	78	6,181	6,259	10	529	539	384	9,4
Center Concentration	—	44	44	21	768	789	—	76	76	1	1,479	1,480	1	65	66	31	1,3
Right Concentration	—	6	6	6	150	156	—	36	36	2	672	674	—	30	30	17	5
Liberal	—	19	19	2	326	328	—	15	15	8	339	347	—	27	27	18	
Labour Democrat	—	10	10	6	176	182	—	25	25	—	376	376	—	17	17	5	3
Uomo Qualunque	—	3	3	5	63	68	—	7	7	6	120	126	—	7	7	9	
Italian Democrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	33	33	—	1	1	1	
Independents	—	42	42	4	715	719	—	109	109	—	1,980	1,980	—	97	97	5	1,5
Local Parties	—	8	8	9	173	182	—	28	28	11	475	486	—	43	43	14	4
Veterans	—	8	8	8	158	166	—	15	15	—	253	253	—	7	7	9	
No majority or unaccounted for	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—
TOTALS	8	416	424	329	7,709	8,029	5	1,072	1,077	210	19,365	19,575	27	1,439	1,466	1,139	26,0

A = Communes over 30,000 and Provincial
B = Communes under 30,000 (majority syst

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as should be expected, brought back fuller descriptions of their own tours and some interesting tales to boot.

The sub-commission virtually spanned Italy in its coverage of the April 7 elections. Major Ralph B. Temple (A), the director, observing in Milan; Major C. G. R. Williams (B), the executive officer, spending his time in Sicily, while Capt. J. V. Vella (B) looked at Perugia and vicinity. Capt. Vella reported the discovery of a sham bomb (that is, without explosive) in the offices of the Liberal party at Perugia (also headlined in the press) and of meeting Signor Romita, Minister of Interior in the Italian Government and the official in general charge of the electoral machinery, who with reason bragged a little about the order and calm of the polling as an evidence of the political maturity of the Italian people.

In Milan, where Fascism was born and where politics was its hottest in the recent electoral campaigns, Major Temple described the city as literally covered with placards, manifestoes, wall signs, sidewalk printing, emblems, pictures and the hundred and one symbols of the politicos. Huge crowds congregated in the Piazza del Duomo to hear political speeches, with one gathering giving way in orderly fashion to the next, when the time showed another party was scheduled to rally. Electoral certificates were delivered by some 1,000 functionaries five days before the

	MARCH 31						APRIL 7						TOTAL TO DATE					
State		Majorities in Communes			State			Majorities in Communes			State			Majorities in Communes			State		
	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
632	9,515	3	517	520	158	9,455	9,613	3	447	450	100	7,897	7,997	8	1,989	1,997	382	35,553	35,935
618	802	11	48	59	340	826	1,166	1	60	24	186	374	560	27	121	148	922	2,223	3,145
99	987	71	41	42	286	888	1,174	2	32	34	171	576	747	6	135	141	750	2,776	3,526
90	247	—	8	8	38	186	224	2	3	5	85	86	171	5	33	38	218	722	940
83	89	—	—	—	9	29	38	—	1	1	12	28	40	—	7	7	38	233	271
125	9,808	18	568	586	571	9,856	10,427	12	364	376	960	6,135	7,095	17	1,960	1,977	1,109	34,973	36,142
467	1,398	1	74	75	43	1,385	1,428	—	46	46	17	866	883	2	305	307	113	5,865	5,978
457	574	—	14	14	53	335	388	—	38	38	90	668	758	—	124	124	98	2,452	2,550
463	461	—	23	23	27	436	463	—	10	10	33	227	260	—	94	94	88	1,791	1,879
333	338	—	17	17	17	326	343	1	8	9	13	168	181	1	77	78	41	1,479	1,420
117	126	—	4	4	13	104	117	—	1	1	13	42	55	—	22	22	46	446	492
13	14	—	1	1	—	18	18	—	1	1	—	12	12	—	5	5	1	76	77
820	1,928	—	126	126	6	2,263	2,269	—	93	93	8	1,676	1,684	—	467	467	23	8,557	8,580
668	682	1	51	52	25	820	845	—	41	41	—	723	723	1	171	172	59	2,859	2,918
157	196	—	18	18	4	283	287	—	7	7	2	182	184	—	55	55	23	1,063	1,086
—	—	4	12	16	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	7	30	37	—	—	—

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		MARCH 31						APRIL 7						TOTAL TO DATE					
Seats		Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes			Seats		
A	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
692	9,515	3	517	520	158	9,455	9,613	3	447	450	100	7,897	7,997	8	1,964	1,997	382	35,553	35,935
418	802	11	48	59	340	826	1,166	1	20	24	186	374	560	27	121	148	922	2,223	3,145
69	987	1	41	42	286	888	1,174	2	32	34	171	576	747	6	135	141	750	2,767	3,526
50	247	—	8	8	38	186	224	2	3	5	85	86	171	5	33	38	218	722	940
83	89	—	—	—	9	29	38	—	1	1	12	28	40	—	7	7	38	243	271
425	9,808	18	568	586	571	9,856	10,427	12	364	376	360	6,735	7,095	47	1,930	1,977	1,909	34,673	36,142
67	1,398	1	74	75	53	1,285	1,428	—	46	46	17	866	883	2	305	307	113	5,865	5,978
57	574	—	14	14	53	335	388	—	38	38	20	738	758	—	124	124	98	2,452	2,550
63	481	—	23	23	97	436	463	—	10	10	33	227	260	—	94	94	88	1,791	1,879
33	338	—	17	17	17	326	343	1	8	9	13	168	181	1	77	78	41	1,379	1,420
17	125	—	4	4	13	104	117	—	1	1	13	42	55	—	22	22	46	446	492
15	14	—	1	1	—	18	18	—	1	1	—	12	12	—	5	5	1	76	77
23	1,928	—	125	126	6	2,263	2,269	—	93	93	8	1,676	1,684	—	467	467	23	8,557	8,580
68	682	1	51	52	25	820	845	—	41	41	—	723	723	1	171	172	50	2,850	2,918
87	196	—	18	18	4	283	287	—	7	7	2	182	184	—	55	55	23	1,063	1,086
—	—	4	12	16	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	7	30	37	—	—	—
55	27,185	39	1,522	1,561	1,59[illegible]	27,210	28,800	25	1,116	1,141	1,070	20,280	21,350	104	5,565	5,669	1,270	103,669	104,939

