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

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

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% Press-Releases

Jan. - Mar. 1945

173

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

300/R1/PRB

1 March 1945.

For Use Release - Immediate.

The schedule of categories of personnel to be adopted by the Allied Military Government in Italy as a basis for purging the public administration of Fascist personnel is now being used in occupied parts of Germany, where a similar form - the Fragebogen - has been adopted to weed out Nazis, the Allied Commission reported today.

Experience so far gained in the military government of Germany proves the value of lessons learned by AMG officers in Sicily and Italy, according to Major Aldo L. Raffa (A) who has been a civil affairs officer in both theaters and is now back in Italy. Problems facing the Allied authorities are remarkably similar to those met in Italy, questions of public health, sanitation and the transport of food and supplies predominating, he said.

The situation in Germany, however, is complicated by the fact that German towns have suffered far greater destruction than most of the towns in liberated Italy. Also, since there seem to be many more ardent Nazis in Germany than there were Fascists in Italy, it is harder to find competent and trustworthy civilians to fill vacancies in the public administration.

5177

In Germany, as in Italy, the scrupulous justice of the Allied Military Government court procedure, where the defendant gets a square deal, has come as a surprise to a populace used to the

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

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In Germany, as in Italy, the scrupulous justice of the Allied Military Government court procedure, where the defendent gets a square deal, has come as a surprise to a populace used to the totalitarian People's Courts, Maj. Raffe added.

It was Major Raffe who devised the original Guide personnelle for use in Sicily, where he started out in July 1943 as a civil affairs officer with the Eighth Army in Syracuse. In the spring of 1944 he went to England to prepare for the invasion and the

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

military government of Germany.

Before entering the service in March 1942 the major was a university professor in Washington, D.C. He was educated at Somerville (Mass.) High School and at Harvard, class of 1929. Before he came to Italy Major Roffe was an instructor in the Air Corps Intelligence School in Harrisburg, Pa.

Born 39 years ago in Milan while his American parents from Boston were traveling abroad, Major Roffe is married to Mrs. Joyce Roffe, 8500 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Md.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

305/R1/PRB 31 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

By late summer, in spite of the tremendous demolition made by the Germans to all sugar beet factories in the area, the provinces of Forli' and Ravenna will be in the position to produce 6 thousand tons of sugar as a result of the 8th Army AMG efforts, the Allied Commission reported today.

As the Germans retreated they systematically destroyed the factories but today, six months after the destruction, the machinery has been replaced, improvised or repaired and is ready to be set up. It is expected that one factory will start work by the middle of July, in time for the August harvest of beet.

Under 8th Army AMG's guidance, machinery was salvaged and transported from other factories in the area. After six month's hard work the task is technically completed on the factory which will operate. The German demolition and destruction was thorough but before the dynamiting actually started, the 65-year-old director and his workers managed to hide many vital parts, mainly electrical, in the enormous boilers and tanks surrounding the workshops.

5176

After the dynamiting had been done a German officer appeared and pointing a revolver at the director's head, threatened to shoot him on the spot if he did not reveal where the missing parts had been hidden. On being assured that nothing had been hidden

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

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After the dynamiting had been done a German officer appeared and pointing a revolver at the director's head, threatened to shoot him on the spot if he did not reveal where the missing parts had been hidden. On being assured that nothing had been hidden the officer went away, promising to return in a few days. Before he could return, however, the Allies had occupied the factory and what little remained undamaged was safe.

The task of reconstructing the factory has been effected by 8th Army AMG's agricultural and industrial divisions. Over

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

the past few months 200 tons of beet seed have also been distributed to the local farmers through AIP channels. By August, when the factory is working, the required harvest will be available.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

394/R1/PRB

31 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

A further consignment of 216 1½-ton trucks has arrived in Italy from the United States, the Allied Commission announced today.

With this latest shipment, a total of 1,054 has arrived to date this year, the Transportation Sub-Commission reported.

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1800

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

303/R:/PRB 29 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate.

Exports from Liberated Italy the past week reached the record total of 4,587 tons with an approximate value of 135 million lire, the Allied Commission announced today.

Included in the shipments were 3,103 tons of lemons, 33 tons of citric acid and 22 tons of tartaric acid for the United Kingdom. Other items exported were 125 tons of mercury and 4 tons of bergamot oil to France; 500 tons of salt to the United States; 220 tons of wine, 153 tons of salt and 147 tons of cognac to Malta; and 180 tons of citric acid to the Middle East, the Commerce Sub-Commission reported.

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5174

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

302/R1/PRB 30 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Industrial production in Liberated Italy will be increased considerably within the next few weeks as additional electric energy becomes available, the Allied Commission announced today. The increased production will result directly from a larger allocation of power for civilian uses.

Production of superphosphate fertilizer, carbon bisulphide, cotton and woolen textiles, sewing thread and other items will be started, according to the Industry Sub-Commission of AC. At the same time, operation of mercury, sulphur, pyrite and lignite mines will be improved, principally in the area north of Rome between Terni and Florence. These activities will give employment of several thousand workers.

5173

While many of the factories which will start or increase production are requisitioned by the Allied military, some of their output will go into civilian channels immediately, and the percentage of such production for civilian purposes is expected to continue to increase. Other factories which will be reactivated have been released from military use through the intervention of AC, and will produce exclusively for civilian demand.

The bringing into production of these manufacturing and mining operations is made possible because of improved electric output in the area served by the Central Italy Grid System, it is pointed out by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of A.C. Two large power plants recently being added to the system will

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

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One large power plant shortly being added to the system will increase the power output by approximately 25 per cent. The Central Italy Grid System covers the area from the Garigliano River (above Naples) to Florence on the north and Ancona and Rimini on the northeast.

In one important industrial area electric power available is being increased to 33 500 kilowatts in April from 21,000 in March, an increase of more than 50 per cent.

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

Installed electric generating capacity for Central Italy will soon be increased to 285 000 kilowatts, an increase of 40 per cent in two months, bringing it to a level more than five times what it was when this region was liberated. This increased capacity, however, does not yet compare with pre-war capacity of 1,292,335 kilowatts.

