

ACC

10000/129/232

Headquarters Allied Commission

Weekly Bulletin  
Apr. 1946 - Jan. 1947

10000/129/228

Headquarters Allied Commission P. B. B. -

File No. 605/R 26

Weekly Bulletin Vol III  
Apr. 1946 - Jan. 1947

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED COMMISSION  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH  
APO 794

20 January 1947

To: Western Michigan College of Education  
Kalamazoo 45D, Michigan  
ATTENTION: Mr. Lawrence S. Thompson, Librarian

Subject: A C Weekly Bulletin

Gentlemen:

In reference to your letter of 7 January, 1947,  
I wish to inform you that the Allied Commission  
WEEKLY BULLETIN has ceased publication.

William F. Jenkins  
Capt., Signal Corps  
Public Relations Officer

WFJ/d

WESTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE  
OF EDUCATION  
KALAMAZOO 45D, MICHIGAN

The Library

7 January 1947

Public Relations Branch  
Headquarters  
Allied Commission  
APO 794, c/o PM, New York

Gentlemen:

Please be so good as to place the name of this Library  
on your mailing list to receive your WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Very truly yours,

*Lawrence S. Thompson*

Lawrence S. Thompson  
Librarian

LST/djm

Telephone  
Rome 489081 Ext 209

LAND FORCES SUB COMM. AC (MMIA) CMF

INT/232

17 Jan 47

Public Relation HQ AC

Subject: AC Weekly Bulletin

As BLUs are disbanding the number of AC Weekly Bulletin you have been sending to this HQ may now be reduced to 6 copies only.

CEC/ob

*C. J. [Signature]*  
Lt Col,  
GS, MMIA.

4924

Received from:

Allied Commission Public Relations Branch

1 Complete set of Weekly Bulletins. (Vol. I, II, III)

*Fritz F. Heiman*Fritz F. Heiman Pvt.  
Editor, Pen Base Press  
I&E Section, IES Headquarters  
APO 782

Dear Captain Judkins:

If possible, I would appreciate your sending the  
"Weekly Bulletin" to my office as it comes out. Thanks again for everything.

4923

605

Communications Division

Postal Section

28 Dec 46

POST OFFICE LETTER BOXES.

Although the earliest of historical records show that messages were written and conveyed between sender and addressee the organized<sup>2</sup> postal service involving the posting, collection, conveyance and final delivery of written messages by an authorized<sup>2</sup> agency is a much later development.

With the increased use of these organized<sup>2</sup> services, due to the education of the general population, the introduction of low rates of postage and the enormous advances made in transportation services which assisted the speedy conveyance of letters between distant places, postal business all over the world has developed into one of the numerically greatest concerns of the present time.

The arrangements for the individual act of the "posting" of a letter have passed through many various stages since the introduction of Postal Services, from (a) the mere handing over of the letter between sender and messenger; (b) leaving the addressed letter in the office at which the fee for postage was paid, and later (c) by dropping it into the aperture of a box provided for the security of the items so posted.

From a recent and interesting visit made to the Postal Museum, (now housed in the modern post office premises in Piazza Mazzini in Rome) it was seen that the <sup>FRANCING</sup> ~~supplements~~ and apertures of posting-boxes were made in locally quarried stone as early as 1633, and that Bologna's "first post for letters" is dated 1 Jan. 1768.

These early specimens all indicate that the posting-boxes were then only situated at actual post-offices and not provided generally at street junctions in residential areas, ~~as is the now more common red pointed iron posting boxes, with which we~~

- 2 -

~~are acquainted at home.~~ No doubt the boxes of those days proved <sup>for the</sup> adequate quantity of correspondence posted and also met the requirements of the service provided, but only restricted collection services can be made from posting-boxes not fitted with doors to open outside the premises. In the smaller country towns and villages here <sup>in Italy</sup> the "office type" of box still continues to be used and this feature is very noticeable in making statistical comparisons, for Great Britain with much the same population and only two thirds of the area has 24,800 Post Offices and 50,000 additional pillar-boxes whereas Italy's totals are 11,500 Post Offices and 10,000 supplementary boxes. Rome has 900 iron wall boxes at present and these are approximately equally divided for letters and printed matter. London's figure for 1946 is 5,504 pillar-boxes.

Both countries passed through periods of using various colours such as yellow, green, brown and royal-blue for making their posting boxes strikingly noticeable, before finally adopting the present Red in 1874. Only one change in colour has occurred since that date when the comparatively recent ~~innovation~~ of light-blue painted pillar boxes were installed at the most important city offices for the posting of Air Mail Correspondence.

The initial division of correspondence by the individual sender, attempted to be made by the postal authorities by the provision of posting boxes having two or more apertures marked "Town", "Country", "Newspapers" or "Small letters only" etc. does not prove completely successful as it would appear that persons posting correspondence usually drop the items into an aperture regardless of the inscription. The primary object of such boxes is to give an even better than normal service through the selected items immediately reaching the section in which they are to be dealt with, instead of going to the general branch where all posted items are divided after being collected from all other general types of posting receptacles.

C. G. L. Maaddock  
Chief Postal Officer.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

REFERENCE: 309-7-4HG

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

LIBRARY - BIBLIOTHEQUE

10 December, 1946.

The Director,  
Allied Commission,  
Public Relations Branch,  
Headquarters, A.P.O., 394,  
c/p Postmaster, New York City.

Dear Sir,

I should be grateful if you would be good enough to arrange that the United Nations Library receive two copies of the back files of the "Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin" and the "Allied Commission, Italy". It would also be greatly appreciated if you would be so kind as to add the name of our library to your mailing list to receive two copies of future publications of the Allied Commission.

Please address all publications to :

United Nations Library,  
Exchange & Gift Service,  
Lake Success, Nassau County,  
New York.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "S. Hartz Rasmussen".

S. Hartz Rasmussen,  
Librarian.

1920

605

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 794  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

13 January 1947

United Nations Library  
Exchange & Gift Service  
Lake Success, Nassau County  
New York

In reply to your letter of 10 December 1946, we are sending you under separate cover two complete files of the "Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin" and two copies of the publication "Review of Allied Military Government and of the Allied Commission in Italy."

You have been added to our distribution list and will receive two copies of future publications.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM F. JUDKINS, Jr.  
Captain, Signal Corps,  
Public Relations Officer.

4919

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Very Truly Yours

4918

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

December 7, 1946

Public Relations Branch  
Headquarters  
Allied Commission  
APO 794  
c/o Postmaster New York  
New York

Gentlemen:

The Documents Division of the University of California Library would greatly appreciate receiving a copy of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin, v. 3, no. 17.

Should v. 3, nos. 1 through 9 be available, we would like to have copies of them also.

Very sincerely,

DOCUMENTS DIVISION

By *Isabel H. Jackson* 1947  
Isabel H. Jackson

*All requested nos.  
sent except nos. 3 & 5  
no answer  
IHJ:JA JHw*

*for*

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION  
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM  
ARCHIVES DIVISION

SUBJECT:

FILE No.

TO : Public Relation Branch.

9 December 1945

1. Herewith 2 copies of Archives memorandum for insertion in next issue of Weekly Bulletin.
2. Will you please include 6 copies of the Bulletin in your distribution for next week and one (weekly) addressed to the Director in future.

*put for with  
list.  
give.*

*N.M. Harrison*  
N.M. HARRISSON, *Major*  
Major,  
Director,  
Archives Division

7916

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 794  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SUBJECT: Weekly Bulletin, Change of Publication Date.

File Note

Undersigned talked on telephone to Col. Parkin, G-5 AFHQ, on 14 November. He said the bulletin had gotten to Lt. Gen. Lee late and declared the bulletin must be delivered to the General the day of publication. The difficulties of this were explained. (Publication was on late Saturday.) He then requested that the Bulletin be dated the following Monday. - The matter was taken up with the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission by the undersigned and he gave permission for the change. The change however was instigated by A.F.H.Q.

*William F. Judkins, Jr.*  
WILLIAM F. JUDKINS, JR.  
Captain, Signal Corps,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

4915

PUBLIC RELATIONS VENEZIA GIULIA  
o/o HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
VENEZIA GIULIA

No. 20  
Report of Proceedings at Senior Civil Affairs Officer's  
Weekly Press Conference, 12 November 1946

by an AIS Correspondent

AMC - VENEZIA GIULIA

COL. BOWMAN ANNOUNCES POSSIBLE PAYMENT OF WINTER BONUS.

~~THURSDAY, November 13 (AMC)~~ - Possibility of the payment of a "Winter Bonus" to persons who would have been entitled to the Premio della Repubblica, ~~11-12~~ Modification of proclamation by more stringent enforcement, ~~and a system for~~ ~~revising the content of the~~ were, the more important questions discussed at a press conference held by Senior Civil Affairs officer Col. Alfred C. Bowman at AMG Headquarters, ~~yesterday~~ ~~afternoon~~.

In reply to the question of whether AMG would authorize the payment of the Premio della Repubblica, granted some months ago by the Italian Government, Col. Bowman said there was no intention of paying a bonus in those terms. He added however, that economic developments since the last press conference "have been such that we have been considering the payment of a winter bonus in substantially the same amount to the same persons."

He said that an announcement on the subject will be made in a few days after details have been worked out.

Replying to a comment that AMG Proclamation No 1 is out of date because wartime conditions no longer exist, Col. Bowman replied:

"This is recognized to be true and we have considered asking the Supreme Allied Commander to modify the proclamation. On the whole, however, in view of the fact that it is our basic charter and that a great deal of correspondence with headquarters would be involved, we have decided to modify it by endorsement instead of modifying the proclamation.

"Anyone who has taken the trouble to read the document will realize that in its more stringent provisions it has not always been fully enforced." Lieut. Col. D.A.M. Street, Commanding Officer, Allied Information Services, volunteered the information that the article referring to the introduction of printed matter into the area had been specifically waived by higher authorities. 914

Complaints concerning sentences passed on persons the "Il Lavoro-tore" reporter described as "anti-Fascists" brought this reply from Col. Bowman:

"I am trying to introduce a system whereby even without an appeal, ~~the system is being taken into effect~~ ~~and the system is being taken into effect~~

COL. BOWMAN ANNOUNCES POSSIBLE PAYMENT OF WINTER BONUS.

TRINIDAD, November 13 (AP) - Possibility of the payment of a "Winter Bonus" to persons who would have been entitled to the Premio della Repubblica, modification of proclamation by more stringent enforcement ~~and a system for pardoning prisoners~~, were the more important questions discussed at a press conference held by Senior Civil Affairs officer Col. Alfred C. Bowman at AMG Headquarters, ~~yesterday~~ yesterday afternoon.

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"I am trying to introduce a system whereby even without an appeal, sentences will be reviewed periodically taking into consideration the conduct of the prisoner after the sentence. The method of doing this will be informal and will be handled by the legal officers of AMG."

"There will be no hard and fast rules that will give rise to claims of absolute rights on the part of prisoners. I hope it will be a step toward the eventual installation of a system of paroles and pardons similar to those in other democratic places."

*(see last paragraph next page)*

Another reporter wanted to know whether the ~~summons~~ <sup>summons</sup> sworn out against the 11 leaders of the illegal strike early the past July would be lifted in response to the intervention of the recent World Trade Union Conference.

Col. Bowman replied "I have read with considerable interest, news reports concerning the World Trade Union Conference, and I noticed particularly that a letter had been addressed to AIG.

"I have been waiting for that communication, but it has never arrived."

On the insistence of one of the reporters that a check be made with Caserta to learn whether the letter had been forwarded there, Col. Bowman said he would make informal inquiries if the opportunity arises.

"But we would like to know whether the 11 leaders will be released," the Laboratore reporter said.

"The letter may contain some convincing reason for a change," Col. Bowman replied, "but no such change is now contemplated."

Replying to criticism concerning the designation of November 4 instead of November 11 as a day of commemoration Col. Bowman said:

"I would be glad to say why I consider the 11th of November as a more appropriate day for celebration than the 4th.

"The Italian Nation was an ally of Great Britain and the United States in World War 1, and with these nations, won the war, which was commonly considered by all the rest of the Allies to have ended on November 11. This date has now been accepted in my country as a permanent day of remembrance.

"I think that the celebration of the 4th May be regarded in some quarters as implying that the war ended for everyone on the 4th, which is not so. The war ended for all the Western Allies on the 11th. The 4th was an indication of events other than the Austrian defeat, events which, if celebrated, might be regarded as provocative.

"Bearing all these factors in mind, I think that the change from the 4th to the 11th was a desirable one, and it at least places Italy on the same basis with its Allies of World War 1.

Asked whether AIG was making any plans for winding up its activities when the peace treaty is signed, Col. Bowman said: "We are making only the normal preparations which any Government or organization in our position might make after reading the daily press and watching the trend of world affairs. Nothing is, of course, settled until the peace treaty has been signed and it is not being assumed that any specific eventualities will come to pass. We are keeping in a position to meet circumstances as they arise, whatever they might be."

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END

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- 1 Col. HUNT, PR, AFHQ - Major PHILLIPS, PR, Rome
- 1 C. of S., GHQ,
- 1 GSI, (AM)
- 2 POLAD AMERICAN, Mr. COLE
- 2 POLAD BELGIAN, Mr. SULLIVAN
- 8 HQ ANG, Trieste Area
- 8 HQ ANG, Pola Area
- 8 HQ ANG, Gorizia Area
- 7 HQ AIS, Trieste
- 1 C. Stewart-BROWN, USIS, o/o AMERICAN EMBASSY, Rome
- 1 Lt. Col. HEMECKER, ADPR, ITA
- 1 Col. Stanley GROCAN, PRO USFA
- 2 HQ 1st Div. Div.
- 2 AC of S, G-2, 88th Division, Gorizia
- 1 Gene CAPRIO, Press Attaché, American Embassy, Rome

It.-Col. T. I. Pull  
P. O. Box 106  
Roxton Fort, Quebec, Canada  
2 November 1946

Public Relations Branch  
Allied Commission  
Rome, Italy.

Greetings to you,

In checking my files of the AC Bulletin for binding as a permanent record, I find that No. 37 of Volume I (16 or 17 December 1944) and No. 41 of Volume II (14 January 1946) are missing from my files.

I shall be extremely grateful if you can replace these two issues for me, because otherwise my series is complete from the very first number.

Because I have been moving around a great deal since I returned to Canada, Volume III is in very bad shape; I lack Nos. 2, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and everything after No. 25.

I wonder if you would mind:

(a) Changing my address from 59 Montée Ste. Marie, Ste Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., to the one given above, and

(b) Sending me, at the new address, the missing numbers I have listed from Volumes I and II, the six back numbers from Volume III I have noted, and duplicate copies of everything after Vol. III No. 25.

Having been with the Branch from September 1943 until January 1946, I have naturally a very keen feeling for the Bulletin and am more than anxious to have the story of the Commission, as it is told in our own "House Organ", in full.