Capitals (proportional representation).
em).

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voting. However, due to the usual causes of changes in addresses, nobody at home to accept delivery, etc., Major Temple said there were some 70,000 certificates undelivered by election day. Large crowds of voters then gathered around the distribution offices on April 7 and by special order certificates were handed over personally by 150 clerks and special assistants to qualified electors right up to almost the time the polls closed at 10 p.m., thus reducing considerably the total number of undelivered documents.

Party workers were present in large numbers to direct voters to the correct locations of voting booths in places where the locations had been changed. All of the 903 election districts had official *scrutatori* or party observers. Out of a population estimated at 1,244,049, there were 835,781 electors, of whom 445,327 were women and 390,454 men. Approximately 80 per cent. cast a ballot. In the battle for the 80 council seats, the six competing lists finished in the following order: 1 – Socialists, 2 – Christian Democrats, 3 – Communists, 4 – *Madonnina* ticket of Liberals and Rightists, 5 – Mazzini ticket of Republican and Action Party, and 6 – *Esercente* ticket of shopkeepers. The Socialists ran more than 60,000 ahead of the next party, according to incomplete returns.

Major Williams' report shows he had a good time in Sicily, where personal rivalries counted more in the voting, apparently, than did political divisions. He looked in at Marsala and Trapani among other places. At Marsala, he tells us, he arrived the day before the elections to find the *Municipio* in an uproar. Throngs of poor in rags were yelling for relief aid. The election official in charge was not around. The electoral lists were in a room *sans* clerk or guards while the public leafed through the registers. The arrival of the major and the Italian inspector-general who accompanied, however, soon got around and order and efficiency were put into effect rather quickly and the next day the polling went off in fairly good order. Marsala, Maj. Williams says, was beflagged and plastered with election slogans such as no place he had yet seen in Italy. One item not remedied in time in Marsala, which is a large commune with several country villages within its limits, was the proper provision of voting booths for town and country on a priority basis but, to be on the safe side, the officials had placed in every booth an oil lamp and extra oil—in the event of a power failure. Extra sub offices for the distribution of electoral certificates had been set up. A last minute emergency problem was also solved in short order. For some reason or other, the community of Paceco in Trapani got the right to become a separate commune as of April 1, which necessitated a fast sorting out of the commune's voters from those of Trapani itself and arrangements had to be made to hold separate balloting. Sixty-six per cent. of the electors voted in Marsala and 64 per cent. in Trapani.

Major Williams has one more tale to pass on: at Sperlinga in the heart of Sicily, the villagers for generations have been known as rabid individualists (which must be gilding the lily for Sicily) and as traditional "agin'ers". Although the Italian Government has made woman suffrage the law of the land, the men of Sperlinga must have had their own ideas. In the elections just held, not a single wife, mother, daughter or sister showed up at the polls. The only women who voted were two spinster schoolmarms.

LA SPEZIA

Col. C. B. Findlay, director of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, gives us the latest facts about the Jews at La Spezia, the story of which broke on the unsuspecting heads of the authorities last week. About 0400 on 4 April, the story goes, 1,200 young Jewish men and women, riding in 38 lorries and provisioned with 12 days' rations, appeared at a small fishing port near La Spezia on the gulf of the same name. Awaiting them there was a schooner (later pronounced unseaworthy in case of storm by the naval authorities) which was to transport them to Palestine.

Italian police, however, stopped the embarkation since the caravan had no Allied or Italian permit. Col. Findlay explains that none of the 1,200 came from Allied Commission or UNRRA displaced persons camps. It is believed they gathered near Genoa from farm training camps and hostels in the North operated by private organizations. In any event, the group of would-be travellers proceeded to go on a 72-hour

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Trapani was a model of efficiency, the major said. Electric light for night voting was provided cates had been set up. A last-minute emergency problem was also solved in short order. For some reason or other, the community of Paceco in Trapani got the right to become a separate commune as of April 1, which necessitated a fast sorting out of the commune's voters from those of Trapani itself and arrangements had to be made to hold separate balloting. Sixty-six per cent. of the electors voted in Marsala and 64 per cent. in Trapani.

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April 6, 1946 Vol. III, No. 1

ALLIED COMMISSION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

PUBLISED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394

POLITICAL

Invoking the spirit of the Italian *risorgimento* and making the basis of its appeal the "guarantee of the freedom of the individual Italian citizens", the old guard of Italian elder statesmen, namely, Croce for the Liberal party, Bonomi for the Labour Democrats, Orlando for the Independents, and Nitti for his National Union for Reconstruction, on April 1st published a manifesto announcing the National Democratic Union as an alliance of the forces therein represented for the battles of the coming political elections. The reception of the statement itself was generally restrained, the conservative press, *Tempo*, for one, voicing satisfaction that the experience of the former prime ministers (all have held that position except Croce) would be put to effective use in the current political discussions, while *Lavoro*, the CGIL organ, plaintively asked what did it all mean and why do all elder statesmen use such "tortuous language".