Increased power availability and the arrival of necessary rock salt from Sicily enabled the Ansiene Chlorine plant in Rome to resume production last week. The output of this plant will be of extreme importance to public health since it will provide sufficient chlorine for water purification in all of Liberated Italy. The absence of chlorine production had long been a matter of grave concern to the Italian public health authorities and to the AC Public Health Sub-Commission.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

301/R1/PRB

30 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate.

Excavations to get at precious gems valued at several million pounds sterling buried under the ruins of Ancona's Museo Nazionale and the Campanile of San Francesco are well advanced, the Allied Commission announced today.

The museum was badly damaged in the course of 132 air raids suffered by the city and received several direct hits. Fascist authorities, beyond removing some of the pictures, had done very little to see that its objects of value were taken to a place of safety.

A 500,000 lire project for the recovery and storage of the valuables was approved by the Allied Military Government. The work has made good progress under the direction of Professor Edoardo Galli, Superintendent for Antiquities, ANCONA.

5172

The material buried under the ruined Campanile of San Francesco consists of gold objects, church vestments, mediaeval and renaissance sculptures and other valuables, including an alter-piece from the Cathedral. The local military commander has agreed to place accommodation for the objects when recovered at the disposal of the local Superintendency of Fine Arts.

Of the museum library seventy per cent of the books have been saved. The cloister of the former convent, the east wing of which was shattered, has been uncovered again, revealing intact mural mosaics and mediaeval sculptures. Objects belonging to the Old and

1804
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

and the Campanile of San Francesco are well advanced, the Allied Commission announced today.

The museum was badly damaged in the course of 132 air raids suffered by the city and received several direct hits. Fascist authorities, beyond removing some of the pictures, had done very little to see that its objects of value were taken to a place of safety.

A 300,000 lire project for the recovery and storage of the valuables was approved by the Allied Military Government. The work has made good progress under the direction of Professor Ricardo Galli, Superintendent for Antiquities, ANCONA.

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The material buried under the ruined Campanile of San Francesco consists of gold objects, church vestments, mediaeval and renaissance sculptures and other valuables, including an alter-piece from the Cathedral. The local military commander has agreed to place accommodation for the objects when recovered at the disposal of the local Superintendency of Fine Arts.

Of the museum library seventy per cent of the books have been saved. The cloister of the former convent, the east wing of which was shattered, has been uncovered again, revealing intact mural mosaics and mediaeval sculptures. Objects belonging to the Old and New Stone Ages and the Iron and Bronze Ages have also been recovered from the rubble, as well as Roman, mediaeval and renaissance sculptures, all of which are now stored in weather proof accommodation.

The most serious loss was the destruction of eight pictures from the Duomo and San Domenico and two out of four valuable tapestries. Lorenzo Lotto's famous canvas, "The Assumption", painted in 1550, has been saved but needs restoration.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

300/R1/PRB 29 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Since the Allied entry into Italy nearly 1,400 real estate properties and industrial or commercial concerns belonging to Allied Nationals have been taken under the protection of the Allied Commission, it was announced today.

In addition, some 9,000 items, mainly bank accounts, have been safeguarded.

The total value of these properties is unestimated but is very large. Allied bank accounts alone which were sequestrated and turned over to the Italian treasury in the early days of the war amounted to 1,435 million lire; of which 819 million was American, 295 million British, 280 million French and 41 million belonging to other Allied interests, the Property Control Division of Finance Sub-Commission reported.

Included among the properties, but excluding bank accounts, are 720 American items, 309 British, 203 French, 51 Greek, 12 Brazilian, 6 Russian, 4 Yugo-Slav and 8 belonging to other Allies. In addition 181 Italian (mostly Fascist statal or para-statal) properties and 6 German items have been taken over. 3171

Up to the end of February over 300 properties, again not counting bank accounts and miscellaneous items, had been returned to their legal owners. Of these 268 were real estate items - villas, farms or buildings, while 181 Italian items have been

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Property Control expects to find in North Italy much more property, both in value and in numbers, than in the portion of Italy thus far liberated. Lists prepared in advance show 450 head offices of Allied companies (249 in Milan alone) and over 2,500 real estate properties.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

399/R1/PRB 29 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate.

The Borghese Art Gallery, closed since June 1940, has reopened its rooms, believed to be the first gallery to reopen in all of Liberated Europe, the Allied Commission reported today.

Reopening of the Gallery was expedited by the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts, Lazio-Umbria Region in its program of restoring artistic activities and also promoting centers of cultural interest for Allied soldiers on leave in Rome.

The reopened Gallery, located in the palace constructed in 1613 by Cardinal Scipione Borghese in the midst of his Villa Pinciana, now houses works of art from Milan, Venice, Urbino, Naples and from other galleries in Rome. Joined to these works are paintings formerly belonging to the Gualino Collection.

On the ground floor is a group of works by the sculptor Bernini: the David, the Apollo and Daphne, the Rape of Proserpina, the Neptune and the Veiled Truth.

Among the masterpieces on the upper floor are Piero della Francesca's Flagellation and Madonna of Urbino and the famed Altar-frontal of Milan. In addition there are the Annunciata of Palermo by Antonello da Messina; a group of Madonnas by Giovanni Bellini; the Crucifixion of Masaccio; and pieces by Masolino, Raphael, Tura, Caravaggio, El Greco (from the Corsini Gallery), Tintoretto, Carpaccio, Savoldo, Giorgione and Titian. In brief, the art displayed covers the whole field of Italian artistic

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

1810

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 534
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

298/R1/PRB.

Press Release for release 29 March 1945.

More than 1,000 civilian volunteers, drawn from all organisations in Rimini, have commenced work under 8th Army AMG supervision in clearing debris and bomb rubble still remaining in the town, the Allied Commission reported today.

The volunteers, who include hundred of students, sent a deputation to the town's AMG officers and offered to supply all the labor and as much transport as they could to do the work.

AMG officials quickly accepted the offer and in turn have been supplying additional transport and tools.