Yours sincerely,

*Shepherd*

*Copies sent me*

*16/11/46. & address*

*Changed.*

*J.H.A.*

4912

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the French Representative

A P O 394

No. 3036/bis

October 15, 1946

From: French Representative to AC

To: Public Relation Branch

Subject: Distribution of issues

Please will you note that the new location of this office is fifth floor, and it would be appreciated that all issues should be handed to room 58 only.

FOR THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE:

Lt. DUMOLARD, French Army  
Office of the French  
Representative

*G. Dumolard.*

4911

6 of

1 5 7 2

Land Forces Sub-Commission (M.M.I.A.)  
Draft for AG Weekly Bulletin 17 Oct 1946.

1. General Goulburn DSO spent a day (14 Oct) with the staff and recruits of the Centro Addestramento Reclute (CAR) belonging to Rome Territorial Command at ORVINO, 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 are determined to make a good job of their training.
2. Brig HAZ DSO has just returned from a visit to Florence where he spent some time with units of 7 Territorial Command. The high morale and keenness of the ALLON Division is very noticeable both on parade and off duty in the streets of Florence. This command has organised 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.
3. 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 to hand this week again emphasise 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 endeavouring to assist personnel to reduce their expenses by providing cheap and collective means of purchase of necessities and by improving living conditions and accommodation.
4. The relationship between Carabinieri and public generally still continues to be excellent. It would appear from various reports that public confidence is increasing ~~daily~~.  
This was very much in evidence on October 7th, on the occasion of the unfortunate riots which occurred at the Vincolo. Again from reports it would appear that up to the time of the arrival of the Carabinieri, situation was somewhat chaotic, but on their arrival law and order was imposed 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, firmly, and with a certain amount of good humour.  
At the beginning of the riot only 40 Carabinieri under a Lieutenant were on duty. Later they were reinforced by 545 Carabinieri under the command of Lt-Col Pecorelli, these numbers including 60 mounted Carabinieri and 2 Staghoum 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 Oct.
5. 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

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At the beginning of the riot only 40 Carabinieri under a Lieutenant were on duty. Later they were reinforced by 315 Carabinieri under the command of Lt-Col Pecorelli, these numbers including 60 mounted Carabinieri and 2 Staghound Armoured cars.

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5. 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.

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

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION  
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Distribution of Weekly Bulletin to Vice Admiral Bieri. FILE No.

TO : Captain Judkins, PRO

12 Oct 46 1946

1. The CC desires that Vice Admiral Bieri be placed on the ALCOM mailing list for the Weekly Bulletin.

2. He further desires that the last 6 copies of the Bulletin be forwarded to Admiral Bieri at the address and the channel given below.

3. The copies may be addressed:

Vice Admiral E. H. Bieri, USN.  
Commander US Naval Forces, Mediterranean,  
USS GRAND CANYON,  
Naples

They are to be delivered to Lt ROGERS in Navy Sub Commission for forwarding to Admiral Bieri through Navy channels.

49  
EDWARD D. S. SULLIVAN  
Major, Air Corps,  
CSO to CC

## N.S.C. MATERIAL FOR A.C. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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-Commission it has been requested that an English speaking representative be appointed by the Ministry to act as Liaison Officer with the Navy Sub-Commission.

The C.I.D. has completed an investigation and secured confessions from the operators of a 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 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 (oil (fuel),) 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 that all Italian ships will draw the majority of their supplies from Italy in order to reduce the consumption of foreign exchange.

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO ~~9976~~ 794

7 Oct 1946.

To: Public Relations Branch:

Beginning next Monday, will you kindly also prepare an envelope address to POLAD "B", British Embassy with six copies of Allied Commission WEEKLY BULLETIN together with the others that you customarily send to CC Office.

Also please give bearer an additional two copies of WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Thanks,

*Carlos A. Pena*

S/Sgt. Carlos A. Pena,  
Chief Clerk to CC. Office.

## NAVY CLUB COMMISSION

Material for A.C. Weekly Bulletin.

4 October 1946

In a conference with the Executive Commissioner it was decided to review the question of the recovery of vessels of former Yugoslav ownership including small craft, in order to hasten the return of such craft to Yugoslav hands. In addition stores and materials from the Yugoslav warships *BRISKA* and *LOVJENKA* have been located in Tarento and arrangements made for their return to the Yugoslav Government.

The insignia worn on the uniforms of Italian Naval Officers will be changed on 15 October. Essentially the change involves the removal of all conical devices. On the cap insignia a metal 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 number of gold stripes will correspond to the practice in use the U.S. and British Navies.

Rank insignia for Flag Officers will be as follows:

| <u>No. of Stars</u> | <u>Italian Rank</u>           | <u>U.S. Equivalent</u>   |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 stars             | Grande Ammiraglio             | Admiral of the Fleet     |
| 3 stars             | Ammiraglio Flammato           | Admiral                  |
| 2 stars             | Ammiraglio Designato d'Armata | Vice Admiral, Upper Half |
|                     | Ammiraglio di Squadra         | Vice Admiral, Lower Half |
|                     | Tenente Generale Ispettore    | Vice Admiral, Lower Half |
|                     | Ammiraglio di Divisione       | Rear Admiral, Upper Half |
|                     | Tenente Generale              | Rear Admiral, Lower Half |
| 1 star              | Contrammiraglio               | Rear Admiral, Lower Half |
|                     | Capitano Generale             | Rear Admiral, Lower Half |

In addition, the shoulder boards of "Ammiraglio Designato d'Armata" will have two rows of gold cord ending in knots, placed between the stars and the end of the shoulder boards. For "Ammiraglio di Squadra" and "Tenente Ispettore" there will be one row 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.

Page 2.

## NAVY SHIP COMMISSION

Material for A. C. Weekly Bulletin.

4 October 1946

The following changes have been made in the appointments of Italian Flag Officers:

- Senior Rear Admiral Emilio TIBERTI - From Commanding Officer Cruiser Group to Secretary General of the Navy.
- Vice Admiral Bruno SERRAVALLE - 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 DISSANO - 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 PANCIA - From Commander-in-Chief Naval Department of the Ionian and lower Adriatic, Taranto, to "available for appointment".
- Rear-Admiral Giuseppe LUDRANO DI UGGIOLO - From Commanding Officer Taranto Naval Base, to Admiral Superintendent of the La Spezia Naval Dockyard.

**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 relieved 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 the Economics 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 with the Allied Commission at that time headed as Chief Commissioner by Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Noel Mason-MacFarlane. 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.

While serving with Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone who had succeeded General MacFarlane as Chief Commissioner on 22 June 1944, Brigadier Lush was awarded the American Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer. The presentation was made by Admiral Stone on 15 December 1945.

- 2 -

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 were Secretary in the British Legation at Addis Ababa in Abyssinia, Sudan Agent in Cairo, and finally Governor the Northern Province of the Sudan which post he held at the outbreak of World War II.

The value of the experience gained in these posts was recognized by the British Army for 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.

4334

- 3 -

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 compartment of Lazio and Umbria and the Marche. During the winter of 1943-1944 he assisted in the planning for the AMG organisation 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 troublous period December 1944-January 1945. He left Sicily at the end of March 1945 when the regional organisation 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 had also held the appointment of Acting Vice-President Economic Section.

4903

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

4th October 1946.P.R.O.

Would you please add something to the following effect to the end of Brigadier Lush's farewell notice:

"Brigadier Lush leaves for the United Kingdom on the 5th October, and hopes to be back in Rome again in about 10 - 14 days time, and then to have the opportunity to say farewell to his friends.

*M Carr*  
M. Carr.  
Brigadier.  
A/Executive Commissioner.

1952

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

September 1946.P.R.O.

Reference attached. Brigadier Lush's new appointment is given on attached slip. I have side-lined the portions of the old article which I suggest should be included in the farewell notes. You may wish to get from Brigadier Lush the exact date on which he took over the post of Executive Commissioner.

Not being fond of publicity I regret it but you will probably want something about myself and the following can be used as a basis:

"Brigadier Lush is being succeeded by Brigadier M. Carr, CBE, MC, Brigadier Carr is a serving Regular Officer and was commissioned in 1915 to the Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st Foot). In 1921 he transferred to the Royals 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 Honour. 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/and 1944 he assisted in the planning for the AMG organisation 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 troublous period December-January, 1944/1945. He left Sicily at the end of March, 1945 when the regional organisation 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 had also held the appointment of Acting Vice-President Economic Section."

*M Carr*  
M. CARR,  
Brigadier,  
A/Executive Commissioner.

MC/KR

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 ~~to~~ 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.

The situation inaugurated by the resignation of Minister of the Treasury Corbino had gathered momentum like a snowball rolling down hill until in many quarters it was believed that even the Communists who had ~~precipitated~~ <sup>precipitated</sup> the original situation regretted the proportions it had assumed.

Toward the week's end however most ~~of the government~~ observers were of the opinion that De Gasperi had, for a time at least weathered ~~an~~ <sup>the threatened</sup> 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 <sup>at the time of the appointment</sup> that ~~the appointment~~ the appointment took the immediate heat off party negotiations and offered additional time in which to adjust the multitude of other differences.

INSERT ONE → This was not going to be an easy task. At least three of the government parties had presented programmes which they asserted were sure cures for the economy of Italy and along with these programmes had made threats that unless these programmes were adopted dire consequences would result. Inasmuch as nearly all were unacceptable to the conservative elements of the government there was little likelihood that the government <sup>completely</sup> would emerge from its difficulties in the immediate future.

POLITICAL

INSERT ONE

Time was of the essence as the Republican Party dissatisfied with ~~the~~ 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~~ 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 only incidental in the consideration of the country's general economic welfare.

One ~~of~~ of the hottest points in the entire discussion was ~~the~~ that of the possible merging of the Ministries of Finance and Treasury. The Communists 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. It should be noted that while the original crisis had been brought about by the ~~governments~~ Communists, it was a left-wing faction of the Christian Democrats, De Gasperi's own party that insisted that the issue be fought to a complete conclusion.

On <sup>12</sup>~~15~~ September De Gasperi <sup>had</sup> received Scoccimarro and according to "Momento" asked him for his opinion concerning the proposed merger of the two ministries. The paper reported <sup>The minister as declaring</sup> that some time previously <sup>his party</sup> the ~~Minister~~ of Finance would have had no objection to the merging of the ~~x~~ two but that now <sup>IT</sup> ~~his party~~ 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.

Inasmuch as Corbino's successor was not yet chosen, De Gasperi that afternoon asked the 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 steadily

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caused much of the speculation that followed concerning the eventual ~~identity~~ identity of Corbino's successor. De Gasperi, himself had already intimated <sup>that</sup> ~~that~~ he would have liked Menichella to accept the portfolio. "Avanti," now wrote ~~that~~ that it was extremely likely ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> Compilli, Minister of Foreign Trade would succeed Corbino and that the Ministry of Trade would be merged with that of Industry. "Of course," the paper continued, "the merging of the Treasury with the Finance Ministry is <sup>as it</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>matter</sup> ~~is~~ inopportune." postponed/is a purely technical ~~fact~~, now politically ~~expedient~~. This statement seemed to indicate the first withdrawal of the Socialists from their position in demanding the merging of the two ministries. The belief was further substantiated by a ~~statement~~ <sup>statement</sup> made by Lombardo, Secretary General of the Socialist Party to journalists that "we are in ~~favor~~ 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 embarrassing to the Socialists and the Communists because they had stated over a period of weeks ~~that~~ 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 rule."

on 13 Sept

The four Ministers and Dr. Menichella continued their conference designed to ~~reach~~ produce agreement on a programme, and according to "Unita," came up with the following: 1) Acknowledgment of the necessity of proceeding according to plan; 2) enforcement of an extraordinary property tax; 3) floating

POLITICAL PAGE FOUR

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.

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 ~~was~~ according to the paper the five agreed unanimously he did not have. On the other hand "Tempo," reported that Dr. Menichella as a <sup>condition</sup> ~~consequence~~ of 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 ~~in~~ a return to ~~the~~ consideration of the ~~merging~~ <sup>merging</sup> of the ministries undering an independent and solution of the problem of the cabinet's equilibrium by offering the Ministry of the ~~Interior~~ <sup>Interior</sup> to the Socialists.

The same day the Parliamentary Group and the Directorate of the Christian Democrat ~~Party~~ <sup>Party</sup> met and passed a resolution which among other things made the following ~~proposals~~ <sup>PROPOSALS</sup>: 1) to intensify IRI's (Industrial Reconstruction Institute) 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~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~difficult~~ <sup>difficult</sup> conditions of its dependents; 6) to reorganize and improve the conditions of the forces aimed to guarantee public order, and withdraw them from the influence of the parties; 7) immediate recovery of all sums from whoever illegally holed them.

The ~~group~~ 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 <sup>the</sup>~~a~~ government they expressed the opinion that "radical clarification ~~is~~<sup>is</sup> preferred of the political situation is to be preferred to ~~an~~ uncertain solutions of compromise." This was interpreted by "Avanti," as a clear invitation to crisis.

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 <sup>right</sup>right-wing bloc. The Liberal Party was ~~once~~ very powerful in Italy and the latter part ran fifth in the elections of 2 June.

Also, with the return of Don Stárzo, 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 ~~and 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 <sup>the</sup>~~the~~ political set-up continued on 14 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 Leonardo. He told the Prime Minister that the Socialist Parliamentary Group approved the demand to reach a prompt solution of the crisis by simply replacing the Treasury Minister and <sup>leaving</sup>~~leaving~~ the structure of the cabinet unchanged.

On the other hand, Gronchi, who also visited De Gasperi the same day ~~afterward~~ afterward stated to Journalists that the initiative " was always in the hands of the President of the Council. " He continued however, " We stick to objective facts. We look exclusively at the economic and financial policy and believe that unification of the Treasury and Finance "inistries under the direction of a technician chosen by ~~common~~ common agreement is necessary."

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It was about this time however, that indications of the appointment of an independent to the ~~last~~ Ministry of the Treasury began to fade. When leaving the Viminal 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." ~~These remarks were made in the presence of~~ Later the same day he replied when asked if Dr. Menichella had accepted the Ministry of the Treasury, "I wish he had."

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 <sup>Parliamentary</sup> ~~Parliamentary~~ Group and the Directorate of the Republican Party a <sup>letter</sup> ~~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 Savoia ~~xxx~~ and inquest on the activity of the crown during the fascist period; 2) Effective abolition of the Senate; 3) Elimination from the key-positions of the <sup>INTERIOR</sup> ~~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-<sup>POSTS</sup> ~~posts~~ <sup>IN</sup> the Foreign Ministry and of diplomatic personnel; 5) Immediate removal from the key-<sup>POSITIONS</sup> ~~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 <sup>IMMEDIATE</sup> ~~immediate~~ application of the progressive extraordinary/property tax. Severe and <sup>IMMEDIATE</sup> ~~immediate~~ application of the law on fascist profits. Organic plan of public works to fight unemployment. Rationing of <sup>F</sup> ~~of~~ much-needed food-stuffs with severe sanctions against hoarders and the black market;

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8) Immediate action aimed at opening ~~and~~ <sup>public</sup> professional schools. The letter went on <sup>to</sup> say that without valid assurances and guarantees the Republican Party will no longer share in the responsibility for the Government. "Tempo," ~~xxxxxx~~ "Italia Nuova," "Riscoglimento Liberale," and "Giornale Della Sera," described this <sup>letter</sup> as the Republican ultimatum to the Government. "Messaggero," reported that De Gasperi told journalists later that the contents of ~~the~~ 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 <sup>the</sup> Council of Ministers De Gasperi was not settled on a successor to Corbino, and was reported as declaring that he contemplated giving the post ad interim to another member of the cabinet (believed to be Campilli). According to "Riscoglimento 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.