But the ink on the signatures of the agreement had hardly dried before the press quite eagerly rushed in to report that already there were dissidents within the new Union, it being reported that the Labour Democrats had not yet formally approved the pact and that the republican sympathizers of the Liberal party were openly against the Union. The upshot was that Bonomi, who had engineered the Union from the start, succeeded in calming his own cohorts, notably Mole and Covelotto, by pointing out that they were free to vote for the republic and asking for party unity, but the "liberal" Liberals feted otherwise: in a letter to the party Executive, they deplored the "ever stiffening" attitude of the Directorate of the party and its monarchist [illegible] the party's election

the party's national congress in Rome to April 29th at which time the consensus is that the party will come out for the monarchy (the Rome section plumped for the monarchy on the 3rd) according to the *Giornale del Mattino*.

The Rome congress of the Christian Democrat party also postponed this week to the 24th, apparently for tactical reasons. The Socialists went ahead with plans for their own national congress at Florence on the 11th at which a sizeable British delegation, headed by Harold Laski, and a French and Bulgarian delegation, will be present. The Florence meeting is expected by the press to be a rip-roaring event, with four main resolutions coming up for debate, not to mention an attempt by the anti-Nenni faction to oust him as the chief Socialist proponent of close liaison with the Communists. The four resolutions are said to be the *Basso-Cacciatore* reaffirming the policy of united action with the Communists; the *Matteotti-Calosso-Zagari* demanding party autonomy and a new executive; the *Modigliani-Greppi* asking for a Socialist International, and the *Silone-Saragat-Pertini* resolution distinguishing clearly between the Socialists and Communists. There was a fifth resolution of Lizzadri asking for outright fusion with the Communists, but the press reports the this one has received little support and may be considered in limbo.

The chief of the Italian Communists, Togliatti, in the meanwhile, spoke at Milan on March 31st, where he asserted that the Communists have no religious bones to pick, adding moreover, that a majority of the Communist party were Catholics. In Milan he gave an important interview to the *Sera* in which he continued his critique on the Christian Democrats, disclaiming the notice that he was engaging in a "personal duel" with Prime Minister De

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POLITICAL

Invoking the spirit of the Italian *risorgimento* and making the basis of its appeal the "guarantee of the freedom of the individual Italian citizens", the old guard of Italian elder statesmen, namely, Croce for the Liberal party, Bonomi for the Labour Democrats, Orlando for the Independents, and Nitti for his National Union for Reconstruction, on April 1st published a manifesto announcing the National Democratic Union as an alliance of the forces therein represented for the battles of the coming political elections. The reception of the statement itself was generally restrained, the conservative press, *Tempo*, for one, voicing satisfaction that the experience of the former prime ministers all have held that position except Croce would be put to effective use in the current political discussions, while *Lavoro*, the CGIL organ, plaintively asked what did it all mean and why do all elder statesmen use such "tortuous language".

But the ink on the signatures of the agreement had hardly dried before the press quite eagerly rushed in to report that already there were dissidents within the new Union, it being reported that the Labour Democrats had not yet normally approved the pact and that the republican sympathizers of the Liberal party were openly against the Union. The upshot was that Bonomi, who had engineered the Union from the start, succeeded in calming his own cohorts, notably Mole and Cevdotto, by pointing out that they were free to vote for the republic and asking for party unity, but the "liberal" Liberals fared otherwise: in a letter to the party Executive, they deplored the "ever-stiffening" attitude of the Directorate of the party and its monarchist trend, likewise deprecated the party's election alliance with the *Uomo Qualunque* Front and subsequently 18 of them resigned from the Liberal Party. They are reported to be holding conversations with Parri and La Malfa's Democratic Republican Concentration. The dissident Liberals have also objected to the postponement of the party's national congress in Rome to April 29th at which time the consensus is that the party will come out for the monarchy (the Rome section plumped for the monarchy on the 3rd) according to the *Giornale del Mattino*.

The Rome congress of the Christian Democrat party also postponed this week to the 24th, apparently for tactical reasons. The Socialists went ahead with plans for their own national congress at Florence on the 11th at which a sizeable British delegation, headed by Harold Laski, and a French and Bulgarian delegation, will be present. The Florence meeting is expected by the press to be a ripe-roaring event, with four main resolutions coming up for debate, not to mention an attempt by the anti-Nenni faction to oust him as the chief Socialist proponent of close liaison with the Communists. The four resolutions are said to be the *Basso-Cacciatore* reaffirming the pact of united action with the Communists; the *Matteotti-Calosso-Zagari* demanding party autonomy and a new executive; the *Modigliani-Greppi* asking for a Socialist International, and the *Silone-Saragat-Pertini* resolution distinguishing clearly between the Socialists and Communists. There was a fifth resolution of Lizzadri asking for outright fusion with the Communists, but the press reports the this one has received little support and may be considered in limbo.