As a result of the joint Allied-Italian effort, Rimini the last several days has seen a steady stream of transport filled with civilians sitting on the top of the rubble they had been digging. The volunteers will continue until the town has been cleared.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

297/R1/PRB

March 28, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Several hundred tons of heavy highway construction equipment requisitioned from the United States has arrived in Italy, the Allied Commission announced today. This is a part of 4,000 tons of equipment on requisition.

Included in the shipments are the following items:

3 trailers - 8 ton capacity
3 trailers - 16 ton capacity
2 carry all scrapers - 8 cubic yards capacity
17 cargo trucks - 3 tons
3 trucks - ½ tons
1 air compressor
5 crushing and screening plants
26 asphalt kettles
1 asphalt mixing plant complete.

5168

An additional 10 to 15 per cent. of the total tonnage requested has been assigned and is believed to be on the way here, it was added.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

295/R1/PRB

March 27, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Further details of organizational changes in Southern and Central Italy in implementation of Allied policy were announced today by the Allied Commission.

As from April 1 regional headquarters of the Southern, Sicily and Sardinia regions will be abolished and their staffs withdraw.

Allied liaison officers will remain only at Catania and Palermo in Sicily, at Cagliari in Sardinia and at Bari and Rome on the mainland.

5167

Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick (B), present Regional Commissioner for Sardinia, will take up the post of Allied Military Government Commissioner for the port of Naples, still under Allied control.

In Central Italy as from April 1 the Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche Regions will cease to have representation in the Italian Government provinces at present under their jurisdiction.

A new Allied Military Government region will be formed, the Umbria-Marche Region, from the provinces of Pesaro, Ancona, Macerata, Ascoli, Terni and Perugia. Colonel C.M.A. French (B), at present Regional Commissioner for Abruzzi-Marche, will be the regional commissioner for the new region.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

295/R1/PRB 27 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

A jointly planned program of first-aid to the Italian economy has been officially presented to the Allied Commission by the Italian Government and dispatched to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Allied Commission announced today.

As the first complete program of supplies for Italy to be formulated since the fall of Fascism, the first-aid measures are aimed to end the current method of providing Italy with finished products at a relatively higher cost and greater burden on shipping.

Instead, the plan which has been worked out jointly by the Italian Government and the Allied Commission in the last three months envisages the import of those basic supplies which will enable the Italian nation to obtain a start towards manufacturing their own essential requirements and thus become less of a charge upon the economies of the United Nations.

5166

The program is divided into two parts. The first part is called Category A and includes all items which are classified as a military responsibility and which are provided to allay disease and unrest where it might prejudice military operations. Cost of this part of the program is borne out of regular appropriations

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The second part of the program falls under Category B and contemplates expenditures in addition to those made under the regular appropriations of Category A. The portion of the plan

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

called Category B includes the basic items constituting first aid toward Italian rehabilitation and covering the whole range of economic activity from basic industries, transport, electric power, agriculture to a certain amount of consumer goods, including the minimum materials and products that are commonly needed in any general range of manufacture.

Cost of the Category B program will be assumed by the Italian Government from credits in excess of $100,000,000 provided by the United States and further sums made available through financial arrangements by the United Kingdom.

The American plan of credits is based in the main on the dollar equivalent of troop pay spent by American soldiers in Italy exclusive of money sent home and money spent in army post exchanges. The value of Italian exports to the United States and the amount of money sent to Italy in remittances from relatives in the United States also represent a share of the American credits, though in much smaller degree. The British plan of financing is under review.

Actually when and how much of the program can be put into effect depends entirely on the availability of the items in question in the industrial market and, even more important, on global requirements of shipping.

The items and quantities specified in the program have been termed the minimum with which the Italian Government can effectively organize the first steps toward making the economy stand on its [illegible]. The entire plan is directed toward eliminating the three

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The items and quantities specified in the program have been termed the minimum with which the Italian Government can effectively organize the first steps toward making the economy stand on its own feet. The entire plan is directed toward eliminating the three basic factors now retarding the Italian economic recovery, that is, transportation, electric power and production materials and equipment. The plan's technical name, therefore, has been given as the "Program for Essential Italian Imports, 1945."

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

An Italian technical mission of three is slated to proceed to Washington to discuss details of the program. An Allied Commission mission will likewise be sent. It will consist of Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley, Deputy Vice President of the Economic Section; Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Executive Director of the Economic Section; Mr. W.S. Vaughan, Director, Industry Sub-Commission, and Major J.M. Merritt of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. Mr. M.H. Taylor, Director, Transportation Sub-Commission, has already preceded the group to the United States for the same purpose.

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5165

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

294/R1/PRB 27 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

A large part of Florence's famed Columbaria Library, blown up by the Germans when they mined the approaches to the Ponte Vecchio in the early days of August, 1944, has been recovered and is now in safe keeping, the Allied Commission reported today.

The Columbaria Academy, which was founded in 1735 by a society of Florentine artists and writers for the study of history, literature, science and fine arts, had acquired a very interesting library and archives. Extremely rich in important manuscripts and documents dating back to the early Middle Ages, it was also a primary source for research in Florentine history.

5164

Early excavation work was complicated by the fact that the principal water main for the city ran under the Columbaria and the only way to avoid an epidemic was for the military engineers to get at it quickly. Allied Military Government, Fine Arts officers and Italian officials had many anxious days checking the debris for valuables before it was pushed by a bulldozer into the Arno.

The work of excavation was entrusted to Dr. Gustavo Bonaventura, an expert from the Reale Istituto di Patologia del Libro of Rome.

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A large part of Florence's famed Columbaria Library, blown up by the Germans when they mined the approaches to the Ponte Vecchio in the early days of August, 1944, has been recovered and is now in safe keeping, the Allied Commission reported today.

The Columbaria Academy, which was founded in 1735 by a society of Florentine artists and writers for the study of history, literature, science and fine arts, had acquired a very interesting library and archives. Extremely rich in important manuscripts and documents dating back to the early Middle Ages, it was also a primary source for research in Florentine history. 5164

Early excavation work was complicated by the fact that the principal water main for the city ran under the Columbaria and the only way to avoid an epidemic was for the military engineers to get at it quickly. Allied Military Government, Fine Arts officers and Italian officials had many anxious days checking the debris for valuables before it was pushed by a bulldozer into the Arno.