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 Venoni. 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 <sup>old</sup> 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 March on Rome.

POLITICAL PAGE EIGHT.

18<sup>th</sup> September,

In his address to the Constituent Assembly 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 <sup>said</sup> 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 constitution of Commissions for the allotment of land to the peasant cooperatives he decried arbitrary occupation by use of force. In reference to Facciardi'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 civil and military administration would be manned by those with full loyalty to the republican regime without the necessity of new apuration. 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."

more

POLITICAL ADD ONE

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 in ~~the week~~ <sup>that</sup> Italian Navy Captain Giuratti declared before the Comdies on that Italy actually needed 100,000 tons of shipping 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~~ 12 torpedo boats, 20 Corvettes, four submarines, 24 motor torpedo boats, one defense mine layer, 14 minesweepers, 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 ~~ix~~ from that provisionally agreed upon, was demanded by the Albanian Delegation 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 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 warships; and a 30,000 men 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.

## POLITICAL ADD TWO

Administration of the Free Territory of Trieste and definition of  
Paris Conference  
boundary lines occupied a great deal of the attention of the Political and Territorial Commission ~~α~~ 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~~ <sup>that the</sup> port should be administered by the Big Four and three other nations. On 15 September Yugoslav Deputy Premier Edward Kardelj spoke for ~~the~~ 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~~ <sup>The Yugoslav</sup> 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-~~ <sup>Byelo-</sup> Russia and was ~~subjected~~ <sup>submitted</sup> to amendment <sup>TS</sup> proposed by South Africa and Australia which would extend the Territory to include Pola and other communities on the Italian coast.

POLITICAL ADD THE

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 amendment would have <sup>granted</sup> ~~granted~~ Italy more territory in the <sup>Upper</sup> Isonzo Valley other than that already proposed by the French line. Before the vote U.S. Ambassador to Italy James C. Dunn stated ~~that~~ according to the ~~Washpost~~ Associated Press that the Big Four decision on Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier was "all one decision" which ~~was~~ <sup>unpublished</sup> 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.

POLITICAL  
~~XXXXXXXX~~

The optimistic tone of the Italian press and Italian diplomats been 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~~ <sup>PREAMBLE</sup> 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 French-Italian 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 ~~GENESIO~~ <sup>GENESIO</sup> Saragat, President of the Constituent Assembly addressed the Political and ~~Territorial~~ <sup>Territorial</sup> Commission of the Conference on the question of the Italian-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, Chaberton Montcenis and the region of Mount ~~XXXXXXXX~~ <sup>desire</sup> In the ~~quest~~ <sup>quest</sup> to reach an agreement with France, Saragat declared that Italy would accept the proposed French line for the Bardonecchia Narrow Valley ~~xxx~~ and Mount Chaberton but in view of these sacrifices she requested that the Bardonecchia dams necessary necessary to the electric power plants which fed the Italian State Railways be left in Italian Territory. As for the Montcenis flat, 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 from Italian territory.

POLITICAL PAGE TWO

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 ~~and~~ representative then declaring that the Commission did not have sufficient ~~information~~ <sup>information</sup> 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 discussion<sup>SA</sup> which was above all motives of disagreement." "Italia Libera," declared ~~it~~ Saragat's ~~speech~~ was just what the paper wished DeGasperi had said. "The Conference Welcomes Saragat's Objections <sup>as</sup> to the Italian-French Frontier," was the headline in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> "Momento."

The following day brought an awakening. Australia's proposal for setting up a sub-commission to study the question was rejected. ~~and~~ Saragat was quoted by ~~ANSA~~ <sup>ANSA</sup> as laying the rejection not so much to French Initiative as to the <sup>"Big Four"</sup> who were, he said, "interested in avoiding the creation of a precedent that might have been instanced for other sectors and especially for Trieste."

On 31 August the Commission approved concession to France of Montcenis, ~~St. Pierre~~ <sup>St. Pierre</sup> 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 claimed by France and "~~the~~ Popolo," ventured to affirm that France had made this claim only to renounce it later thus giving an impression of good will at the moment of the final settlement of the whole question.

- 3 -

"Risorgimento Liberale," called the decision an "iniquitous" verdict and hotly stated 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 <sup>years</sup> ~~months~~. The same day <sup>BITASSI</sup> ~~BITASSI~~, <sup>L</sup> ~~L~~ <sup>Lazzari</sup>, and Morelli, the CGIL representatives in the Italian delegation to the Paris conference were received by the Russian Foreign Minister Molotov whom 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 <sup>declares</sup> ~~declared~~ 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 heels of the grant to Russia Great Britain presented a memorandum to the Conference Secretary for reparations in amount of 2,880 million pounds or a figure approximately 80 times the Russian request. This to be paid chiefly with Italian property in England <sup>AND</sup> ~~in~~ the colonies. 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 <sup>Italy</sup> ~~Italian~~ industry, resulting from the payment in kind of war reparations to Russia and Yugoslavia.

- 4 -

With the predicted claims against Italy totalling in the neighborhood of 15 billion dollars, DeGasperi in an interview <sup>at Paris</sup> 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 and to avoid compelling Italy to declare her insolvency and bankruptcy as Germany did after World War I." He declared that he would ask for the elimination of Article 69 (pertaining to Italian property abroad) and also creation of a commission to investigate Italy's capacity to pay. He stressed the necessity of obtaining a loan from the United States but pointed out 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~~ <sup>are</sup> reasonable and their payment deferred into a proper number of years then the guarantees requested by the United States might be achieved.

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 ~~damages~~ <sup>damage</sup> 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 <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ destroy completely, Italy's ~~possibilities~~ <sup>possibilities</sup> of economic rehabilitation."

POLITICAL PAGE FIVE

In his speech before the Paris Conference Political and Territorial Commission ~~IVANOF~~ <sup>IVANOF</sup> Bonomi delved into ~~history~~ 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 ~~that~~ in World War I, Italy had entered on the side of Russia, England and ~~France~~ 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 that occasion, Italy's war drew the solidarity of the Yugoslav people and that occupied Serbia was helped ~~in a most brotherly fashion~~ by Italy in a most brotherly ~~fashion~~ fashion. Bonomi went on to say <sup>that</sup> in the <sup>post</sup> war, fascism participated in the German aggression against Yugoslavia and endeavored to lay hands on Yugoslav territory. This offence, he said, demanded reparation but reparation should not offend justice. Speaking about the proposed Trieste Free Territory Bonomi declared that if assurance of a high degree of efficiency <sup>was required</sup> it was necessary to <sup>grant</sup> ~~grant~~ it a maximum independence regarding communications with the hinterland of Central Europe. But, he continued, if one granted that the French line achieved ethnical equilibrium, and was in agreement with a sound principle of just distribution, that very equilibrium was broken when one created the Trieste Free Territory within the area assigned to Italy. In fact, <sup>detached</sup> ~~this solution~~ he said, 166,000 Italians and 50,000 Slavs from the Italian 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 incorporating into the Free Territory 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.

IN FACT, HE SAID <sup>4884</sup>  
SOLUTION DETACHED

POLITICAL PAGE SIX

The Yugoslav representative Bebler replied to the address of Bonomi, on the following day. He ~~repeated~~ affirmed the belief <sup>that</sup> 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 ~~x~~ of the ~~24~~ twenty-four articles of the draft military clauses were approved by the Paris Conference Military Commission on 3 September with no changes. ~~From~~ The reaction of the press was immediate. "Risorgimento Liberale," even asserted that there ~~was~~ was only one decision left for the Italian Delegation to make; leave the conference. Heatedly it declared that the Italian memorandum had not <sup>even</sup> been taken into consideration. "Neither the ~~speeches~~ <sup>speeches</sup> and of DeGasperi, Saragat ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ Bonomi nor Byrnes hand-shaking all along with DeFontours'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."

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 DeGasperi his intention ~~xx~~ of resigning. In interviews with the press Corbino declared that his position had become untenable. He charged that while there ~~xxxxxx~~ were no differences within the government although the Communist party had four Ministers and four Undersecretaries, attacks on

POLITICAL PAGE ~~54~~ *50* *VEN*

him by the Communist party newspapers 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 unfavorable light from the national ~~point~~ 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 ~~xxxxxxx~~ that benefits nobody and therefore must end," he said. "Either the Communist Party accepts ~~fair~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the policy of monetary stability and therefore assumes full co-responsibility for it and stops attacking it through myself, or it does not accept it and therefore has the duty to propose another one <sup>to</sup> and in case of a refusal by the other parties - take the consequences. *Don't with space.*

Nenni talked with DeGasperi on the telephone and the Prime Minister asked him to prevail upon Corbino to remain until he DeGasperi had returned from Paris.

The same day Minister Scocimarro 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 accruing confidence in the economic life of the country by bringing into reality an economic and financial plan leading Italy towards reconstruction, the Communists prefer to go on the opposition."

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 ~~x~~ it had pursued a policy of

POLITICS PAGE ~~SECRET~~ 80

Letting ~~things~~ things go stressing the question of unemployment and the "cero Vita." "Messaggero," under the title, "Sudden crisis in the composition of the Italian Government," stressed the necessity of a prompt settlement of the difficulty. "Unita," under the heading of: Consistency With the Programme," attacked the reasons given by Corbino for his resignation, stating that the real reasons for criticism are the closed factories, the great number of houses not yet re-built, the masses of unemployed and hungry workers, the empty state coffers and the flight of capital abroad. As to the threat of crisis by the Communists, "Unita," 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?" "Gironale D'Italia," ~~asked~~ 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 DeGasperi had returned. In the meantime Corbino will remain Minister of the Treasury.

"Messaggero," ~~says~~ said that the prospective solution of the crisis is one of three: 1. Corbino's confirmation; 2. appointment of another independent; and 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~~ <sup>solution</sup> says the paper but in this case 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 <sup>of partisans</sup> 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 ~~partisan~~ claims were justified but deploring that ~~they~~ <sup>the partisans</sup> had not seen fit to ~~it~~ achieve their ends by more legal means.

The situation started at Asti where on 22 August 1946 <sup>THIRTY</sup> ~~30~~ 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 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. ~~The group also sought suppression of the weekly "D'Ono Qualunque."~~

A delegation was invited to come to Rome to discuss the partisan <sup>REQUESTS</sup> ~~demands~~. They were received by <sup>MINISTER</sup> ~~Nonni~~ 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. <sup>1880</sup>

MORE

- 2 -

However subsequent events showed that the matter was far from settled. A General Command of Revolutionary <sup>PARTISANS</sup> ~~Partisans~~ had been formed in the Asti <sup>zone</sup> ~~area~~ 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 <sup>CONSIDERED</sup> ~~we considered~~ it impossible to achieve in a peaceful manner those ideals for which many of our comrades died."

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. "Il 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 that concern~~ 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 <sup>PARTISANS</sup> ~~partisans~~ that they should return to their homes. A public meeting was ~~x~~ held at Asti and Moscatelli and other commanders addressed the group. ~~The National Committee of the Italian Partisans' National Association~~ The National Committee of the Italian Partisans' National Association also expressed confidence in the attitude of the ~~government~~ government toward the problems of the partisans and made a quick appeal for them to return to the employment of legal methods.

About the same time <sup>met</sup> however, commanders of partisan units at Milan and issued a resolution 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." 4879

- 3 -

In the meantime the Council of Ministers was taking full cognizance of the situation. At the meeting of 28 August Prime Minister DeGasperi 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 unnecessary 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 <sup>by "Il Momento" objecter</sup> to have ~~subject~~ at this point asserting that the partisans had been promised a solution of their problems several times by ~~the~~ 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.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Council <sup>as reported in "Il Messaggero"</sup> unanimously approved a resolution which while expressing gratitude to a certain section of the citizens for its contribution to the liberation <sup>100</sup> 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 <sup>partisan</sup> rank qualifications; war pensions to injured and ~~incapacitated~~ incapacitated partisans; reconstruction of houses damaged by the Germans ~~as~~ in reprisal and extension to partisans of the same economic treatment accorded servicemen.

4878

- 4 -

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 Palianza and had set free some prisoners ~~who~~ guilty of political crimes. Nenni is reported to have expressed the belief that these incidents were final spurts and that ~~the situation was serious~~ reports from Turin, Casale Monferrato and Asti ~~showing~~ 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 <sup>was</sup> Massagero reported from ~~Vercelli~~ Vercelli that an attempt at rebellion by some local partisans had been frustrated by leaders of the ANPI. This organization also ~~passed~~ <sup>must</sup> voted a resolution declaring that although the partisan movement ~~is~~ 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~~ <sup>any</sup> act which might compromise the outcome of present negotiations with the Government. At the Council meeting it was unanimously resolved ~~is~~ that Minister of War Facchinetti should go to Milan and carry out an investigation <sup>N</sup> 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 4 September Minister Facchinetti declared to Journalists <sup>at Milan</sup> that he had concluded his conferences with representatives of the ~~partisans~~ partisans and had received the impression that the movement had ceased.

1877

- 5 -

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 critics of this sort was Voce Repubblicana which while disapproving revolt against a duly constituted democratic government declared that diplomacy, bureaucracy 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 warriors 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 pointing out with satisfaction that even the partisans' 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 <sup>causes</sup> ~~reasons~~ to appeal to reason. The crisis is in sabotaging republican institutions the paper concluded.

END

4876

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 794

3 September 1946.

MEMORANDUM TO: P.R.O., AC.

With reference to the Executive Commissioner's letter 537/289/EC of 31 August 1946, it is directed that <sup>seven</sup> copies of the Weekly Bulletin for distribution to the members of the A.C.I. be forwarded to this office for delivery weekly.

*J. C. Rively*  
J. C. RIVELY  
Major, Inf  
Staff Officer to CC

4875

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 537/289/EC

31 August 1946.

SUBJECT: A.C. Weekly Bulletin.

TO : P.R.C.  
A.C.