The chief of the Italian Communists, Togliatti, in the meanwhile, spoke at Milan on March 31st, where he asserted that the Communists have no religious bones to pick, adding moreover, that a majority of the Communist party were Catholics. In Milan he gave an important interview to the *Sera* in which he continued his critique on the Christian Democrats, disclaiming the rumor that he was engaging in a "personal duel" with Prime Minister De Gasperi, who, Togliatti said, has always found it easier to reach an agreement with him (Togliatti) than with any other member of the Government. The current elections, he continued, indicate that the Communists and Christian Democrats, will be two of the parties in the forefront, and

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thus making a coalition government necessary. For that reason, he maintained, it is necessary for all parties to clearly define their political programs. He pointed to what he described as the inconsistency of progressive Christian Democrats of the CGIL in Naples alongside aristocratic landowners in the South and conservative industrial magnates in the North as all sharing the Christian Democrat lists of candidates. In brief, he asked, will the Christian Democrat party "become a factor of social and political progress ... or a factor of conservatism and retrogression, as most of those who give it their votes would like". Togliatti had also a parting shot for the Liberals whom he termed "a factor of confusion and disorder, above all because not even they know what they are after".

The report of the imminent abdication of King Victor Emanuel, which touched off the republican charge (in *Avanti*) that it was only a monarchist maneuver to "suppress the chief culprit of the House of Savoy", was the highlight, as it were, of the monarchist news of the week during which the opposition press grew more pointed but not any less vocal in their counter-charges against the Left. *Scodo XX* commented that the Leftist trend was nothing less than towards disguised forms of dictatorship and that the monarchy would be the guarantee of a "hereditary democratic republic". *Italia Nuova* charged that the Government was withholding documents of value in clearing the King's name during the time of the fall of Fascism.

For the first time since the administrative elections began, the week saw charges of electoral fraud aired (by *Italia Nuova* again) which listed alleged irregularities—personal violence, excessive use of funds, voting by the dead, non-delivery of electoral certificates, intimidation. A one-day flurry in the press was also caused by the publication of a rumor by the *Italia d'Oggi* press agency (immediately denied by the Ministry of Interior) which asserted that the Allied Commission was making an inquiry into the election. This was flatly untrue, of course, the A. C. having had nothing to do with the elections other than the routine observations made by its liaison officers (see *Election Results* in this issue) whose duty is to report all matters of public interest occurring in their bailiwicks. The entire press made ca-

On the international front, developments affecting Italy were few. The Allied Commission of Experts concluded its business and left Venezia Giulia today for London where it will report to the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers. It had visited a portion of Udine Province before its departure, which visit drew a note from the Italian Government (according to the *Giornale del Mattino*), pointing out that the Allies had clearly stated at the time of the hand-over of the North to Italian administration that the Province of Udine had been retained under AMG for purely military reasons and not in any sense because it was a disputed area. *SIDI* also reported that the British Government intended to press for a *modus vivendi* pending ratification of the formal peace treaty.

The Council of Ministers met on the 5th in its only meeting of the week and discussed the food situation, revision of the unsessing laws, and approved decrees on mine clearing; extending the press law until 31 July (leaving it to the *Costituente* to decide the press problem); continuing for six months more the present requisition regulations, and raising the living bonus of state officials living in touristically important towns (where the cost of living is higher). The Council then returned to talk about speeding up the machinery for the *Costituente* elections and the referendum and, finally, the ministers were each given copies of the first list of about 1,000 UNRRA members, whose names will be published shortly.

(The above column is NOT for *direct* attribution.)

ECONOMIC FRONT

With major supply responsibilities taken over by UNRRA and the Economic Section whittled down, economic news these days results from inquiries to the Italian Government and UNRRA. Mr. Harlan Cleveland, former Acting Vice President of the Section and now Deputy Chief of the Italian UNRRA Mission in charge of the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution, is, however, a regular visitor to the Vice Presidents' meetings every Wednesday on the invitation of the Chief Commissioner, and thus we learn the highlights of what UNRRA is doing, mainly,

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There are several other incidental facts which it may be of interest to record. The quondam Labor Sub-Commission told us of a matter some time ago which now seems about to jell. This

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was the proposed emigration of 6,000 Italian miners to France and Belgium to work in the mines there. To date, 1,500 miners have gone to Belgium where they used to work prior to the war and the rest are slated to leave soon for both countries. Belgium, in fact, has asked for 50,000 more miners. The French, in all, would like 60,000 miners, of whom a third are said to be readily available. The CGIL, of course, is helping at all stages of the negotiations to protect the interests of the Italian workers.

Capt. G. A. F. Rothey (R) has been appointed director of the Commerce Branch. The $100,000,000 FEA program (minus one ship) is practically completed, to date 1,349,821 long tons having been delivered to Italy in wheat (389,476 tons), sugar (17,109), coal (1,138,891), flour (13,663), dried milk (5,670), dried peas (2,735), coffee (225), cotton (9,157), wool (256), farm tractors (960) and oleomargarine (1,051). Food and Agriculture Branch reports that 70,000 trout eggs imported by air in January from the U. S. Agriculture Department's fisheries at La Crosse, Wis. are doing nicely in the lakes around Tivoli. Fifteen FEA employes, transferred from the Economic Section to the U. S. Embassy to man its proposed industrial projects division, have been ordered back to the States as a result of budgetary difficulties. Funds chargeable to the Italian Government in Venezia Giulia for transport of UNRRA supplies to other countries will be reimbursed as a result of a meeting in Trieste of UNRRA mission heads from four nations. A stock of 300 tons of powdered eggs was found in a Northern warehouse. Customs controls have been established on the Morgan Line between Zones A and B to clear economic transactions and expedite resumption of normal trade. A 30 per cent. increase in productivity and 1.6 per cent. increase in acreage is anticipated in Italian wheat crop prospects.