The work of excavation was entrusted to Dr. Gustavo Bonaventura, an expert from the Reale Istituto di Patologia del Libro of Rome. After two months of tireless and painstaking effort he has been able to report that excavations had been completed and the greater part of the books and other objects saved taken either to the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale or to the Museo Bardini.

The modern library, scene of the explosion and fire, was almost entirely lost, but copies of most of the books exist elsewhere.

1820
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

About three-quarters of the antique library was recovered and a large number of the most important books and manuscripts saved. Of 543 manuscripts a total of 185 was recovered, while only two out of 36 incunabula (early printed books) are now missing. Some 1,600 of the books from the 17th century onwards were saved out of a total of 6,000 and in addition some 4,000 small works and pamphlets, prints, photographs and maps were recovered. Among important documents saved from the wreckage were a Galileo letter dated 1627, some manuscripts of 14th century poetry and 15th century maps of Italy, North Africa and the South of France.

The library also contained a collection of medals, coins, seals and Etruscan vases, the remains and fragments of which have been handed over to the Florence Superintendent of Galleries.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

293/R1/PRB

25 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Telephone facilities available to the Italian Government between Rome and Naples have been doubled by the handing over by the Allied military authorities of four additional telephone circuits, the Allied Commission announced today.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

25 March 1945

292/R1/ERB

Press Release - Immediate

Military regulations which hitherto made the province of Foggia a restricted zone have been withdrawn and the province now forms part of the free zone for civilian movement, the Allied Commission announced today.

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1824

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

291/R1/PRS.40 25 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Nearly 2,000 tons of exports with a value of approximately 100 million lire were shipped from Liberated Italy this past week, the Allied Commission announced today.

The shipments included 66½ tons of tartaric acid, 537 tons of critic acid, 80 tons of hemp and 6½ tons of silk to the United Kingdom, 1265 tons of sulphur to Greece and 38 tons of mercury to France, the Commerce Sub-Commission reported.

5161

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

290/R1/PRB

Press Release - For Release 25 March 1945.

Sixteen gas plants in Liberated Italy have resumed operation in recent months, and nine other plants will commence production as soon as additional imported coal becomes available, the Allied Commission reported today.

Gas plants suffered less damage from war causes than electric generating plants. The gas works in Naples, however, was heavily damaged, having been systematically mined before the Germans evacuated as well as pattern-bombed by Allied air forces. Service was resumed in certain sections of Naples within three months of its liberation and service there now is about 80 per cent. of normal.

Lack of fuel is the principal reason why total gas production in Liberated Italy is only slightly more than one third of the pre-war rate. Only about 15 per cent. of Italian lignite or Sardinian coal can be used as fuel in the manufacture of gas. Gas coal must be imported, and supplies now come from India, England or the United States, according to the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of AC.

5180

The gas system at Florence was also severely damaged, but partial service was begun February 1 as a result of an emergency construction program. Gas produced in Florence is a combination of natural gas piped from the Romagnola fields, which are approximately midway between Florence and Bologna to the north, and manufactured gas, made with olive husks, lignite and imported coal.

The gas plant at [illegible]

1823
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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The gas system at Florence was also severely damaged, but partial service was begun February 10 as a result of an emergency construction program. Gas produced in Florence is a combination of natural gas piped from the Ferrarala fields, which are approximately midway between Florence and Bologna to the north, and manufactured gas, made with olive rocks, lignite and imported coal.

The gas plant at Rome produces almost as much gas as all the other 49 gas plants in Liberated Italy. In normal times the Rome plant consumed 600 tons of coal a day. Recently its allotment was increased from 150 to 300 tons. Before Allied entrance of Rome the heat content of the gas was reduced in two stages and

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

three reductions were made in the number of hours a day when gas could be burned. Finally gas production was stopped in March, 1944. The Allies entered Rome June 5 and were able to import sufficient coal so that the Rome system could resume gas production in September. Gas is now available in Rome 24 hours a day, although its use is rationed.

Gas works in Liberated Italy are now getting a total of about 530 tons of coal a day. While the overriding difficulty of stepping up this import to the 1,500 ton-a-day pre-war rate is ocean shipping, internal transportation is also a serious problem. Italian coal cars or wagons will carry at most 20 tons, with the average running closer to 15, so that more than 30 coal cars a day are necessary to haul enough coal for the Rome gas plant. In the United States coal cars carry a maximum of 120 tons each.

Reduced consumption and therefore greatly reduced revenues from gas sales, together with increased operating costs, has necessitated increases in gas rates charged. Temporary surcharges have been permitted in several instances. The surcharge in Naples is 500 per cent., while in Rome it is 425 and in Florence 600 per cent.

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1828

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

285/R1/PRB 24 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Epuration of all the 98 prefects in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, that is Sicily, Sardinia and the mainland as far as the northern boundaries of the provinces of Viterbo, Rieti and Teramo, has been completed, the Allied Commission announced today.

Of these officials 34 were sent to trial. Six were dismissed from office and a further 10 received minor punishments.

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5159

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

286/R1/PRB

24 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Quantities of implements and supplies of war which are no longer usable by the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater will be made available to Italian industries through a system being worked out for the orderly disposal of salvage and scrap war materials from British and American military sources, the Allied Commission announced today.

Anything from knocked-out guns and wrecked motor vehicles down to old sizes of canvas and worn leather will move under this plan from the military's salvage dumps to buyers who will convert these articles to some practical use.

These and thousands of other items which are no longer of military use, or which cannot be put to a military use except at prohibitive cost, will be disposed of through sale, thus making available to the undernourished economic life of Italy metals, parts and pieces which can be of aid to the rehabilitation of industry, Allied Commission officers said. 5158

Before equipment or scrap of any description goes to the salvage dumps military authorities have decided that it is impractical, if not impossible, to make use of them in military operations. On arrival at the salvage dumps ordinance experts make their inspection to determine if any military service might have need of the casualty. If the decision is negative the material is listed, a price put on it, and the

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

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The War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission of ACC receives the inventory and circularizes the information to the appropriate Economic Section sub-commissions. The sub-commissions usually refer the materials listed to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The Ministry is asked to make two determinations : first, whether the material in question is needed

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

for the Italian civil economy, and second, if needed, what approved contractor will be instructed by the Italian Government to purchase it.