1. The last fortnightly political report by the Chief Commissioner to the A.C.I. was for the period 16-30 August 1946.

2. In future the political resumé of the weekly Bulletin will represent the C.C.'s report in this respect.

3. Will you therefore please confirm that additional copies of the Weekly Bulletin will be distributed as under:

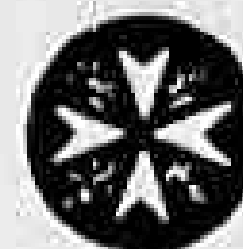
Chief of Secretariat, Adv. Council (2)  
U.S. Representative, A.C.I.  
Soviet Union Representative, A.C.I.  
French Representative, A.C.I.  
Jugoslav Representative, A.C.I.  
Greek Representative, A.C.I.

BY COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL STONE:

*Alan Kewish*  
Chief Staff Officer  
to Executive Commissioner

1874

 **W** ORGANISATION  
of the  
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY and ORDER of St. JOHN of JERUSALEM  
*President:*  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. *Grand Prior:*  
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.  
*Commissioner*  
BRIGADIER E. L. ARMITAGE, O. B. E.



Our Ref:- GW/ES/204

H. Q.,  
CENTRAL EUROPE COMMISSION  
BRITISH RED CROSS,  
A. P. O. S. 565,  
C. M. F.

To:- The Adjutant,  
Allied Commission, Rome.

15th August, 1946.

Subject:- Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin.  
(Vol. III. No. 8) 25th May.

The above bulletin included a tribute  
to the Welfare Work undertaken by the British Red  
Cross representatives amongst Displaced Persons.  
I should be glad if you could kindly send me  
several copies of this number of the bulletin to  
the above address.

*Gwyneth Wallis*

Senior Civilian Relief Officer.  
CENTRAL EUROPE COMMISSION.

*5 copies sent  
on 20 Aug. 1946.  
JHW*

4873

*Dot*

*File*

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
MONTREAL

July 22, 1945.

Public Relations Branch,  
Headquarters,  
Allied Commission APO 394,  
c/o Postmaster,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Would you place the name of this  
library on your MAILING LIST to receive the  
"ALLIED COMMISSION WEEKLY BULLETIN" regularly,  
please.

Yours faithfully,

*Mary Sue Anderson*  
Librarian.

SKM/CRL

*OK*

1872

*605*

Polads (A. ~~26/7~~ 26/7)

## 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.

## POLITICAL PAGE TWO

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 (Sec), U. Terracini (Cem); secretary, T. Perassi; G. Grassi (UDN), F. Marinaro (BNL). Ruini pointed out <sup>aries:</sup> ~~that the committee could not go on holiday until it had done some work and that they would have to complete their draft by 22 October next.~~ <sup>very firmly</sup> ~~The committee has subdivided itself into three subcommittees.~~

~~The committee for international treaties met yesterday to hear a report from the Foreign Minister.~~

POLITICAL, PAGE THREE

*This week*

The discussions on the government's programme 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 have to fall for monetary reasons and would fall until they reach parity with buying power on international markets. As regards the extraordinary huge burdens which the state would have to meet in the current and successive years, he said it was not a matter of calculating the maximum outgoings by counting outgoings, rather 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 as 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

## POLITICAL PAGE FOUR

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 its extraordinary ~~firm~~ programme. The government, he went on, proposes to continue to recommend to the banks that they should refuse to finance operations calculated to hoard merchandise on a speculative basis, and in order to calm the situation does not propose to have a monetary change.)

(The one thousand lire A.L. 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 ~~is~~ 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.)

## POLITICAL FIVE

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. Pinocchiaro, 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 depreciated 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 <sup>even</sup> if ~~Italy~~ Italy had made an alliance with Russia; as to the colonial question the demand that Italy renounce her rights was unjust as the year's postponement of a final decision could be adopted without forcing this renunciation on Italy. Miss Bianchi spoke on education and her plea was well received in all parts of the house, both for its matter and for its delivery.

Pinocchiaro 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 Indipendista Siciliano, and won even a quiet denial from Col Polatti in New York.

POLITICAL PAGE SIX

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 Cingolani (CD) rose to reply the Communists returned the compliment. Nobile complained that while in 1938-1939 military expenses amounted to ~~23.9~~ 21.9 % of the budget the funds allotted by the government today amounted to 25.6 % despite reduction in establishments, whereas public works represent only 7.1 %; that an army of 142,000 men has 15,255 officers, including 5090 ~~16,000~~ 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. /

## POLITICAL PAGE SEVEN

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 socialist 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 powerful country be treated with the same cordiality as others were, and added that "the ridiculous and unjustified accusations of imperialist aims" levelled at Russia by some Italian newspapers had substantially compromised the country's foreign policy. He thought the best solution of the Trieste difficulty was by direct agreement 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.

In replying to the debate De Gasperi referred to criticisms of the appointments of nontechnicians to some posts <sup>and</sup> 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 <sup>4865</sup> 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 referred to recent happenings at Mantua and Rovigo and said that the situation *al Parlamento*

## POLITICAL PAGE EIGHT

~~WHILE PERMISSION TO ENTER OR LEAVE THE CITY HAD~~

where "permission to enter or leave the city had to be asked for from the camera di 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 <sup>D. Gaggeri</sup> 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 ~~honest~~ 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 keeping the peace.

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 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 <sup>864</sup> of such united sentiments of the assembly at the meeting of the United Nations and associates.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Page One

To follow Political

[In the international field the Italian Government has been preparing its opposition, <sup>at the Peace Conference, which starts at Paris on 29 July,</sup> 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 commission'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 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 America on a similar errand to Brazil, which alone of the South American States <sup>had</sup> 63 armed forces fighting in Italy during the war, and several others.]

## INTERNATIONAL POLITICS PAGE TWO

A Paris correspondent of Messaggero 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.

Six of the Christian Democrats were not in the last government - Aldisio, Campilli, Cingolani, Connella, Micheli, and Segni. Aldisio is well known to officers of the commission for he was Prefect of Caltanissetta under ASD, 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 1921; 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 was a member of the economic council of the CLN. Cingolani was one of the founder of the modern Christian Democrat Party and has twice been an undersecretary of state. Connella, 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.

Micheli is the first non-service Minister of the Navy for more than twenty years; he was Minister of Agriculture in the last governments of Miti and Ciolitti 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 Republicans, and Sereni 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 di Lavoro at Brescia, Pavia, and Sampierdarena; Inspector of the OGL from 1909 to 1918 and secretary from 1918 to 1925; municipal Councillor of Milan from 1909 to 1914 and again in 1924 in the socialist minority; parliamentary deputy for Milan from 1919 to 1922; head of many workers' and cooperative organisations.

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, giving full support to the League of Nations. He had to go into exile because of his opposition to fascism, but returned after liberation and has vehemently defended Italian rights in the world. Macrelli was twice wounded in the 1915-1918 war and when he was taken prisoner organised 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, but he was never captured and continued as the republican representative on the secret council of war.

Sereni when only 20 years old in 1927 reorganised 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 escaped to France. From 1939 on he was the organiser 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 Gorino, 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. 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 Corps Volontari della Libertà of Parma Province. After the Liberation he was prefet of Parma until March this year.

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 anywhere near the Chief Commissioner's sanctum during the last week found the usually august atmosphere of those red-carpeted corridors rudely invaded by the paraphernalia of a film set including cameras, lights, reflectors, numerous properties, Giorgio De Lullo, Mario Pisù, the three Nava sisters and Aldo Fabrizi himself, who achieved international fame in the film Roma città aperta.

The other aspirant to stardom in the photograph is a member of our own staff, Gaetano Loquenzi, 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 Colonel Graham in his capacity of Internal Security Officer, who was eventually won over, we understand, by the prospect of having himself unofficially filmed in an intimate scene with the three beautiful Navas.

The film, <sup>directed by Renato Carichini</sup> is to be called Mio figlio professore and the C.C.'s Conference Room will figure in it as the office of the Fascist Minister of Education, the room being considered an ideal example of fascist ostentation.

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British Museum,  
London, W.C.1.

6<sup>th</sup> July 1946

Sir,  
I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks  
the receipt of the undermentioned work which you  
have been so good as to present to the Trustees of  
the British Museum.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Director  
Public Relations Branch,  
Headquarters,  
Allied Commission,  
A.C.C. 794

J. Thorne

Keeper of Printed Books.

Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin.  
Vol. 3. Nos 10-11. June 8<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> 1946

7856

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

June 25, 1946

Public Relations Branch  
Headquarters  
Allied Commission  
APO 794  
c/o Postmaster New York  
New York

Gentlemen:

The Documents Division of the University of California Library wishes to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin, v. 3, no. 10.

We are most anxious to have material from all Allied administered areas in Europe and wonder if it would be possible for you to send us a back file of this publication and to place our name on your mailing list to receive all future issues.

Very sincerely,

DOCUMENTS DIVISION

By

Isabel H. Jackson

IHJ:JA

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4854

The Executive Commissioner wants us to put

Sir Quintin Hill, economic adviser to the British Embassy  
on the permanent list of the Weekly Bulletin, and if possible to let him have  
a complete set

put on list:  
3 July 46 - gtu.

L. P. Hughes  
H. C.

685

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June 20, 1946

Public Relations Branch  
Headquarters  
Allied Commission, APO 794

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which has been sent to about 500 officers who had at one time or another been attached to AMG 5th Army.

In answer to this, several of the officers have sent to the writer weekly bulletins published by you, which have included items regarding some of the officers to whom our News Letter was sent.

Would you therefore kindly put my name on your mailing list so that we may include reprints of items pertaining to members of this particular group in future copies of the News Letter.

Very truly yours,



(Major) Bertram M. Goldsmith

4853

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1632

BERTRAM M. GOLDSMITH  
111 Broadway  
New York 6, N. Y.

10 June 1946

Subject: News Letter #1

To : All Former Officers of AMG Fifth Army.

On the 23rd of July 1945, Major W. D. Hayne, Administration Officer, at the direction of Lt. Col. Thomas J. Michie, then executive officer for the Assistant Chief of Staff of G-5, prepared a home address list for all officers and former officers attached to AMG 5th Army. It was hoped that another and more correct edition would be put out at a later date, and it was suggested that corrections or additions be sent to the writer at the above address.

After discussions with other officers who have been in or about New York in recent months, it was felt that a news letter should be published telling officers of any interesting facts regarding their former "fox hole" comrades. It is suggested that officers who receive this, correct any errors in the address of their envelopes and also send in any addresses of fellow ex-officers who they feel may be interested in receiving News Letters. News Letter #2 will then contain a corrected list of all addresses.

In the preparation of the news items that follow we are indebted to Ralph Major's literary hand. It is felt that his varied experience as a reporter for the Kansas City Star and as press agent for AMG in Italy, has well equipped him for this job, providing we can keep him from mentioning himself too often.

Please send in paragraphs about what you are doing and what any of the other fellows may be doing, as from the telephone calls received in the past few months from men passing through New York who are trying to locate former tent mates of theirs, there seems to be a general interest in knowing what and how civilian life is affecting their friends.

The following address changes and additions have been received:

|                          |                                                      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Col. J. O. W. Ashley     | Spratton Lodge, Spratton, Northampton, England       |
| Maj. S. C. Turner        | 302 South Patterson St., State College, Pa.          |
| Maj. E. G. Tweedle       | 7 Welsyn Ave., Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire, Eng. |
| Maj. A. S. Austin        | 16112 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 12, Ohio                |
| Jehan deNoue             | 70 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.                         |
| Frank E. Toscani         | 11 West 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y.                  |
| Jack M. Blackwell        | 141 Broadway, New York, N.Y.                         |
| Lt. Col. Thomas Lane     | Carlisle Barracks, Pa.                               |
| Ralph Major              | 30 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.                        |
| Lt. Col. Murray Richards | Harvard Club, New York, N.Y.                         |

4852

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| Lt. Col. Murray Richards | Harvard Club, New York, N.Y.                          |

4852

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GENERAL HUME HONORED AT FIRST REUNION DINNER.... Twenty-one former officers and enlisted men of AMG 5th Army and their wives threw a general get-together party and dinner to honor Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume at the Hotel Lafayette in New York on April 5.

"The Boss" who completed his first 30-day leave in the United States since he began foreign service three years ago, returned to Austria in April to his duties as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, for the USFA Headquarters of General Clark.

In traditional Roman-Florentine-Lake Gardian style, the dinner was preceded by antipasto and usual amounts of cocktails, after which the group of 28 officers, men and their wives sat down to a single long table at which General Hume occupied the position of honor in the center. Special guest of the evening, besides the "Boss", was Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold, retired Chief of Chaplains, who was delegate for Francis Cardinal Spellman, who accepted the Association's invitation but was unable to attend at the last minute.

The banquet, prepared by Henri, the bland maitre-d'hotel for New York's food-famous hotel, included bluepoints, onion soup, broiled steak or filet de sole bonne ferme, pommes souffles, string beans au gratin, parfait Lafayette, petits-fours, wine, champagne and brandy. A surprise attraction was the menu form, complete with Florentine fleurs-de-llys and dedication to General Hume, an exact replica of the menus which graced the official dinners in Florence's Villa Vittoria and Palazzo Canevaro.... A floral decoration attracted all eyes to the center of the table.

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Following general appetite-apprecement, Capt. Ralph Major, former ADC to General Hume, introduced Colonel Michie. The good Colonel then read a letter of regret from Colonel Sutherland, professor of law at Cornell, who said he was unable to attend because of press of work. The laughs boiled up when Colonel Michie turned the toastmaster job over to the "absent" Colonel Sutherland who had flown from Utica at the last minute to be present! Colonel Sutherland spoke, followed by Chaplain Arnold who brought Cardinal Spellman's respects, Colonel Menapace, Colonel Toscani, Captain Serge de Fleury and General Hume who cited each former member of AMG present as he made a round-the-table acknowledgment of the testimonial dinner presented him.

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Among those who sent telegram and letter regrets were Major John Boettiger, Colonel Charles Peletti, Colonel John Clark, Colonel John Warner and Captain Jehan de Nove.

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Those present at the dinner included: General Hume; his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Offutt; Col. Arthur Sutherland; Col. and Mrs. Robert Menapace; Col. Frank Toscani; Col. Thomas Michie; Brig. Gen. Wm. R. Arnold; Col. Rogers; Col. and Mrs. Wm. E. McBratney; Col. and Mrs. Robert Hendrickson; Major and Mrs. Bertram M. Goldsmith; Major Sidney Waugh; Major J. Marquand Walker; Major and Mrs. Richard Leeb; Major and Mrs. W. E. Phillips; Capt. Serge de Fleury, French Liaison Officer; Captain David Goodman; Captain Ralph R. Major, Jr., Lt. William Giustinini; Sgt. Walter Epstein and Miss Mary Laughlin and her mother.

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4851

#### THE AMG ROLL CALL NOTES

Colonel Menapace, back in the States with the pretty Yugoslavian girl he married while on assignment in Rome, is with the Guaranty Trust Company in New York. Col. Frank Toscani stirred journalistic circles in March with the filing of a suit against John Hersey, author of "A Bell for Adano", the publishers, play producers and motion picture producers, charging slander and "undue enrichment" on the part of the defendants.