The Food and Agriculture Branch estimates that the Italian consumer is getting 600 calories on his official daily ration, with a supplement of perhaps another 1,000 found on the free market. A recent survey of prices on the uncontrolled market shows some interesting variations. Prices naturally vary from one city to another as transport availability varies. Bread was costing about [illegible] lire in the large northern cities, 116 in the legal price (18 lire a kilo) in Milan, six times the legal price (19 lire) in Rome and eight times the legal price (17 lire) in Naples.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Col. C. R. Findlay, our roving director of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, whose energy and affability are more than equal to his tremendous height, is back in Rome after a month's tour to, first, London, and then refugee camps in Austria and Germany, where he observed the problems of the pulsating millions of DPs and calculated their future effect on the displaced persons' problem in Italy, for which land's sunny clime and easier controls many, the colonel feels, are bent, legally or not.

The main objective of the trip was to inquire as to how the transfer of the care of displaced persons in Italy could entirely and speedily be turned over to UNRRA, keeping in mind that UNRRA has already taken over much of the task here but remembering that the problem for the future appears to lie in the possible large influx of DPs from Germany. The Colonel, who tells of using a variety of transport—plane, train with sleepers and heat (in fact, too much heat, he says) and automobiles of all kinds but usually driven by demon drivers, —visited Berlin, Frankfurt (where he talked with Lieut. Gen. Fred Morgan, head of UNRRA in Germany), Munchhausen (where he saw the steeple to which the famous Baron allegedly tied his horse), Munich, Mittenwald, Innsbruck and came back into Italy by way of Bolzano. He boasts that besides the data he picked up, he has come back to headquarters richer by four pieces of soap and three packets of Lux, which he feels is quite a haul.

As a result of his talks with UNRRA officials and army military government officials in charge of displaced persons (all UNRRA units, incidentally, operate within the military framework in Germany), Col. Findlay said that the Italian DP problem was better understood and appreciated and that progress has been made in attempting to insure that, first, all persons coming into Italy from Germany are properly screened and, second, that only bona fide Italians be permitted to re-enter Italy (that is, outside of persons

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The Colonel further related that 80 per cent. of the DP camps are run by UNRRA, though overall supervision has not yet been assumed by that organization in the British zone. At present about 50 per cent. of the food for DP's comes from

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German civilian sources and 50 per cent. is imported. Food prospects, as might be expected, are not good. The U. S. Zone has had thousands of illegal entrees continually on the move and expects more when the passes are clear of snow. This zone also is taking care of some 2,500,000 Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia. In all, six and a half million Sudeten are expected to enter Germany.

As for Italy, the Colonel tells us that the agreement between UNRRA and the A. C. for the former to take over most of the DP camps is awaiting the O.K. of CCS. As soon as UNRRA assumes control of four more camps, they will have taken over 20 camps in all, five in the South and 15 in the North. This will leave the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission with seven camps still on its hands; three in the North, two in Central Italy, and two in the South which are Polish camps from which several hundred DPS have been repatriated but whose population is expected to be increased shortly by virtue of the presence therein of approximately 600 expectant mothers. The other main issue under discussion is that of UNRRA policy concerning the taking over of certain DPS, it being estimated that there is a considerable figure, who, according to the UNRRA charter, would not be entitled to UNRRA care. This problem is being taken up on higher levels.

PARTY	MARCH 10						MARCH 17						Me
	Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes			Seats			
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	
Left Concentration	—	129	129	20	2,401	2,421	—	362	362	21	6,368	6,389	
Communist	2	4	6	81	86	167	1	19	20	31	419	450	
Socialist	2	6	8	50	112	162	—	23	23	33	423	456	
Republican	1	4	5	31	72	103	—	8	8	17	178	195	
Action	—	1	1	—	33	33	—	1	1	1	70	71	—
Christian Democrat	3	131	134	77	2,476	2,553	4	308	312	78	6,181	6,259	1
Center Concentration	—	44	44	21	768	789	—	76	76	1	1,479	1,480	
Right Concentration	—	6	6	6	150	156	—	36	36	2	672	674	—
Liberal	—	19	19	2	326	328	—	15	15	8	339	347	—
Labour Democrat	—	10	10	6	176	182	—	25	25	—	376	376	—
Uomo Qualunque	—	3	3	5	63	68	—	7	7	6	120	126	—
Italian Democrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	33	33	—
Independents	—	42	42	4	715	719	—	109	109	—	1,980	1,980	—
Local Parties	—	8	8	9	173	182	—	28	28	11	475	486	—
Veterans	—	8	8	8	158	166	—	15	15	—	253	253	—
No majority or unaccounted for	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	

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PARTY	MARCH 16						MARCH 17						
	Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes			Seats			Ma
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	
Left Concentration	—	129	129	20	2,401	2,421	—	362	362	21	6,368	6,389	
Communist	2	4	6	81	86	167	1	19	20	31	419	450	
Socialist	2	6	8	50	112	162	—	23	23	33	422	456	
Republican	1	4	5	31	72	103	—	8	8	17	178	195	
Action	—	1	1	—	33	33	—	1	1	1	70	71	—
Christian Democrat	3	131	134	77	2,476	2,553	3	309	312	78	6,181	6,259	1
Center Concentration	—	44	44	21	768	789	—	76	76	1	1,479	1,480	
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Liberal	—	19	19	2	326	328	—	15	15	8	339	347	—
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Uomo Qualunque	—	3	3	5	63	68	—	7	7	6	120	126	—
Italian Democrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	33	33	—
Independents	—	42	42	4	715	719	—	109	109	—	1,980	1,980	—
Local Parties	—	8	8	9	173	182	—	28	28	11	475	486	—
Veterans	—	8	8	8	158	166	—	15	15	—	253	253	—
No majority or unaccounted for	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	
TOTALS	8	416	424	320	7,709	8,029	5	1,072	1,077	210	19,365	19,575	2