If more than one buyer is found for any particular commodity offered, the question is referred to the AC Priorities Board for decision as to which Italian agency has the more urgent need for the material.

Material which is not requested by any of the Italian official agencies is then disposed of by the salvage dump to the highest bidder.

Captured or abandoned German war material is booty of war and as such the property of the Allies. It, too, goes through the same listing process as Allied war materials and the proceeds from such sales are credited to Allied accounts.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

237/R1/PRB 23 March 1945

Press - Release - Immediate.

A further 386 1½-ton trucks have arrived in Italy from the United States, the Allied Commission announced today.

This latest shipment, which will be assembled here, brings to 613 the number of trucks so far sent to Italy in implementation of the 1,700 promised last fall, the Transportation Sub-Commission reported.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

286/R1/PRB

23 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Remittances from individuals in the United States to relatives in Italy amounted to $ 10,830,500 in the period from June, 1944, to February 28 of this year, the Allied Commission reported today.

During the same period approximately £ 130,000 was received from England and other countries in the sterling area.

Payments to individuals are made through the Bank of Italy, Bank of Sicily and Bank of Naples. Remittances from the United States numbered 215,715, for an average of $ 50, while 7,131 payments were made from the United Kingdom, averaging approximately $ 20 each.

Remittances from the United States are limited to $ 500 a household a month and from the United Kingdom a maximum of £ 30 a month to close relatives and £ 12.10 a month to individuals who are not British subjects.

5156

For several years following large-scale emigration, particularly from Southern Italy and Sicily, remittances to relatives in Italy constituted a major factor in Italy's import-export balance. The amounts sent to Italy started declining before the war, however.

In 1937 Italians received $ 32,300,000 from relatives in

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In 1937 Italians received $ 32,300,000 from relatives in the United States, on the basis of 20 lire to the dollar which was approximately the exchange rate then existing. In that same year £ 1,576,000 was received from the sterling area, the exchange rate then being 72 lire to the pound.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

285/R1/PRB

March 22, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Resumption of cultural relations between Italy and the United States is getting underway on an increasing scale, the Allied Commission reported today.

This development is in line with one of the principles in the new status for Italy outlined last month by Mr. Harold Macmillan, Acting President of the Allied Commission, who said that exchange of books and publications between Italy and Allied countries and exchange of artists and scholars would be encouraged.

Bulk of the cultural activity to date has been undertaken by the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission and the U.S. Office of War Information, although the Labor Sub-Commission of the AC has also been instrumental in arranging for considerable British literature on labor problems and official gazettes to be made available to Italian labor circles.

Although shipping and operational reasons at the moment preclude any exchange of cultural personnel, arrangements are in an advanced stage to send a leading Italian physicist to the United States and plans are being worked out to allow a young Italian violinist of note to travel there.

5125

The Education Sub-Commission is concentrating primarily on listing Italian cultural needs in the way of information and material while the OWI is trying to fill the needs as outlined and, in addition, is answering queries from interested private cultural organizations in the United States. Many of the answers are referred to Allied Commission personnel who helped in the

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In the field of music, for example, the Metropolitan Opera Guild of New York, the League of Composers and the National Music Council have all written for information on the condition of music and opera in Italy. In the reply is included the fact that

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

one of the first assignments made when Col. Norman T. Kisko (A), Deputy Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, assumed initial command of the Rome Region after the departure of the Fifth Army last June was to have an officer engaged full-time to re-open as many theaters as possible for the civilian population, to have the Adriana Concert Hall continue its concerts and to help the Royal Opera open a season.

As a result of Allied aid, the opera received priority allotment of power, and an importation of an entire ballet and singers from Naples. Under the direction of Colonel Charles Poletti (A), Regional Commissioner of the Lazio-Umbria Region, a Commissariat of the Opera was established and Avv. Agostino d'Adamo placed at the head to put the institution on a going basis again.

Full houses are the result, with 90 per cent of the attendance Allied. The opera's select school for promising young singers has had to be cut down to less than ten because of limited appropriations. The normal four-months season, which employes 700 workers exclusive of singers, will be continued as long as there are customers, the Commissariat director has said.

What will be most invaluable, Signor d'Adamo added, in helping cement cultural musical relations between Italy and any other United Nation at the moment would be the gift or spot sale of six good automobile tires plus inner tubes. The opera, he said, has no means of locomotion to meet sudden emergencies. The other day, he related, a leading lady of a scheduled opera called at the last minute to say she was in bed with a heavy cold. An understudy had to be fetched from the suburbs. Only the kindness of a passing jeep driver saved the day in bringing the substitute to the opera house in time for the show.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

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The epuration side of the opera, however, has been rather slow, both politically and artistically, in getting fresh direction, according to reports to the Allied Commission from Dr. Giuseppe D'Avino, chairman of the special opera epuration committee appointed by the Italian Prime Minister. Of 34 administrative personnel, one has been suspended and later cleared. Of 58

1838

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

technical personnel, one has been dismissed and three suspended and then returned to their jobs with minor punishments. Of 97 artistic personnel, four have been suspended.

On the educational side, the Education Sub-Commission is having translated a series of 40 children's books which tell of life in other lands and another series free from Fascist bias, describing social and economic conditions in other nations. Universities and libraries in Italy are being circularized to find out their book requirements, depleted by the war and Fascist censorship. Negotiations are also in hand to obtain for Italy an early share of the book pool for liberated Europe gathered by the American Library Association.

OWI is currently placing contracts with Italian publishers for the translation and printing of the best British and American modern authors and is importing 30,000 American books to sell to the book trade in the interim.

Queries have also been received from the United States National Museum on the state of valuable scientific collections in Italy and from American women's club circles on news of similar activities by Italian women.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

284/R1/PRB March 21, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Creation of a temporary Allied-Italian Film Board to facilitate the revival of an epurated Italian film industry, was announced today by the Allied Commission.