Ambassador and Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, long-time friends of AMG 5th Army, tendered their regrets to the dinner invitation but sent their regards to all former officers and men.... as did Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk who had to fly to Arizona before the date of the dinner.

Cpl. Euston Lodi, General Hume's jeep driver, is back in college in Massachusetts while Sgt. Johnny Elkhive, sedan driver, last month was elected street commissioner of Portsmouth, N.H., on the Democratic ticket....Mai. Carl Kete (of Brin and Rome Economics and Supply fame) reported his regrets to the dinner from Mexico City....Col. Charles Peletti has opened a law office on Madison Avenue in New York....Major J. Marquand Walker reports his shoe firm is running him to death in Boston; worse than Florence yet, he complains..

A note has been received from Jack M. Boriner, who is now back in Cleveland with the Empire Plover Company as before the war, For those who happen to be in Cleveland his telephone number is Michigan 2290.

Former M/Sgt. Harold M. Lian, now in Los Angeles, has reported the receipt of the following cable: SALZBURG AUSTRIA SIGNED HUME. LEGION OF MERIT APPROVED, CONGRATULATIONS. Sgt. Lian, who was personal secretary to General Hume from November 1944, until his return to the United States in March, is the only enlisted man in AMG Fifth Army to be so decorated. Sgt. Lian will enter California college as a junior this year.

Major R. C. Lambert spent several months back in England and has recently returned to Italy. He cabled his address but it was received "garbled". The only thing we could tell from the cable was that he was Liaison Officer in the British Army and had not received any packages from the U.S.

Rock Ferris, after finishing writing a history of AMG with Dean Keller, transferred to UNHRA, where he is writing a history of that organization. If his histories turn out to be as amusing as his letters they would be best sellers. It is a shame that his letters are so full of unprintable words that they cannot be included in their entirety in these bulletins, but the next News Letter will contain a carefully censored digest of several of them.

The following letter has just been received from Col. John Clarke:

On May 15, 1946, I leave the service of my Government and for the first time in many years will be out of a job and off a payroll.

Without any reference to the technicalities of the affair, I will be an "unemployed citizen". I have made a slight explanation of the "unemployment compensation" deal but I hardly think I will go for that. But I will be without a job, and might also add I have no intention of seeking work and if work pursues me, I intend to evade it.

All of my mail, cables, telegrams, etc., should be sent to: 4850

John W. Clarke, Field Building, Chicago 3, Ill.

1637  
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All of my mail, cables, telegrams, etc., should be sent to: 4850

John W. Clarke, Field Building, Chicago 3, Ill.

If I am needed immediately by telephone, call Dearborn 6161 in Chicago and Mike Doyle will inform you as to my whereabouts.

But I intend to get in my battered old car and leave Washington shortly after the 15th, and wander some place. The purpose of this warning is to acquaint you with the fact that I might drive up to your house and suggest staying for a while. While I can cook, help with the dishes, drive a car and tend to the children, obviously, being an executive, I will do as little of that as I have to. The places that I like may have difficulty in getting rid of me, and might have to hold conferences behind the kitchen door in order to suggest ways to have me move on. Blunt statement is suggested in these instances.

Briefly that is an outline of my "two year plan" and all I can suggest is that you stand by, and hope for the best.

Sincerely,

John W. Clarke

-4-

Contributed by Ex-Sergeant Walter Epstein - On Saturday, May 18, the EM of Company "G" were invited to a party at the house of their former transportation officer Lt. Giustiniani. About 20 men were present most of them New Yorkers, but Washington, Philadelphia and Newburgh, N.Y., were also represented. Col. & Mrs. Toscani and Capt. & Mrs. Grupe paid us a visit, and everybody seemed to enjoy the get-together very much.

At a very elaborate dinner for which the family Giustiniani really deserves our sincerest thanks, company "G" personnel and their deeds were extensively discussed. We regretted that the Company Commander lives so far away from New York that he was unable to attend the dinner and that the same was true for the 1st Sergeant who got married in Italy and is still stationed in Rome.

- - - - -

Please send in your contribution for News Letter #2 immediately.

4849

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June 19, 1946

Public Relations Branch, Headquarters  
Allied Commission  
APO 394, c/o Postmaster  
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Our History Department is most anxious  
to have a file of the Allied Commission  
Weekly Bulletin. Is it possible for you  
to send a file to the Documents Room,  
University of Nebraska Libraries?

Very truly yours,

*Ruby C. Wilder*Ruby C. Wilder  
Documents Librarian

RCW:aw

1848

*605*



IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES  
WASHINGTON

18 June 1946

SUBJECT: Change of Mailing Address

TO: War Department  
Public Relations Branch, Allied Commission  
APO 394, c/o Postmaster  
New York, New YorkThe present mailing address for Brig. General George C.  
McDonald is:Brig. Gen. George C. McDonald  
Assistant Chief of Air Staff - 2  
Headquarters, Army Air Forces  
Washington 25, D. C.Your previous mailing address of AC of S, A-2, APO 633, is  
now obsolete.*George C. McDonald*GEORGE C. McDONALD  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army  
Assistant Chief of Air Staff - 2*Checked  
on  
list  
3/7/46  
gaw*

4847

18 June 1946

SUBJECT: Change of Mailing Address

TO: War Department  
Public Relations Branch, Allied Commission  
APO 394, c/o Postmaster  
New York, New York

The present mailing address for Brig. General George C. McDonald is:

Brig. Gen. George C. McDonald  
Assistant Chief of Air Staff - 2  
Headquarters, Army Air Forces  
Washington 25, D. C.

Your previous mailing address of AC of S, A-2, APO 633, is now obsolete.

GEORGE C. McDONALD  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army  
Assistant Chief of Air Staff - 2

4846

Public Relations

Headquarters Allied Commission

ARO 704

To: Executive Commissioner

Subject: Date of publication of Bulletin

Date: 27 June 1946

1. Owing to Saturday this week being a festa on which printers do not work it will be necessary to publish the bulletin either tomorrow, Friday, or on Monday;

as it is already a week overdue I propose with your approval to use for this issue

the political and economic notes already passed and such of the other bits you did not blue-pencil. If these pieces are already in type it will then be possible to make a fresh start with the issue of next week.

*L. Montague*

L. MONTAGUE,

Lt. Col., G.L.,

Press Relations Office.

Please show me the complete

typewritten before sending to printer

(before 10 am 28th)

4845

*M. J. H.*

Sir, Lt Col Montague says that the typewritten is now at the printers & is so covered with corrections that it is impossible to read. He will produce galley proofs by 12 noon.

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Office of the British Political Adviser,  
Political Intelligence Branch,  
G.H.Q. C.M.F.

13 June 46.

To : Public Relations Branch,  
HQ Allied Commission,  
APO 754.

Having been a regular subscriber to your valued Journal from September 1944 until last December, when I went home on leave, and a regular reader before that, I shall be very glad if I can again be put on the distribution list.

If possible I should like to receive a copy of your number for June 8th, which I have just seen and which includes the first class table of votes cast for the Constituent Assembly and the Referendum, which will be most useful to me in my present work.

*A. E. Howell*  
A. E. HOWELL,  
Major.

AME/btj

4844

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 794  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Brigadier Maurice S. Lush,  
Executive Commissioner,  
Allied Commission.

Dear Brigadier,

Will you please accept this complete set of the  
A.C. Weekly Bulletin with my compliment and a large chunk of  
gratitude for the best chairman of the board of Bulletin, Inc.

JOHN P. LEACOCKS,  
Major, NMB,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 794  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/hm

8 June 1946.

Mr. Dewitt Wallace,  
Reader's Digest  
Pleasantville, New York.

My dear Sir,

Herewith, for your reference and use, you will find a complete set of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin to date and a copy of the Review of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy, both published by this Branch.

Classification of earlier numbers of the Bulletin has been removed by order of competent authority, as you will find in the notice given in Issue No.2, Vol. III of April 13, 1946.

A history of the Bulletin will be found in the attached extra copy of Issue No.3, Vol. III of April 20, 1946, which you may find of enough interest for a possible mention in your publication.

JOHN P. LEACACOS,  
Major, NMB,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

4842

FOOD SITUATION

7 June 1946

It is estimated that the total wheat stocks in Italy at the 31st of May were about 58.000 tons or one week's supply. Arrivals of imported grain in the first half of June are expected to be light and therefore a very difficult situation may be expected around the middle of the month. Relief may not come until the end of June when local grain will begin to be available in all Central and Southern areas. Failures of the bread supply may be expected in some localities in the next few weeks.

The bread ration in Sardinia has been temporarily reduced from 200 to 150 grs daily. There have been no other official cuts in the rations as yet, although the May pasta ration was not distributed in a large part of the country.

To the 31st of May 33685 tons of grain was amassed under the emergency programme, or <sup>68.5%</sup> 49% of the goal. In the same period 13790 tons of rice were amassed.

The cereal shortage has not seriously affected the black market price of bread and pasta as yet. The explanation of the failure of black market prices to indicate more fully the cereal situation is probably the influx on the market of various vegetables, particularly new potatoes.

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Harvard  
Company  
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File

GSI/2317

**SUBJECT: Weekly Bulletin.**

Public Relations Branch,  
HQ Allied Commission,  
APO 394.

1. It is requested that one copy of the ALLIED COMMISSION WEEKLY BULLETIN be sent, weekly, to this Detachment, formerly GSI Branch of HQ 2 District, which used to receive a copy via "G" Branch.
2. As the last copy received was that of Vol III, No 5, it would be appreciated if back numbers, wef 11 May 46, could also be sent.

/JAW

*R. W. H. H. H. H. H.*  
Lt Col  
GS

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Document Ref.

ROUTING SHEET  
Headquarters 2675th Regiment  
APO 794Date 6 June 1946

(To be filed with documents if remarks contained herein are pertinent)

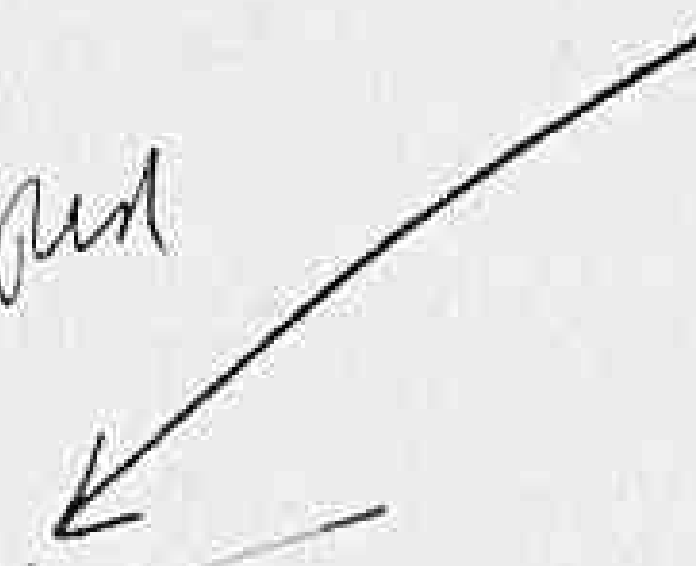
| From         | Staff Section   | To | Initials | Remarks: (Date each remark)                        |
|--------------|-----------------|----|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| ✓            | C.O.            |    |          | <div>Note</div> <div>Public Relations Branch</div> |
|              | Ex. O.          |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Adj.            |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Asst. Adj.      |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Sgt. Maj.       |    |          |                                                    |
|              | S-1             |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Asst. S-1 (O)   |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Asst. S-1 (EM)  |    |          |                                                    |
|              | S-4             |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Asst. S-4       |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Mess/Billtg.    |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Investigations  |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Motor O.        |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Surgeon         |    |          |                                                    |
|              | C.O. Hq. Co.    |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Morning Reports |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Mail Clerk      |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Files           |    |          |                                                    |
|              | Message Center  |    |          |                                                    |
| Maj. Laceron |                 | ✓  |          |                                                    |
|              |                 |    |          |                                                    |
|              |                 |    |          |                                                    |

4839

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

GIA <sup>and</sup>PRO. Weekly Bulletin of June 1<sup>st</sup> carried

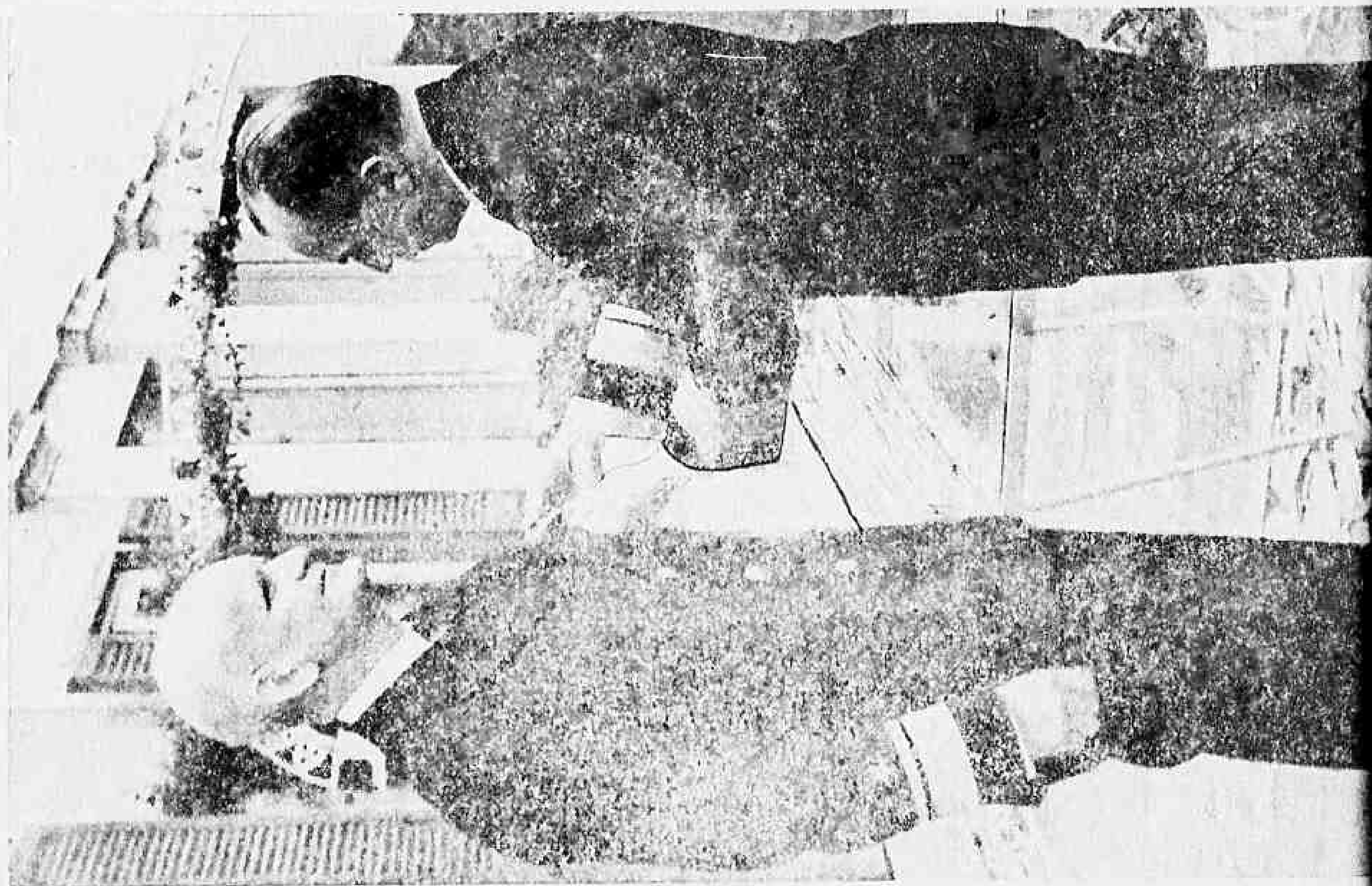
news that 4 U.S. Officers have been awarded DBC.  
The A.C. has not so been informed. The position  
is that on being approached U.S. military authorities  
replied that they would have no objection to  
these Officers being awarded DBC.