A = Communes over 30,000 and Provinc
B = Communes under 30,000 (majority

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ELECTION RESULTS

A. C.'s liaison officers in the seven field groups again did yeoman work for the fourth successive Sunday of the administrative elections in looking at what went on and reporting their observations to headquarters. Col. John S. Arnold (A), back from leave in the States and now CLO of Piemonte, organized his staff of nine to observe electoral conditions and reported general good order, good weather and *bocce* and soccer games acting as rival attractions to the polling. Indeed, quiet and order, with no untoward incidents anywhere within observation of the liaison officers, was the uniform news received by the Local Government Sub-Commission. Venezie—Lieut. Col. F. O. Mavis (A), the Naples area—Col. J. A. C. Pennycuick (B), Tuscany—Lieut. Col. Harold V. Reilly (A), and Lieut. Col. R. T. Millhouse (B)— Rome, were among those who reported similarly. The self-explanatory table below shows the latest official, corrected, though not yet complete results up to and including the March 31 elections.

The Local Government Sub-Commission's director, Major R. R. Temple (A), and executive officer, Major C. G. R. Williams (B), also made field trips, the former to the Bari-Brindisi area and the latter to Terni. Major Temple visted four communes near Bari—Bisceglie, Corato,

MARCH 24						MARCH 31						TOTAL TO DATE					
Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes			Seats			Majorities in Communes			Seats		
A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
2	534	536	83	9,432	9,515	1	498	499	70	9,106	9,176	3	1,523	1,526	194	27,307	27,501
9	39	39	284	518	802	6	45	51	229	787	1,016	18	98	116	616	1,819	2,435
1	33	34	218	769	987	1	40	41	181	857	1,038	4	102	106	483	2,160	2,643
2	10	12	57	200	247	—	8	8	11	186	197	3	30	33	100	636	742
-	4	4	6	83	89	—	—	—	2	29	31	—	6	6	9	215	224
0	529	539	381	9,425	9,808	10	553	563	331	9,571	9,902	27	1,551	1,578	869	27,653	28,522
1	65	66	91	1,307	1,398	1	65	66	37	1,254	1,291	2	250	252	90	1,868	4,958
4	30	30	17	557	574	—	13	13	22	320	342	—	85	85	47	1,699	1,746
7	27	27	18	463	481	—	22	22	12	402	414	—	83	83	30	1,540	1,570
-	17	17	5	333	338	—	16	16	8	296	304	—	68	68	19	1,181	1,200
-	7	7	9	117	126	—	3	3	9	80	89	—	20	20	29	380	409
-	1	1	1	13	14	—	1	1	—	18	18	—	4	4	1	64	65
-	97	97	5	1,923	1,928	—	123	123	5	2,194	2,199	—	371	371	14	6,812	6,826
-	43	43	14	668	682	—	50	50	1	808	809	—	129	129	35	2,124	2,159
-	7	7	9	187	196	—	17	17	1	273	274	—	47	47	18	871	889
2	5	7	—	—	—	3	12	15	—	—	—	5	26	31	—	—	—

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Summary of the administrative elections in looking at what went on and reporting their observations to headquarters. Col. John S. Arnold (A), back from leave in the States and now CLO of Piemonte, organized his staff of nine to observe electoral conditions and reported general good order, good weather and *bocce* and soccer games acting as rival attractions to the polling. Indeed, quiet and order, with no untoward incidents anywhere within observation of the liaison officers, was the uniform news received by the Local

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The Local Government Subcommission's director, Major E. R. Temple (A), and executive officer, Major C. G. R. Williams (B), also made field trips, the former to the Bari-Brindisi area and the latter to Terni. Major Temple visted four communes near Bari—Bisceglie, Corato,

	MARCH 24					MARCH 31					TOTAL TO DATE					
	Majorities in Communes			Seats		Majorities in Communes			Seats		Majorities in Communes			Seats		
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
2	534	536	80	9,435	9,515	1	498	499	70	9,106	9,176	3	1,523	1,526	194	27,307	27,501
9	30	39	284	518	802	6	45	51	220	796	1,016	18	98	116	616	1,819	2,435
1	33	34	248	709	987	1	40	41	181	857	1,038	4	102	106	483	2,160	2,643
2	10	12	47	200	247	—	8	8	11	186	197	3	30	33	106	636	742
-	4	4	6	83	89	—	—	—	2	29	31	—	6	6	9	215	224
0	529	539	381	9,425	9,808	10	553	563	331	9,571	9,902	27	1,551	1,578	809	27,653	28,522
1	65	66	31	1,367	1,398	1	65	66	37	1,254	1,291	2	250	252	90	4,868	4,958
-	30	30	17	557	574	—	13	13	22	320	342	—	85	85	47	1,699	1,746
-	27	27	18	463	481	—	22	22	12	402	414	—	83	83	30	1,539	1,570
-	17	17	5	333	338	—	16	16	8	296	304	—	68	68	19	1,181	1,200
-	7	7	9	117	126	—	3	3	9	80	89	—	21	20	29	380	409
-	1	1	1	13	14	—	1	1	—	18	18	—	4	4	1	61	65
-	97	97	5	1,923	1,928	—	123	123	5	2,194	2,199	—	371	371	15	6,812	6,826
-	43	43	14	668	682	—	50	50	1	808	809	—	129	129	35	2,124	2,159
-	7	7	9	187	196	—	17	17	1	273	274	—	47	47	18	871	889
2	5	7	—	—	—	3	12	15	—	—	—	5	26	31	—	—	—
7	1,439	1,466	1,130	26,055	27,185	22	1,466	1,488	919	26,180	27,100	62	1,393	4,455	2,570	79,319	81,889

ial Capitals (proportional representation).
ystem).