The Board, which met for the first time today under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, has equal representation from the Italian Government, P.W.B. and the Allied Commission. The British and American Embassies were represented by observers.

Since the arrival of the Allies in Italy, the production and distribution of films in Italy has been controlled by P.W.B. The Temporary Film Board is charged with laying down the principles under which these functions can be transferred back to the proper Italian agencies.

Admiral Stone in opening the meeting recalled that all of the old Fascist measures discriminating against foreign films were still on the books although not actually enforced. He said it should be one of the duties of the Board to recommend revision of these "unfair and discriminatory measures" to the Italian Government.

5153

The Chief Commissioner said in part: "The former Italian Fascist regime created a state-financed motion picture industry which by a series of unfair and discriminatory measures soon made competition impossible for foreign companies. Taking advantage of its monopolistic position the industry became riddled with

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

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5152

The Chief Commissioner said in part: "The former Italian Fascist regime created a state-financed motion picture industry which by a series of unfair and discriminatory measures soon made competition impossible for foreign companies. Taking advantage of its monopolistic position the industry became riddled with corruption and graft at the expense of the Italian tax payer. Through its films it preached hatred and war in an effort to overthrow and conquer democratic and peace loving countries of the world.

"We trust the new Italian Government will not tolerate such a condition to occur again and will see to it that these unfair

1841
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Fascist measures are immediately revoked and free competition is again restored. It will be one of the duties of this Board to effect the transfer of the film industry back into Italian hands in such a way that we will be assured this will not happen again.

"I hope the Board can be really temporary. Its main task should be to lay down, in agreement with the Italian Government, the principal conditions under which the production, review and distribution of films, Italian and foreign, shall be transferred from the control of P.W.B. to the Italian Government. In my opinion the Italian Government should form a film Commission composed of non-Fascist members representing the Government, the various elements of the industry and the public, to carry out the recommendations of the Temporary Film Board."

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

283 /R1/PRB

Press Release - For Release 23 March 1945

The farmer of Italy, with his wife and children, is in the fields these days, putting in his crops. With less tools and with fewer oxen or other work animals, his job is more difficult than in previous years.

But prospects for this year are at least fair, according to the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. Necessary seed and some fertilizers have arrived from Allied countries, and have been distributed. Nature so far has been on the farmer's side too; the winter was not too severe, and rainfall was sufficient to bring the fall crops through in good shape.

Agriculture in Liberated Italy is, generally speaking, better off than any other phase of the country's economy. Industrial plants were knocked out, transportation badly crippled, and trade, because of scarcities, is about at a minimum. But the land has proved indestructible. It is and has been fought over but when finally left devastated and stripped, as the fighting moves on, the farmer has returned and the soil found ready.

In the forward areas farmers are planting within sound of gunfire, and there are even instances of plowing done between opposing armies. Farmers have their own battles to fight, such as getting seed when transport

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In the forward areas farmers are planting within sound of gunfire, and there are even instances of plowing done between opposing armies. Farmers have their own battles to fight, such as getting seed when transportation is so short, and the season will not wait. The AMG Agricultural officer of the Fifth Army already has distributed more than seven tons of cabbage, onion, lettuce and radish seeds.

Two restricting obstacles to planting throughout much of Liberated Italy are mines and water covering the fields. The Germans opened sluice gates or blew the dams holding bodies of water with the result that thousands of acres of land have been inundated. Some, in low areas, which have been flooded

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

with sea water, have been ruined because of the heavy deposit of salt. But much of the land which was flooded has been reclaimed, and is now ready to be worked, or will be within the next few months.

Mines still infest many a field, although crews of Italians are continuing to dig them up by the thousands. Work of mine removal is slow and dangerous, and casualties are reported almost every day.

But the land lost to spring planting because of mines or flooding is relatively small. The greatest obstruction to a full crop is the lack of fertilizers, and the resulting yield per acre of almost all crops is apt to be under normal.

Under ideal circumstances imports of fertilizers would be more than four times the amount received this year. Italian farmland, worked for some 2,000 years, needs chemical replenishing each year. The Italian farmer uses much more fertilizer than does the farmer in the United Kingdom or the United States.

Limited quantities of nitrogen fertilizer, which was produced in Italy before the war, have been brought in from Canada, the United States and England, but lack of ships and requirements of Allied countries have prevented shipments to Italy being all that could be desired. Superphosphates, for general crops, legumes and vegetables, is in short supply, as is potash, which is needed for tobacco and rice.

Minimum requirements of fungicides and insecticides are also being received, sufficient to protect and maintain the country's orchards and vineyards. About 50 percent of pre-war normal [illegible] sulphate, for grapes and potatoes particular-

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

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Minimum requirements of fungicides and insecticides are also being received, sufficient to protect and maintain the country's orchards and vineyards. About 50 percent of pre-war normal imports of copper sulphate, for grapes and potatoes particularly, have been received or will arrive shortly. Arsenic of lead, for fruit and vegetables, and white arsenic and zinc oxide are coming in as requested.

The basic policy of the Allied governments, through the Allied Commission, is to revive economic life and stimulate production so as to reduce to a minimum the shipping space of import needs of Italy from the Allies. Shipping space is

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

desperately needed, and world demands on essential Allied resources are enormous and pressing. When the import of a few tons of drainage or irrigation machinery would result in the production of large quantities of essential foods that would otherwise have to be imported during 1945, every effort is being made to obtain the machinery. Of some fertilizers, for instance, one ton will stimulate production to such an extent as to obviate the need for four tons of food later on.

AC officials have been greatly encouraged by the intelligence and industriousness of the farmer. In hard work and ingenuity the Italian farmer is probably not excelled. Many a wheat field has been spaded up this year by hand because the livestock or tractor had been driven north by the Germans.

Seed for most crops has been sufficient but transportation difficulties have prevented ideal distribution. Spring varieties of wheat for some of the mountain communes, for instance, were unobtainable, but seeds of substitute crops were provided so that no land is out of production because of lack of seed.