This does not in British procedure constitute  
an award - in fact the award may not  
yet have been made. We can only hope  
that the awards will be made. But the  
publication is premature.

DS/24/6

1651

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.4/800

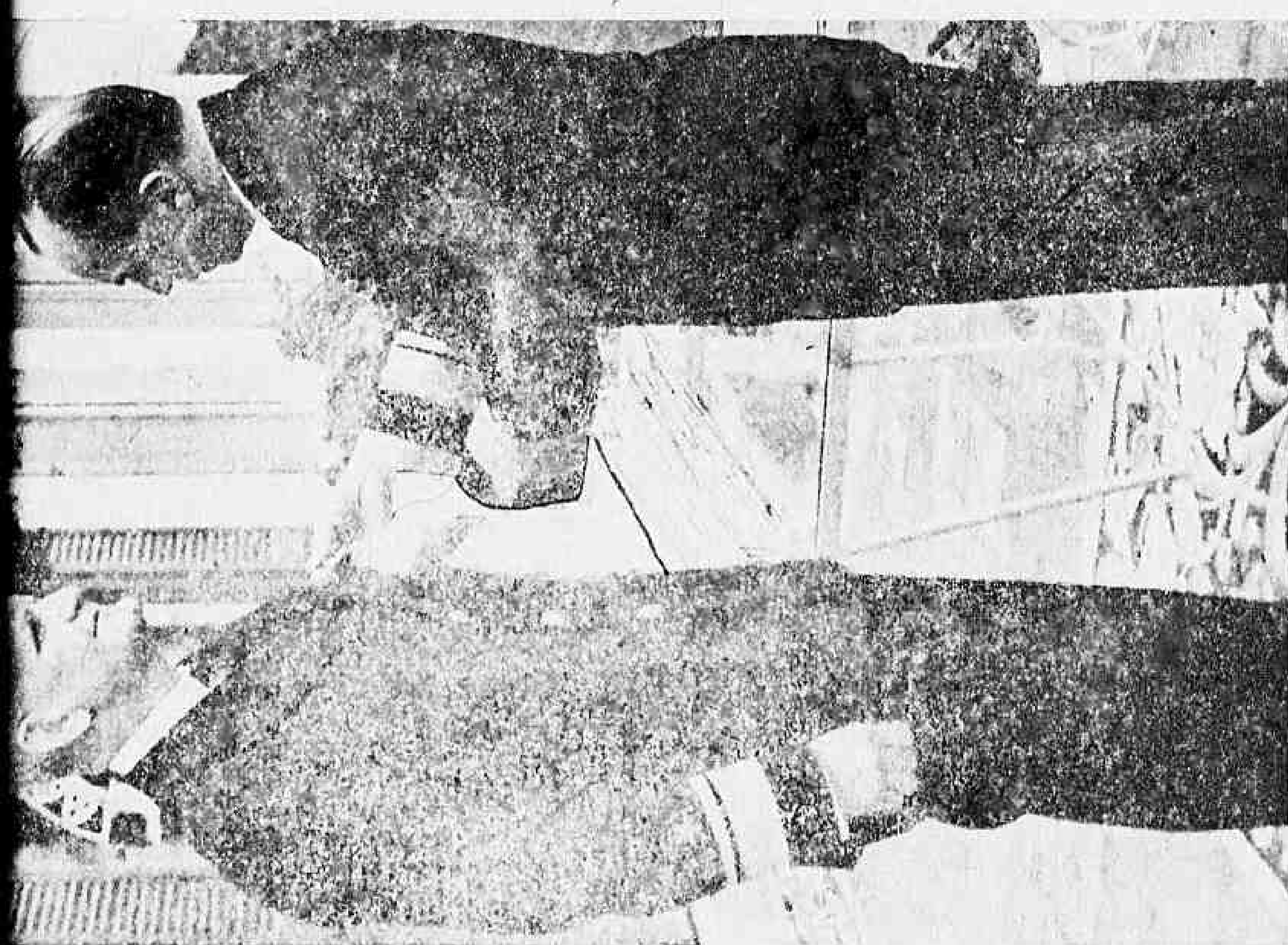


1652

Declassified E.O. 12958, Section 3.1/NND No.

485446

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Rear Admiral Francis W. Spry (USN) receiving the United States Navy Distinguished Service Medal from Rear Admiral John D. Butler, Commander, United States Naval Forces, Mediterranean, at Naples, Italy.

Nevertheless I invite as many of you who will, to come with me, in fancy, to the Brenner Pass, the oldest and lowest of all passes over the Alps, and from there start a journey into the South Tyrol through some of the finest mountain scenery in the world.

For over a thousand years the Brenner highway enjoyed a traffic no other pass could equal, and all along the highroad had sprung up, in the course of centuries -numerous old villages and inns that had prospered on this traffic.

But we are now ready to commence our journey down the valley, enclosed by high mountains, towards the old posting town of Vipiteno (Sterzing) and thence to Portezza (Pranzenfeste) where the valley becomes a narrow defile.

Here, on the precipitous mountain slopes, the  
 ated their famous stone avalanches, by which

The Editor has asked for an article on the South Tyrol, and I send it with apologies, well knowing I cannot do justice to the mountains, to the people, to the legends, or to as much, or as little, of its history as I think will interest the readers of the Bulletin.

Nevertheless I invite as many of you who will, to come with me, in fancy, to the Brenner Pass, the oldest and lowest of all passes over the Alps, and from there start a journey into the South Tyrol through some of the finest mountain scenery in the world.

Before setting out it might be as well to reflect that over this Brenner Pass no fewer than forty six expeditions from Germany passed in the three centuries between A.D. 951 and A.D. 1251. What such expeditions, consisting of disorderly masses of undisciplined men, meant to the country through which they passed, can be realised.

For over a thousand years the Brenner highway enjoyed a traffic no other pass could equal, and all along the highroad had sprung up, in the course of centuries -numerous old villages and inns that had prospered on this traffic.

The building of the railway in 1867 brought ruin to these old fashioned towns and inns, and, with it, destroyed the means of livelihood for thousands. But later a new kind of traffic sprang up, that of the "Sommerfrischler", as the summer visitors are called, who, for economic or other reasons, preferred the wholesome quiet of the countryside to the varied attractions of the larger towns.

But we are now ready to commence our journey down the valley, enclosed by high mountains, towards the old posting town of Vipiteno (Sterzing) and thence to Fortezza (Franzensfeste) where the valley becomes a narrow defile.

What this defile lacks in scenic attraction is, however, made up of historic interest, for here took place some of the fiercest fighting during the nineteen centuries of Tyrol's written history.

Here, on the precipitous mountain slopes, the Tyrolese erected their famous stone avalanches, by which they buried the enemy's armies marching along the highroad at their feet.

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Soon after leaving Fortezza we meet an entirely different looking country. Leafy trees and vines replace the pine forests, and with a suddenness probably unrivalled in Europe, we exchange the landscape of the North for the less austere scenery of chestnut trees and vineyards, and reach Bressanone (Brixen), the seat of the Prince Bishop of the South Tyrol.

Here we shall find many Churches, seminaries, monasteries and other seats of learning, and the streets will be full of young men who have come to Bressanone to study for the Priesthood.

In the vicinity of Bressanone we see places that were old settlements a thousand years ago, towns that look back upon the earliest days of the Christian Era, communities that flourished when the Roman Empire was in the making.

The gorge formed by the Isarco (Eisack), beginning below Bressanone, and continuing as far as Bolzano (Bozen) some twenty miles away, is one of a series of defiles through which the Roman Legions marched into Germany. Through it, when the days of retribution came, the barbarian masses surged to the Italian plains. Allemanni and the Goths, Attila with his Huns, Odoacer with his Eruli and Theodorico with his Ostrogoths not only passed and repassed, but the latter made Verona his favourite place of residence.

From Bressanone we will leave the main road for a moment to travel up the Gardena (Gröden) Valley into a very strange corner of the Dolomites.

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# THE GARDENA VALLEY

As this Valley forms, properly speaking, part of the Dolomites, it should, if treated from a geographical point of view, be included in a later chapter describing this district.

But it differs so radically in some respects from any other valley in the Dolomites, that it is as well to deal with it separately.

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For some miles up this valley, round foothills screen the real mountains from view, but, on turning a

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corner, it opens up and two solemn looking peaks, the Sasso Lungo and Sasso Piatto, snow up in the background. Their shape is weirdly strange, and their unearthly pale colouring makes them stand out with startling impressiveness from the green meadowland at their base.

Our goal is Ortisei (S. Ulrich), the principal village in the valley. The houses here are less picturesque than in the other parts of the Tyrol. There are square box-like buildings with ugly roofs; some are several stories high and most of them are plastered and white washed in contrast to their green surroundings.

We are now in the heart of the wood carving industry which began in the seventeenth century with the supply to the neighbouring Churches of carved figures of saints.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the villagers carved picture frames, decorated with wreaths and flowers, whilst, fifty years later, some of them branched off into a new line, and started the carving of toys, and began to make those wooden jointed dolls and animals of all descriptions, that have cheered the hearts of children for the last hundred years.

To-day some 3,000 villagers of all ages are employed in this enterprise, and their beautiful wood carvings are known throughout the world. Two Schools of Art, staffed by experienced directors and professors, are teaching methods of advanced carving to the children, based on a thorough knowledge of anatomy and on the use of plastics for modelling before carving in wood.

If, for a moment, we consider how remote a place this valley was until 1856, when the first road was constructed, we must take off our hats to the energy and determination these people possessed to enable their carvings to become so universally known.

Their wares were carried on the backs of pedlars who were familiar sights at all the fairs and markets of Europe.

The wonderful tramps of some of these men are worth recording. Some of the present generation can remember their fathers walked with enormous loads many times to Paris and back. One native of Ortisei is known repeatedly to have walked to Lisbon and from there to Nemei on the borders of Russia.

Up to 1939 the finished wood carvings were exported to all parts of the world, and the people of the valley were happy and prosperous.

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During the war, production practically ceased, as there was little or no demand for luxury articles.

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To-day, the carvers are sharpening their knives in the hope their industry will revive, and that the markets of the world will soon re-open to receive the fruits of their work.

But we must say good-bye to this industrious little mountain community and see what the real Dolomites are like.

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# THE DOLOMITES eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee

It is doubtful if anywhere else in the universe can be found another such a square of mountain land as the Dolomites.

We may well ask what are the attractions of these mountains and what is there about this region to make it so unique.

The rock of which these weird looking pinnacles are made is a magnesian limestone, which even the Londoner can examine, as the Houses of Parliament are constructed of this Dolomite limestone that comes from the Bolsover quarries in Derbyshire.

We shall however see that in the Dolomites this peculiar limestone so predominates as to claim the scenery for its own.

The prevailing colour is an ashy pale grey, and, as the higher elevations are bare of vegetation, the contrast presented by the various greens of the lower slopes intensifies the paleness of the rocks above.

Thus has grown the legend of the "Pale Mountains" which is worth recording here.

"Once upon a time" the young Prince of the Dolomites visited the Moon and there married the King's daughter. He could not stay for long in the Moon because everything was white and shimmering and he would become blind from the dazzling brightness. So also the Princess, his wife, could

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dark colours of the forests and mountains. After a short stay on earth she was obliged to return to the Moon, and there seemed to be no solution to this unhappy separation. One day the Prince met the tiny King of the cave dwellers, whose people, rendered homeless, were begging for a mountain or some other piece of ground wherein to settle. The Prince then related his trouble and was surprised when the Dwarf King shook with merriment and said the answer was very simple for he and his little people, if permitted to remain unmolested in the mountains, would be willing to cover the mountain tops with the whiteness to be found in the Moon. The Prince gave his promise, and the next night the dwarfs climbed to the highest pinnacles, formed little circles, and commenced to weave the moonbeams into bundles of light. Soon, on every mountain top, a glowing point was seen, and everywhere the dwarfs were busy spinning their bundles of light. After a while they pulled apart the bundles, drawing glittering threads from the tops over the valleys, and they then went around the mountains wrapping them in a net of light, drawing the meshes closer together until finally every dark plain vanished and the whole ground radiated the pale glimmer of the Moon. And then the Moon Princess returned to her earthly home to live again with her husband, the Prince of the Dolomites, and the little dwarfs were happy and still live in the clefts and rocks and behind the waterfalls of their fantastic kingdom.

Earlier I have said that grey is the prevailing colour, but here and there, owing to the presence of minerals and other causes, the mountains are stained a rich orange, or dark brown, or deep red, or violet. And as if this was not sufficient to astonish the eyes of man, Nature, in addition to what might be called the everyday undress uniform, has granted these mountains a wonderful parade uniform, which is worn to welcome the day or usher in the night. This sunrise and sunset attire is worn only for a short while, but nothing more glorious and at the same time mysterious can be imagined.

This afterglow suffuses the peaks with a deep rosy pink which makes them look like huge ingots fresh from some subterranean furnace, and conveys the impression truth lies in the legend that "once upon a time" the embittered King Laurin, obliged to leave his mountains, cursed them, and turned the "Rosegarden" into stone, pronouncing a spell that no one would ever be seen there again either by day or

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# THE DOLOMITE LAKES

The lakes in the Dolomites are few and small, but they are clear and beautiful and reflect in their deep waters the images of the mountains and trees which surround them.

Most lovely of all is the Lake of Carezza (Rarer-see) in which all the colours of the rainbow can be seen. It is also known as the "Rainbow Lake" and around it has grown the legend that "once upon a time" there lived in the lake a beautiful water nymph, whom the local sorcerer wanted for his own. Having failed by methods which would guarantee his expulsion from any reasonable club, he decided to let down a rainbow over the forest as far as the lake of Carezza. On seeing it the little nymph swam up, fascinated by the splendid colours. The L.S. advanced stealthily, but his approach was recognized and the lady dived back into the water. In his rage the sorcerer tore up trees and hurled around large boulders. Finally he seized the rainbow and thrust it into the water, where it dissolved and its colours spread themselves over the surface of the lake where they will for ever remain.