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Terlizzi and Ruvo di Puglie, where on March 14 had been an incident during which a bomb was thrown. Happily, nothing occurred during the major's visit and ordinary calm prevailed. Incidentally, with the promulgation of the political elections law, soldiers and welfare inmates now may vote and many did so, although a considerable number of electoral certificates for soldiers were undelivered because of the soldiers' absence away from the commune.

Maj. Williams similarly described Terni as quiet despite the fact that on March 23 an election crowd, said to be waiting for the appearance of the Republican leader, Parri, at 1730, had shouted down Bruno, the Liberal leader, when he appeared to make a speech at 1700 at what apparently was the same meeting place. At Terni, 1,000 certificates were undelivered because of changes in voters' addresses in the town, which had been heavily bombed and 50 per cent destroyed during the war. At nearby Narni, Maj. Williams tells us, some electors declined to accept delivery of their certificates despite arguments that there was no delivery charge attached thereto.

CAPTURED GERMAN GOODS

There is little doubt that the Captured Enemy Materials Branch is the busiest of all Economic Section units currently, making inventories of vast stocks and turning them over as fast as possible to the Italian Government's ARAR (*Azienda Rilievo Alienazione Residuati*).

Lt. Col. J. A. Campbell (B) reports three major turnovers in recent days as well as progress in tidying up the invaluable and mountainous RUK files. The latest turnover was one of title, the others being actual physical transfers of control. The title transfer refers to the 12,500 vehicles of original German and Fascist Republican ownership which have been used since the liberation of the North in the *Autotrasporti* groups organized by AMG.

Probably the most impressive stocks turned over were those of the 360-acre medical depot at Merano, which Col. Campbell roughly valued at millions of dollars. The materials included fine instruments brought from Germany as well [illegible] of raw materials for drugs, gave the Italians large quantities of other materials—500 pack saddles, 200,000 meters of sail linen, 2,500 pairs of women's shoes, 136 cases of photograph records, 25,000 rubber heels and soles, 200,000 meters of men's clothing and 100,000 meters of women's clothing, 1,500 kilos of silverware, 125,000 other articles of clothing, 25,000 candles, 12,000 watch straps and stocks of wool, threads and yarns.

The other major transfer was that of the depot at Bolzano where the Germans had accumulated enormous quantities of loot. A partial inventory lists tons of wool, electrical equipment, telephone wire, radio material, machinery, 67 rolls of printing paper, cement, asbestos, 30,482 bicycle tires, zinc, aluminum, brass, plumbing equipment, motor parts. Other turnovers included one of 6,500 tons of truck vehicular spare parts at Laives, 172 ammunition dumps, 257 general clearances, 88 small consumer goods dumps and 23 car parks full of salvage. In all cases, the materials were turned over to the Italians after the Allied military forces had had first crack at taking what they could use.

More than 8,000 negatives have already been forwarded to London for printing of the microfilmed RUK files, Col. Campbell also reports. RUK or *Ruestung und Kriegsproduktion* was a German parastatal organisation. The files represent the clues to information about a tremendous store of assets whose value unofficially has been estimated at billions. Ultimate disposal has not yet been determined.

The files give data on German equipment, operations with foreign firms, German war exports and war production and German handling of their supply operations with the Fascist Republicans. Further, and currently of interest, the files provide a basis for claims and refunds of loans and payment for advances made by German and Austrian companies in goods and machinery.

The Italian Government has begun making lists of such property removed for tracing its whereabouts in Germany and Austria and has asked permission to examine the RUK files to expedite its task. A directive of the U. S. Military Government in Austria has just been issued which lays down the procedure for obtaining return of looted art and industrial property, which may be the first step toward the return of some of the property.

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Probably the most impressive stocks turned over were those of the 360-acre medical depot at Merano, which Col. Campbell roughly valued at millions of dollars. The materials included fine instruments brought from Germany as well as nearly 3,500 tons of raw materials for drugs, enough to keep the plant at full production for three months. Among the manufactured drugs were large quantities of cocaine, morphine, opium and caffeine. The turnover of the vast stores was completed in the record time of less than two days. Incidentally, another dump at Merano soles, 200,000 meters of men's clothing and 400,000 meters of women's clothing, 1,500 kilos of silverware, 125,000 other articles of clothing, 25,000 candles, 12,000 watch straps and stocks of wool, threads and yarns.

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Already, on the basis of information unearthed in the RUK correspondence, AMG claims have been made against Italian firms who turned up promptly to the tune of approximately 5,000,000 lire. Such claims may possibly run to an eventual two and a half billion lire.