Italy has never been self-sufficient in agriculture. Before the war she produced roughly nine-tenths of her food requirements. But the richest farming area is in the Po Valley, still in German hands. So Liberated Italy has not produced nearly as much foodstuffs as needed, and has had to be sustained by imports from Allied countries.

Wheat is by far the most important commodity raised. Under the Fascist program pointed at raising all the wheat needed for this country other phases of the agricultural economy were slighted. It brought much marginal land into cultivation through

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

one ton will stimulate production to such an extent as to obviate the need for four tons of food later on.

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At the suggestion of AC farming experts the emphasis has been placed on getting the greatest possible amount of food production under present conditions. Some land in Sicily which formerly produced wheat has been put to grass and to other crops this year, because adequate supplies of fertilizer were not available.

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

Three thousand tons of seed potatoes from the United Kingdom were recently distributed around Naples and 800 tons at Pisa, Florence and vicinity to obtain increased production near consuming centers. This is being done because of the critical transportation shortage.

"Grow More Food" campaigns have been initiated in some districts, with the idea of encouraging more people to put in vegetable gardens. This campaign is getting good response in the Tuscany region.

Farmers are being encouraged to produce early maturing forms of livestock such as rabbits, swine and sheep, which yield a maximum amount of meat per unit of forage or roughage consumed in a relatively short time.

Long term planning for agriculture looks forward to a considerably larger livestock population, with a trend towards more dairying but with less work stock. Also, if a reforestation program is started, more sheep and goats should be raised.

Much of the livestock in Liberated Italy was butchered or driven north by the Germans, with the result that the number of farm animals, whether for work or meat, is now quite small in some regions. To remedy this, breeding and work stock from areas, which are relatively well off, is being obtained, and shipped to deficiency cattle sections. Several shipments have accordingly been made recently from Sardinia to the Pontine area of Littoria Province, below Rome.

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

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

1851

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

282 /R1/PRB

21 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The first chlorine factory to be re-activated in Liberated Italy, the Societa Chimica dell'ANIENE, will start production to-morrow, the Allied Commission announced today.

The factory will be able to supply the whole of Liberated Italy with chlorine gas (used in the purification of water), with a productive capacity of 45 tons a month, the Industry Sub-Commission of the AC said.

Other products which the plant will manufacture include limited quantities of caustic soda, chloride of lime, hydrochloric acid and various bleaching solutions.

Production will be started on the morning of March 22 in the presence of Mr. W.S. Vaughan, Director, Lt.Col. W.J. Maskrey, Deputy Director, Dr. R.S. Opatowski, of the Industry Sub-Commission, and Lt.Col. G.M. Frizzell, Chief, Public Health Division of the Public Health Sub-Commission.

5120

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
APO 394
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

281/R1/PRB 20 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Restoration of bridges, roads and public buildings in Liberated Italy has been stepped up sharply within the past month, the Allied Commission reported today.

In February construction of #287 bridges was started, of which 60 have military priority. During the month 238 bridges were completed and at the month-end work was progressing on 542 structures, cost of which will be 520,221,772 lire.

During last month road repair and construction was also started on 347 projects, while 107 jobs were completed. At the end of February 415 road projects were in progress, to cost 651,265,764 lire.

Further improvement was made in the electrical field, with the rehabilitation of electric generating plants with 17,307 additional capacity, including one station with a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts. Two hundred kilometers of transmission line were completed and put into operation.

The sharpest increase in activity reported by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of AC was in the reconstruction of public buildings, including schools. Last month work was started on 471 public buildings, while 109 reconstruction contracts were completed. At the end of February 585 reconstruction projects were in process, and will cost 595,570,969 lire.

The cost of removal of debris is shown in the sub-commission's report. At the end of February 391 contracts for debris removal

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

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The cost of removal of debris is shown in the sub-commission's report. At the end of February 391 contracts for debris removal were in process, to cost 226,164,657 lire.

It was also reported that 244 jobs were underway in rehabilitation of water works and sewers and in flood control, cost of which will be 276,715,160 lire.

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3149

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

280/R1/PRB

18 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Epuration in the schools of Liberated Italy, apart from final hearings under Italian epuration commissions, is practically complete up to Pesaro in the Marche and as far forward as the army area in Tuscany, the Allied Commission announced today.

Proceedings are also under way in Forli and Ravenna, the two liberated provinces of Emilia, and considerable progress has been made in getting Italian provincial defascism commissions set up in all territory under the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government, the Education Sub-Commission reported.

Statistics for 29 provinces of Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche and Tuscany reveal that 1,889 school officials and teachers have been suspended for fascism, as follows:-

	Number reviewed	Suspensions	Percentage
Superintendents	26	22	84
Inspectors and school principals	1,409	252	18
Teachers	37,216	1,615	4

In the same provinces nearly 18,000 schools are now functioning out of a total of 22,130. Enrollments total 1,103,683, made up as follows:-

	Total	Opened	Enrollments	Percentage of normal
Kindergartens	1,715	1,201	77,957	65
Elementary				

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

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	Total	Opened	Enrollments	Percentage of normal
Kindergartens	1,715	1,201	77,957	65
Elementary schools	19,210	15,698	852,258	71
Lower trade schools	466	378	44,503	60
Secondary schools	739	631	128,965	81

All fifteen universities of Liberated Italy are functioning: Catania, Messina, Palermo, Cagliari, Sassari, Bari, Naples, Perugia, Rome, Camerino, Macerata, Urbino, Florence, Pisa and Siena.

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514

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

279/R1/PRB 18 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Newly organised trades unions and co-operatives of the provinces of Forlì and Ravenna in the 8th Army AMG area now have a membership of 40,000, the Allied Commission reported today.

The Camere del Lavoro, composed for many years of small underground societies, which during the war became the centres of patriot labor activity and working in close contact with the Committees of National Liberation, have now become important instruments of industrial and agricultural rehabilitation and are working closely with 8th Army AMG labor officers, it was reported.

The growth of the unions, aided by AMG's abolition of the Fascist syndicates, in these provinces is considered excellent in view of the difficulties facing any civilian organisation in an operational zone. Security demands naturally prevent the holding of public meetings and make illegal the unrestricted movement of individuals and groups.