But we must now leave the lake of Carezza and continue our journey to Bolzano and the neighbouring country.

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## FROM BOLZANO TO TRENTO

Bolzano (Bozen) is a picturesque and colourful town surrounded by moderately sized mountains.

Here Nature has been remarkably free with her colour of red, the porphyry cliffs and the roofs of the houses are of that hue which harmonises with the surrounding landscape. But the greatest display of red exhibited by Nature is at dusk and dawn, when she lights up the Grandest beacon possessed by any town. Through a wide gap in the circle of hills surrounding Bolzano, there looks down on it that huge cyclopean Dolomite wall of pinnacles known as the "Rosegarden"

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In Bolzano there are many mountain railways and funiculars to carry us into the mountains either to the Alpine scenery or to escape from the sweltering summer heat of the town.

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The shops on both sides of the old fashioned arcaded streets are well stocked with high priced modern goods and merchandise, and the stalls in the market place are usually filled with seasonable fruit and vegetables. The war has dealt lightly with the Province of Bolzano and there is wine and foodstuff in abundance.

Resuming our journey southwards down the valley of the Adige (Etag) brings us to the mountain gorge at Salorno (Salurn), which marks the boundary between the German and the Italian tongue. Here the mountains and the land assume a sterile and thirsty look betraying a lack of water and the parching heat of the summer.

And on we continue our journey to Trento (Trent), the largest and oldest of all South Tyrolian towns.

The Rethians and possibly some preceding prehistoric people lived there in numbers, for it was first mentioned in the war between Rome and the Cimbrii in the year 102 B.C.

A large statue of Dante has been erected in the public square of the town, though local historians differ on the question whether he directed his steps in exile in a manner befitting the propriety of the town. But be that as it may, it is quite probable that Dante, when describing the Inferno, had before him a vision of the country we passed on our way to Trento. The bare mountains, the lifeless cliffs, the deserts of huge boulders thrown about in the wildest confusion represent a picture of havoc and desolation well fitted to inspire a poet searching for a "tout ensemble" of the infernal regions.

And here let us end our journey, though you will realise we have touched only the fringe of Tyrolese life, history and customs.

If any reader has been courageous enough to wade thus far, and still wants more, I hope he will borrow the Editor's jeep and visit Bolzano to see these things for himself.

*Salm.*

"Dusty Miller"

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The Rethians and possibly some preceding prehistoric people lived there in numbers, for it was first mentioned in the war between Rome and the Cimbrii in the year 102 B.C.

A large statue of Dante has been erected in the public square of the town, though local historians differ on the question whether he directed his steps in exile in a manner befitting the propriety of the town. But be that as it may, it is quite probable that Dante, when describing the Inferno, had before him a vision of the country we passed on our way to Trento. The bare mountains, the lifeless cliffs, the deserts of huge boulders thrown about in the wildest confusion represent a picture of havoc and desolation well fitted to inspire a poet searching for a "tout ensemble" of the infernal regions.

And here let us end our journey, though you will realise we have touched only the fringe of Tyrolese life, history and customs.

If any reader has been courageous enough to wade thus far, and still wants more, I hope he will borrow the Editor's jeep and visit Bolzano to see these things for himself.

*J.M.*

"Dusty Miller"

Note - the German names of towns etc. are shown in brackets, against their Italian equivalents.

7834

INFO-DIV  
UB/ 26/7  
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UNITED NATIONS  
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
ITALIAN MISSION

RUE.

Ref No.

5th May, 1946.

To : Allied Commission,  
Rome.

Attention: Public Relations Branch.

1. Reference Volume III, No. 3, dated 1st May, of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin, I would call your attention to the first part of the second paragraph of the article entitled "Economic Front".

2. Any ordinary reader, I think, would quite reasonably infer that the 50,000 tons of fertilizer referred to were imported into Italy by UNRRA. I think this inference would be justified by the fact that the article starts off by referring to UNRRA, and it is now a generally known fact that UNRRA has taken over the Economic Responsibilities which previously lay with Allied Commission. In fact, however, the only fertilizer imported on UNRRA account between January and April 1946 was 240 tons of Ammonium Nitrate which arrived on 30 April. The imports amounting to a little over 45,000 tons, which are the ones presumably referred to in the article, were imported on I/C/FA or Italian Government account.

3. You will, I hope, agree that in the light of the facts, the portion of the Bulletin referred to above gives a somewhat misleading picture regarding distribution of UNRRA imports, and I would therefore appreciate your publishing some sort of amplification or correction as soon as convenient.

4. May I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to my letter of 29th February, wherein you were requested to clear with this Mission any reference to the activities in Italy of UNRRA. Naturally, we will continue to clear with the Allied Commission any reference to the Allied Commission which we may make in any of our publications.

*E. H. Keary*  
E. H. Keary  
Chief of Mission.

EJK/ma.

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615-

*jm*

WHEAT AND OTHER CEREALS AMMASSSED UNDER  
EMERGENCY AMMASSING PROGRAM.

Period 1 - 20 May 1946

Wheat and other cereals (excluding rice)  
ammassed, expressed in wheat equivalent.

m. tons 18,442

corresponding to 26.9% of target  
set (tons. 68,560).

Cereals imported during the  
above period (1-20/5)  
expressed in wheat equivalent:

m. tons 125,560

Rice ammassed under the same program  
between 1 - 18 May:-

m. tons 9,315

(no target set).

*Estimated stocks  
in warehouses and  
aboard ships as of  
20 May = 21,377 #*

*Actual stocks in warehouses is somewhat higher as figure for regular ammasses is  
known only up to 7/5.*

*Stocks in W/H and aboard ships excludes working stocks (in mills, factories, etc.) which totalled 75,000 tons as of 1 May.*

*Jm*

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*data point  
7-15*

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Stocks in U.S. and aboard ships excludes working stocks (in mills, pasta-  
factories, etc.) which totalled 75,000 tons as of 1<sup>st</sup> May.

6287

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 794  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/hm

20 May 1946.

Brigadier J.K. Dunlop  
Care of G-1 (B)

Dear Brigadier:

Enclosed find a copy of the Rome Tribuna del Popolo which has used your fine piece that we ran in the Bulletin. I hear your are perhaps going home. I trust I will have the pleasure of seeing you before that. I myself have been stayed until after the elections.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN P. LEACACOS,  
Major, NMB,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

1 Encl.

4828

HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 794  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPI/hm

19 May 1946

Mr. S.M. Keeny  
Chief  
UNRRA Italian Mission  
Rome

Dear Mr. Keeny:

The Bulletin paragraph referred to in your letter of May 9th was obtained by our Food and Agriculture Branch and its text, according to Col. Cowper, cleared with his UNRRA connection.

However, you are perfectly right in stating that the imports should have been called AC-FMA imports and I will run such a correction in the next issue of the Bulletin.

We consistently try to clear any reference to UNRRA operations through branches and sub-commissions which have direct relations with your organization. In reply to your letter of February 22, I agreed to clear with you or your representative any extended discussion of UNRRA but I could not promise to clear every single incidental reference to UNRRA, recalling all too well the unavoidable delays in obtaining such clearance during the time this Branch started and was responsible entirely for the first four issues of the Economic Notes.

In any event, seeing as this show is winding up some days soon, I trust the possibility of further ambiguities in expression will soon be entirely eliminated by our decent disappearance.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN P. LEACACOS,  
Major, NMB,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

THE SOUTH TYROL  
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4 9 6

The Editor has asked for an article on the South Tyrol, and I send it with apologies, well knowing I cannot do justice to the mountains, to the people, to the legends, or to as much, or as little, of its history as I think will interest the readers of the Bulletin.

Nevertheless I invite as many of you who will, to come with me, in fancy, to the Brenner Pass, the oldest and lowest of all passes over the Alps, and from there start a journey into the South Tyrol through some of the finest mountain scenery in the world.

Before setting out it might be as well to reflect that over this Brenner Pass no fewer than forty six expeditions from Germany passed in the three centuries between A.D. 951 and A.D. 1251. What such expeditions, consisting of disorderly masses of undisciplined men, meant to the country through which they passed, can be realized.

For over a thousand years the Brenner highway enjoyed a traffic no other pass could equal, and all along the hightroad had sprung up, in the course of centuries -numerous old villages and inns that had prospered on this traffic.

The building of the railway in 1867 brought ruin to these old fashioned towns and inns, and, with it, destroyed the means of livelihood for thousands. But later a new kind of traffic sprang up, that of the "Sommerfrischler", as the summer visitors are called, who, for economic or other reasons, preferred the wholesome quiet of the countryside to the varied attractions of the larger towns.

But we are now ready to commence our journey down the valley, enclosed by high mountains, towards the old posting town of Vipiteno (Sterzing) and thence to Fortezza (Franzensfeste) where the valley becomes a narrow defile.

What this defile lacks in scenic attraction is, however, made up of historic interest, for here took place some of the fiercest fighting during the nineteen centuries of Tyrol's written history.

Here, on the precipitous mountain slopes, the

1673

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4526  
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Here, on the precipitous mountain slopes, the Tyrolese erected their famous stone avalanches, by which they buried the enemy's armies marching along the highroad at their feet.

..... 2/.....

But it differs so radically in some respects from any other valley in the Dolomites, that it is as well to deal with it separately.

in Europe, we exchange  
less austere scenery of chestnut trees and vineyards, and  
reach Bressanone (Brixen), the seat of the Prince Bishop  
of the South Tyrol.

Here we shall find many churches, seminaries,  
monasteries and other seats of learning, and the streets  
will be full of young men who have come to Bressanone to  
study for the priesthood.

In the vicinity of Bressanone we see places  
that were old settlements a thousand years ago, towns that  
look back upon the earliest days of the Christian Era,  
communities that flourished when the Roman Empire was in  
the making.

The gorge formed by the Isarco (Eisack), beginning  
below Bressanone, and continuing as far as Bolzano (Bozen)  
some twenty miles away, is one of a series of defiles through  
which the Roman legions marched into Germany. Through it,  
when the days of retribution came, the barbarian masses  
surged to the Italian plains. Alaric and the Goths,  
Attila with his Huns, Odoacer with his Fruli and Theodoris  
with his Ostrogoths not only passed and repassed, but the  
latter made Verona his favourite place of residence.

From Bressanone we will leave the main road for  
a moment to travel up the Gardena (Gröden) Valley into a  
very strange corner of the Dolomites.

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# THE GARDENA VALLEY

4825

As this valley forms, properly speaking, part  
of the Dolomites, it should, if treated from a geographical  
point of view, be included in a later chapter describing  
this district.

But it differs so radically in some respects  
from any other valley in the Dolomites, that it is as well  
to deal with it separately.

For some miles up this valley, round foothills  
screen the real mountains from view, but, on turning a

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corner, it opens up and two solemn looking peaks, the Sasso Lungo and Sasso Piatto, show up in the background. Their shape is weirdly strange, and their unearthly pale colouring makes them stand out with startling impressiveness from the green meadowland at their base.

Our goal is Ortisei (S. Ulrich), the principal village in the valley. The houses here are less picturesque than in the other parts of the Tyrol. They are square box-like buildings with ugly roofs; some are several stories high and most of them are plastered and white washed in contrast to their green surroundings.

We are now in the heart of the wood carving industry which began in the seventeenth century with the supply to the neighbouring Churches of carved figures of saints.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the villagers carved picture frames, decorated with wreaths and flowers, whilst, fifty years later, some of them branched off into a new line, and started the carving of toys, and began to make those wooden jointed dolls and animals of all descriptions, that have cheered the hearts of children for the last hundred years.

To-day some 3,000 villagers of all ages are employed in this enterprise, and their beautiful wood carvings are known throughout the world. Two schools of art, staffed by experienced directors and professors, are teaching methods of advanced carving to the children, based on a thorough knowledge of anatomy and on the use of plastics for modelling before carving in wood.

If, for a moment, we consider how remote a place this valley was until 1856, when the first road was constructed, we must take off our hats to the energy and determination these people possessed to enable their carvings to become so universally known.

Their wares were carried on the backs of packlads who were familiar sights at all the fairs and markets of Europe.

The wonderful tramps of some of these men are worth recording. Some of the present generation can remember their fathers walked with enormous loads many times to Paris and back. One native of Ortisei is known repeatedly to have walked to Lisbon and from there to Mamel on the borders of Russia.

Up to 1939 the finished wood carvings were exported to all parts of the world, and the people of the valley were happy and prosperous.

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If, for a moment, we consider how remote a place this valley was until 1855, when the first road was constructed, we must take off our hats to the energy and determination these people possessed to enable their carvings to become so universally known.

Their wares were carried on the backs of pedlars who were familiar sights at all the fairs and markets of Europe.

The wonderful traps of some of these men are worth recording. Some of the present generation can remember their fathers walked with enormous loads many times to Paris and back. One native of Ortisei is known repeatedly to have walked to Lisbon and from there to Leningrad on the borders of Russia.

Up to 1939 the finished wood carvings were exported to all parts of the world, and the people of the valley were happy and prosperous.

During the war, production practically ceased, as there was little or no demand for luxury articles.

..... 4/.....

To-day, the carvers are sharpening their knives in the hope their industry will revive, and that the markets of the world will soon re-open to receive the fruits of their work.

But we must say good-bye to this industrious little mountain community and see what the real Dolomites are like.

• • • • •

# THE DOLOMITES

It is doubtful if anywhere else in the universe can be found another such a square of mountain land as the Dolomites.

We may well ask what are the attractions of these mountains and what is there about this region to make it so unique.

The rock of which these weird looking pinnacles are made is a magnesian limestone, which even the Londoner can examine, as the Houses of Parliament are constructed of this Dolomite limestone that comes from the Dolcove quarries in Derbyshire.

We shall however see that in the Dolomites this peculiar limestone so predominates as to claim the scenery for its own.

The prevailing colour is an ashy pale gray, and, as the higher elevations are bare of vegetation, the contrast presented by the various greens of the lower slopes intensifies the paleness of the rocks above.

There has grown the legend of the "Tale of 4823 lines" which is worth recording here.