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VENEZIA GIULIA

We get a sidelight on the ferment in Venezia Giulia these days during the visit of the Allied Investigating Commission from a telephonic report by Lieut. Col. G. Richardson (R), commanding officer of the Venezia Giulia AMG Civil Police, to the Public Safety SubCommission at headquarters which indicates the trying time the AMG authorities have had to maintain the peace and at the same time reflects credit on the operations of the native police commanded by Allied officers.

The report, telephoned April 1 (incidentally, just as another demonstration was about to start), reveals that from March 24 to April 1, there were twelve demostrations of a major kind, one a day in Gorizia and Trieste and one at Montalcone on the 28th. AMG police arrested 548 persons, practically all of whom will be charged with assault on police or carrying weapons. In the course of the melees, Col. Richardson reports that 150 civilians were injured, nine native police officers and one Allied officer. No firearms were used by the AMG police at any time, only truncheons, whereas there were three cases of shots being fired by the demonstrators against the police. Only the Venezia Giulia police were used at all times to handle the disturbances, the Allied military police not being called at all.

A large store of weapons of all kinds was seized during the demonstrations, including firearms, knuckledusters, hatchets, knives, handbags filled with stones, swords, rubber tubing filled with lead, light bulbs filled with corrosive fluid, dockers' hooks, and an interesting arrangement of bags filled with graphite and powdered stone, which acts like pepper when thrown. There was an additional stock of armament seized separately on March 30 when a *Culture Club* was raided after shots were fired from its premises. Twenty-five persons were arrested as a result and confiscated were three sub-machine guns with 250 rounds of ammo, one loaded pistol, nine knives, four hatchets, 24 catapults or slingshots, many sacks of fine stones and one rifle (new).

NOTICE

With this first and unclassified number of Vol-

on to correspondents for background reference and all have testified to its value. The *Bulletin*, however, remains primarily as an information coordinating agent for A.C. officers at headquarters and in the field who may read therein a quick, informal synopsis of the week's happenings of interest to the A. C. Thus, from now on, the entire *Bulletin*'s contents will be at the disposal of journalists to use or not as they see fit, with one exception: we are asking them not to make direct attribution in their writings to the *Political* column, for the obvious reason that that weekly column is merely a summary taken from the Italian press itself of reports on the political scene and not an original A. C. survey. Incidentally, in an early issue, we propose to give you the inside history of the *Bulletin*, how it was born, its throes and triumphs. The line for copies forms on the right...

ODDS AND ENDS

Some further awards: *Crown of Italy* – (*Commander*) Major R. C. Van Kirk, sr.; (*Knight officer*) Majors William Everett Scotten, Norman R. Smith and Robert C. Warren, Captain Alver A. Simpson and Lieut. Peter W. Rodino, jr.; (*Knight*) Lieut. Peter Sauro and Master Sergt. Michael A. Cardone; *Bronze Star* – Major Stanley Beatty... Land Forces Sub-Commission has several items to report: The first PRO in Italian Army history has just been appointed, Col. Fiori-Vernazza, to whom PRB has been asked to pass on some tips on the PRO business; a uniform system of issuing supplies and equipment to the CC. RR. in the same manner in which other Italian Army units draw their issue, is being worked out and, it is hoped, will end the past catch-as-catch can system of obtaining supplies for the CC. RR... Air Vice Marshal I. S. Brodie, director of the Air Forces Sub-Commission, is giving a lecture on military government at the Haifa Staff College in Palestine this week... The problem of getting gas on long road trips, now that petrol points are few and far between, is being studied, with a voucher payment system being one recommendation... For heads-up work on a ticklish emergency situation and producing a superior report thereon while acting as duty officer the night

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NOTICE

With this first and unclassified number of Volume III, the *Bulletin* is being made freely available to Allied, neutral and Italian correspondents, newspapers and agencies for the first time since it got started back in April, 1944. For the last year, under agreement with the Executive Commissioner, parts of the *Bulletin* have been passed informal synopsis of the week's happenings of interest to the A. C. Thus, from now on, the entire *Bulletin*'s contents will be at the disposal of journalists to use or not as they see fit, with one exception: we are asking them not to make direct attribution in their writings to the *Political* column, for the obvious reason that that weekly column is merely a summary taken from the Italian press itself of reports on the political scene and not an original A. C. survey. Incidentally, in an early issue, we propose to give you the inside history of the *Bulletin*, how it was born, its throes and triumphs. The line for copies forms on the right...

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who left Rome by TWA Thursday for conferences in Washington on Italian matters and the future of the A. C... Communications Sub-Commission tells us that radio hams will be allowed shortly to resume opetations in Italy for the first time since 1931... Brig. Gen. Ernest Draper, of the U. S. Military Government in Germany, has been a visitor to headquarters... The Italian Prisoners-of-War Division of the Land Forces SC reports that there are currently 318,000 Italian POWs still held abroad by Allied powers... Air Forces Sub-Commission throws some light on the reports of mysterious radio transmitters dropped from planes in the Rome area by explaining that they were probably meteorological instruments attached to weather-station balloons... The same subcommission gives the information that approximately 14 Italian air routes may soon be in operation between Rome, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Treviso, Sardinia, Lecce and Bari... Lieut. Col. Fergus McCleary is replacing Col. A. N. Hancock as CLO in Lombardia while the latter takes a well-earned Liap... USIS is intensifying its service to provide Italian voters with democratic literature in connection with the elections; Mr. G. Stewart Brown, USIS director, reports: Talks have been given before women's clubs, special articles distributed on voting methods and woman suffrage, 250,000 U. S. election procedure booklets have been printed and more than half already distributed, and special radio programs are planned...

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