"Once upon a time" the young Prince of the Dolomites visited the Moon and there married the King's daughter. He could not stay for long in the Moon because everything was white and shining and he would become blind from the dazzling brightness. So also the Princess his wife, could

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"Once upon a time" the young Prince of the Dolomites visited the Moon and there married the King's daughter. He could not stay for long in the Moon because everything was white and shimmering and he would become blind from the dazzling brightness. So also the Princess his wife, could not remain for long on the earth because of the

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dark colours of the forests and mountains. After a short stay on earth she was obliged to return to the Moon, and there seemed to be no solution to this unhappy separation. One day the prince met the tiny king of the cave dwellers, whose people, rendered homeless, were begging for a mountain or some other piece of ground wherein to settle. The prince then related his trouble and was surprised when the Dwarf King shook with merriment and said the answer was very simple for he and his little people, if permitted to remain unmolested in the mountains, would be willing to cover the mountain tops with the whiteness to be found in the Moon. The prince gave his promise, and the next night the dwarfs climbed to the highest pinnacles, formed little circles, and commenced to weave the moonbeams into bundles of light. Soon, on every mountain top, a glowing point was seen, and everywhere the dwarfs were busy spinning their bundles of light. After a while they pulled apart the bundles, drawing glittering threads from the tops over the valleys, and they then went around the mountains wrapping them in a net of light, drawing the meshes closer together until finally every dark plain vanished and the whole ground radiated the pale glimmer of the Moon. And then the Moon Princess returned to her earthly home to live again with her husband, the Prince of the Dolomites, and the little dwarfs were happy and still live in the clefts and rocks and behind the waterfalls of their fantastic kingdom.

Earlier I have said that grey is the prevailing colour, but here and there, owing to the presence of minerals and other causes, the mountains are stained a rich orange, or dark brown, or deep red, or violet. And as if this was not sufficient to astonish the eyes of man, nature, in addition to what might be called the everyday undressed uniform, has granted these mountains a wonderful parade uniform, which is worn to welcome the day or usher in the night. This sunrise and sunset attire is worn only for a short while, but nothing more glorious and at the same time mysterious can be imagined.

This afternoon suffuses the peaks with a rosy pink which makes them look like huge ingots from some Mediterranean furnace, and conveys the impression truth lies in the legend that "once upon a time" the embittered King Laurin, obliged to leave his mountain, cursed them, and turned the "Nosegarden" into stone, pronouncing a spell and vowing that never, he said, there again either by day or

4822

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This afterglow suffuses the peaks with <sup>4822</sup>rosy pink which makes them look like huge ingots fresh from some subterranean furnace, and conveys the impression truth lies in the legend that "once upon a time" the embittered King Laurin, obliged to leave his mountains, cursed them, and turned the "Rosegarden" into stone, pronouncing a spell that roses would never be seen there again either by day or night. In his anger he forgot the period which is neither day nor night, and thus at dawn and at twilight the enchanted garden displays its roses to the wonderment of man.

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## THE COLOMITE LAKES

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The lakes in the Dolomites are few and small, but they are clear and beautiful and reflect in their deep waters the images of the mountains and trees which surround them.

Most lovely of all is the Lake of Carezza (Karersee) in which all the colours of the rainbow can be seen. It is also known as the Rainbow lake and around it has grown the legend that "once upon a time" there lived in the lake a beautiful water nymph, whom the local sorcerer wanted for his own. Having failed by methods which would guarantee his expulsion from any reasonable club, he decided to let down a rainbow over the forest as far as the lake of Carezza. On seeing it the little nymph swam up, fascinated by the splendid colours. The L.S. advanced stealthily but his approach was recognized and the lady dived back into the water. In his rage the sorcerer tore up trees and buried around large boulders. Finally he seized the rainbow and thrust it into the water, where it dissolved and its colours spread themselves over the surface of the lake where they will for ever remain.

But we must now leave the lake of Carezza and continue our journey to Bolzano and the neighbouring country.

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FROM BOLZANO TO TRENTO  
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4821

Bolzano (Bozen) is a picturesque and colourful town surrounded by moderately sized mountains.

Here Nature has been remarkably free with her colour of red, the porphyry cliffs and the roofs of the houses are of that hue which harmonises with the surrounding landscape. But the greatest display of red exhibited by Nature is at dusk and dawn, when she lights up the grandest beacon possessed by any town. Through a wide gap in the circle of hills surrounding Bolzano, there looks down on it that huge cyclopean dolomite wall of pinnacles known as the "Rosen garden."

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In Bolzano there are many mountain railways and funiculars to carry us into the mountains either to view the Alpine scenery or to escape from the sweltering summer heat of the town.

..... 7/.....

The shops on both sides of the old fashioned arcaded streets are well stocked with high priced modern goods and merchandise, and the stalls in the market place are usually filled with seasonable fruit and vegetables. The war has dealt lightly with the province of Bolzano and there is wine and foodstuff in abundance.

Resuming our journey southwards down the valley of the Adige (Etsch) brings us to the mountain gorge at Salorno (Salsurno), which marks the boundary between the German and the Italian tongue. Here the mountains and the land assume a sterile and thirsty look betraying a lack of water and the parching heat of the summer.

And on we continue our journey to Trento (Trient), the largest and oldest of all South Tyrolean towns.

The Rethians and possibly some preceding prehistoric people lived there in numbers, for it was first mentioned in the war between Rome and the Cimbric in the year 102 B.C.

A large statue of Dante has been erected in the public square of the town, though local historians differ on the question whether he directed his steps in exile in a manner befitting the propriety of the town. But be that as it may, it is quite probable that Dante, when describing the Inferno, had before him a vision of the country we passed on our way to Trento. The bare mountains, the lifeless cliffs, the deserts of huge boulders thrown about in the wildest confusion represent a picture of havoc and desolation well fitted to inspire a poet reasoning for a "best ensemble" of the infernal regions.

And here let us end our journey though you will realise we have touched only the fringe of Tyrolean life, history and customs.

If any reader has been courageous enough to wade thus far, and still wants more, I hope he will borrow the Editor's jeep and visit Bolzano to see these things for himself.

*John*

"Dusty Miller"

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*John*  
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ay 16, 1946

Rear

No. of Sets

|                                                                                                                                    |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner<br>A.C.                                                                     | 1    |
| Mr. Lionel Fielden, 8 Lungarno Vespucci, Florence,<br>Italy, c/o Major Colville, British Embassy Asst.<br>Press Attaché, Florence. | 1    |
| Mr. Dewitt Wallace, Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N.Y.                                                                           | 1    |
| Denver Post (att. Mr. Edwin Palmer Hoyt)                                                                                           | 1    |
| San Francisco Chronicle, (att. Mr. Paul C. Smith)                                                                                  | 1    |
| Kansas City Star (att. Mr. Roy Roberts)                                                                                            | 1    |
| Mr. Jack Wheeler, North American Newspaper Alliance<br>Editor, Colliers Magazine                                                   | 1    |
| Generale Adolfo Infante, Palazzo Quirinale, Roma                                                                                   | 1    |
| Sig. De Gasperi, Presidente del Consiglio dei<br>Ministri, Palazzo Vidinale, Roma                                                  | 1    |
| Lt. Gen. Sir Frank N. Mason-McFarlane, 23 Westminster<br>Gardens Marchmont St. London S.W.1                                        | 1    |
| Mr. Walter Lippman, N.Y. Herald Tribune                                                                                            | 1    |
| Mr. Edwin James, Managing Editor, N.Y. Times                                                                                       | 1    |
| New Statesman, London                                                                                                              | 1    |
| London Times, London                                                                                                               | 1    |
| London Economist, London                                                                                                           | 1    |
| New York Public Library                                                                                                            | 1    |
| Bodleian Library                                                                                                                   | 1    |
| Cambridge University Library                                                                                                       | 1    |
| Gen. Lee; WTCUSA                                                                                                                   | 1    |
| British Museum                                                                                                                     | 1    |
| Brig. M.S. Lush, Executive Commissioner, A.C.                                                                                      | 1    |
| Mr. Harold Macmillan                                                                                                               | 1    |
| Lieut. Gen. Sir William Morgan                                                                                                     | 1    |
| Sig. Turchiani, Italian Embassy, Washington D.C.                                                                                   | 1    |
| Mr. Louis Seltzer, Editor, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, O.                                                                          | 4819 |

|                                                              | <u>No. of Sets</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Mr N.R. Howard, Editor, Cleveland News, Cleveland O.         | 1                  |
| Mr. Michel W. Straight, Editor, New Republic, New York, N.Y. | 1                  |
| Mr Edward Weeks, Editor, Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.     | 1                  |
| Columbia University, School of Journalism, N.Y.C.            | 1                  |
| University of Missouri, School of Journalism, Jefferson M.   | 1                  |
| Mr T.L. Bullock                                              |                    |

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

8 May 1946

Dr. Alfredo Pizzoni  
President  
Credito Italiano  
Milan

My Dear Mr. Pizzoni :

Enclosed please find copies of our  
Bulletin published since April 13. I have also placed your  
name on our distribution for as long as the Bulletin continues.

I trust you are finding the peace a little  
less rigorous than the war. I myself am leaving this office  
shortly but will return later this year as a correspondent  
for my newspaper, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, at which time  
I trust I may have the pleasure of calling upon you.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN P. LEACACOS  
Major NMB  
Director  
Public Relations Branch

Enclosures (3)

4817

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 605/PRB/AG

7 May 1945

Brig. J.K. Dunlop  
CDO  
Lombardia  
Milan

Dear Brigadier:

Thanks ever so much for your fine article which I intend to run this week. Also, for your kindness on chalking up on Col. Evans for me. The matter can be dropped since it is not urgent.

I hope I will see you later this year when I return and you can give me some more good stories.

With best regards and wh

Ys,

JOHN P. LEACACOS  
Major NPB  
Director  
Public Relations Br.

4816



HEADQUARTERS  
AIR UNIVERSITY  
MAXWELL FIELD, ALABAMA

3F/eg/T-7

30 April 1946

SUBJECT: Change of Address.

TO: Commanding General  
Allied Commission,  
APO 394, % Postmaster,  
New York, N.Y.

1. The Allied Commission's "Weekly Bulletin" is now being addressed to Major Raymond L. Barron, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Air University, Maxwell Field, Alabama.

2. It is requested that in the future this publication be addressed:

Air University Library  
Maxwell Field, Alabama

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*James A. Moore*  
JAMES A. MOORE  
Lt. Col., Air Corps  
Asst. AC/S, A-2

4815

605



HEADQUARTERS  
AIR UNIVERSITY  
MAXWELL FIELD, ALABAMA

3F/og/T-7

30 April 1946

SUBJECT: Change of Address.

TO: Commanding General  
Allied Commission,  
APO 394, Postmaster,  
New York, N.Y.

1. The Allied Commission's "Weekly Bulletin" is now being addressed to Major Raymond L. Barron, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Air University, Maxwell Field, Alabama.

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Air University Library  
Maxwell Field, Alabama

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

JAMES A. MOORE  
Lt. Col., Air Corps  
Asst. AC/S, A-2

4814

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/hm

Ref. 605/PRB

26 April 1946

Mr. Robert Fuoss  
Saturday Evening Post  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Fuoss:

Herewith, for your reference and use, you will find a complete set of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin to date and a copy of the Review of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy, both published by this Branch.

Classification of earlier numbers of the Bulletin has been removed by order of competent authority, as you will find in the notice given in Issue No.2, Vol.III of April 13, 1946.

A history of the Bulletin will be found in the attached extra copy of Issue No.3, Vol.III of April 20, 1946, which you may find of enough interest for a possible mention in your column of comment.

Please pass on my regards to Mr.Allen Raymond of your staff who has frequently made use of our facilities to produce some of the best articles ever written about Italy and the Allied Commission.

JOHN P. NEAGOGES,  
Major, RMB,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

4813

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 605/PRE/AC

April 1946

Mr. H. W. Ross  
Editor  
New Yorker  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Ross:

Herewith, for your reference and use, you will find a complete set of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin to date and a copy of the Review of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy, both published by this Branch.

Classification of earlier numbers of the Bulletin has been removed by order of competent authority, as you will find in the notice given in Issue No. 2, Vol. III of April 13, 1946.

A history of the Bulletin will be found in the attached extra copy of Issue No. 3, Vol. III of April 20, 1946, which you may find of enough interest for a possible mention in your columns.

JOHN P. LEACACOS  
Major NMB  
Director  
Public Relations Branch

4812

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref.605/PRB/AC

25 April 1946

Mr. Henry R. Luce  
Editor-in-Chief  
Time, Inc.  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Luce:

Herewith, for your reference and use, you will find a complete set of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin to date and a copy of the Review of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy, both published by this Branch.

Classification of earlier numbers of the Bulletin has been removed by order of competent authority, as you will find in the notice given in Issue No. 2, Vol. III of April 13, 1946.

A history of the Bulletin will be found in the attached extra copy of Issue No. 3, Vol. III of April 20, 1946, which you may find of enough interest for a possible mention in the Press department of Time.

JOHN P. LEACACOS  
Major NMB  
Director  
Public Relations Branch

7811

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/hm

Ref. 605/PRB

26 April 1946.

Mr. Paul Bellamy  
Cleveland Plain Dealer  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Bellamy:

Herewith, for your reference and use, you will find a complete set of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin to date and a copy of the Review of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy, both published by this Branch.

Classification of earlier numbers of the Bulletin has been removed by order of competent authority, as you will find in the notice given in Issue No. 2, Vol. III of April 1, 1946.

JOHN P. LEACACOS,  
Major, NER,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

48.0

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 605/PRB/AG

25 April 1946

Mr. Malcom Muir  
Chairman  
Editorial Board  
Newsweek  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Muir:

Herewith, for your reference and use, you will find a complete set of the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin to date and a copy of the Review of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government in Italy, both published by this Branch.

Classification of earlier numbers of the Bulletin has been removed by order of competent authority, as you will find in the notice given in Issue No. 2, Vol. III of April 13, 1946.

A history of the Bulletin will be found in the attached extra copy of Issue No. 3, Vol. III of April 20, 1946, which you may find of enough interest for a possible mention in the Press department of Newsweek.

48.9

JOHN P. LEACACOS  
Major NMB  
Director  
Public Relations Branch

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 605/PRB/AC

22 April 1946

Col. J. A. C. Pennyquick  
CLO Allied Commission  
Naples

Dear Colonel:

Brigadier Iush has passed on to me your request for publicity concerning the Naples town plan. I would be happy to write an extended article in the Bulletin, with even a sketch reproduction, if you could be so kind as to supply me with the full facts and any anecdotes concerned with the project.

There is, however, one stipulation: inasmuch as I aim to kill the Bulletin off my departure within the next two or three weeks (at the most), I must simply have your material in hand as soon as possible.

If you will cooperate with me on this requirement, the necessity of which I am sure you will appreciate, I will try to do my best for you.

Sincerely yours,

  
JOHN P. LEACACOS  
Major NMB  
Director  
Public Relations Branch

~~4807~~  
4808

Tel No.

Any further communication on the  
subject should be addressed to:-  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
The War Office  
(as opposite),  
and the following number quoted.



THE WAR OFFICE.

G.A.2(b),  
HOTEL VICTORIA,  
NORTHUMBERLAND  
AVENUE,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

Your Reference C.A.2(b)/D/Misc

45 April, 1946

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will  
forward to this office a copy of A.C. Weekly Bulletin  
dtd 14th July 1945.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*P.R. Stones*  
*S. Lord*

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS.

Public Relations Branch,  
A.C. for Italy,  
C.M.F.

4807