In addition to the Camere del Lavoro, Provincial Labor Offices are functioning. These are established by AMG and ultimately will be taken over by the Italian Government. The Provincial Labor Office in no wise competes with the unions but advises on labor problems and helps to co-ordinate labor

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5140

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

278/R1/PRB 18 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Emergency Allied aid is being provided to newly liberated villages by 5th Army AMG officers attached to the 10th Mountain Division, the Allied Commission reported today.

A dispatch from a civil affairs officer returned from the front gives the following description :

"Typical of the communes liberated by Fifth Army this spring after a cruel winter just within the German lines is the tiny group of settlements grouped around and above GAGGIO MONTANO. The main village lies up a winding country road three kilometres west of Route 64. To reach it you climb more than a thousand feet in two miles. Normal population of the entire commune is only 5,500 souls of whom 5,800 are still sheltered in partly ruined buildings, sharing what cover they can find with 1,300 refugees from other places. Over the hamlet rise the twin peaks of Monte Belvedere and Monte Torracoia. GAGGIO MONTANO is in bad shape. One-third of its buildings have been completely destroyed; of four post offices in the communes, two are shattered and one has been hit. It will cost six million lire to restore smashed public works alone. 5146 Water works, sewers and electrical installations are gone. The peasants hid their grain because the partisans told them it was the thing to do. The grain ration up to the end of May

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5146

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

draft of 70,000 lire at the local Credito Romagnolo. Many records have disappeared, the tax rolls must be revised; local officials say it will take until June to finish the job. In the meanwhile to supplement preliminary financing done some weeks ago, AMG has advanced a further 2,500,000 lire, more than a million of which will be spent in the next two months to restore essential public services. The rest will cover normal budget requirements, pensions and a State payroll of 42,000 lire a month. At the junction of the GAGGIO MONTANO road with Route 64 Italian civilians under the direction of combat engineers have built a stone memorial to Fifth Army troops who died to free the Commune."

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

1861

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/273/R1/PRB 17 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Combat elements of the Italian Army henceforth will receive a ration of cognac, to be issued at the rate of three centiliters per man, at the discretion of unit commanders in forward areas, the Land Forces Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

Cognac issue to troops is an innovation in the Italian Army, it was added.

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5145

1862

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

276/R1/PRB 17 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Allied Military Government courts at Bari and Bitonto in Southern Italy have been closed since thefts from nearby ammunition depots, which prompted establishment of the courts, have now been materially reduced as a result of prompt prosecution, conviction and imprisonment of offenders, the Allied Commission reported today.

In the two and a half months the courts functioned, 600 cases were heard involving 850 accused, 90 per cent of whom were convicted as charged.

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5144

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

275/R1/PRB

17 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Repatriation of the famous Garibaldi Division of the Italian Army, which has been fighting in Yugoslavia with Marshal Tito's forces, is about to be completed, the Land Forces Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

Personnel of the division, which has suffered an extremely high percentage of casualties from battles, exposure and disease in its rigorous campaigns, will be given a thorough period of rest, and where possible, its men and officers will be re-equipped and used again for combat duty.

The Garibaldi Division was so named in Yugoslavia after it was formed by the amalgamation of the Venezia Division and the remants of the Tuarinense Alpine Division.

The "Venezia " component at the time of the Armistice in September, 1943, was stationed in Northeast Montenegro. They successfully opposed German attempts to disarm them and joined Marshal Tito in October, who immediately used them in an offensive against the Germans in Serbia.

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The "Taurinense" element was also attacked by the Germans and had to fight for a month before it could withdraw and join the "Venezia" group. The two divisions were amalgamated soon after their junction.

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The Garibaldi Division took part in systematic counter-measures against enemy offensives. At the time of the order for repatriation the division was engaged in operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The division has been cited several times by Marshal Tito.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

274/R1/PRB 16 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 32nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 16, 1945 under the chairmanship of George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

M. Couve de Murville	France
General A. Kislenko	Soviet Union
H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Sloven Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy.

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5142

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

1865

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

273/R1/PRB 16 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The first shipment of pyrites from the Italian mainland since Allied liberation has been taking place with the export of 2,600 tons from two ports to Sardinia, the Allied Commission announced today.

The pyrites are processed for use in making sulphuric acid which in turn is used for making superphosphates for fertilizer manufacture.

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5141

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

15 March 1945.

Background on Cassino - 16.00 hrs. release.

A year ago today - 15 March, 1944 - the town of Cassino was hammered and churned to rubble and dust in the crucible of war.

Today the townspeople of this place stood with high officials of the Italian Government and the Allied Commission as services were held commerating the past but dedicated to a future of reconstruction and peace.

New living quarters - modest, simple and bright - were turned over to some of the homeless families of Cassino today, and more will soon be ready for occupancy. And plans for a new town to replace a portion of Cassino which was demolished a year ago were talked of.

The Abbey of Monte Cassino, whose ruins lie on the top of the mountain rising from Cassino, also came in for attention. The townspeople and visitors reverently made their way up to this 1400-year-old monastery which has given so much to the world. Restoration of this place has been discussed, but so far nothing definite has come of discussions.

Shortly after the Italian government was re-established in Rome the question of the destroyed town of Cassino was considered. Its homeless people needed shelter, and so complete had been the devastation of the town during the five months or so that it was a battleground that only a government could help the people. There was nothing left with which to rebuild, except perhaps some building stones which could only be recovered from the desert of rubble that marks the old town at the risk of being blown up by hidden mines.

On August 28 a plan was submitted by the Italian government for 120 two, three and four room living quarters grouped in houses containing from three to five such quarters. These buildings were to be built on land within three quarters a a mile from the old town, and would house families from Cassino who were is most dire need of shelter.

The Public Works and Utilities Sub Commission immediately approved the plan put forward by the Italian government. Actual construction was started in October. Progress was slow, not only

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

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The Public Works and Utilities Sub Commission immediately approved the plan put forward by the Italian government. Actual construction was started in October. Progress was slow, not only because of winter weather but also because transportation was difficult to get, as were also the needed building materials.

The Public Works and Utilities Sub Commission helped in numerous ways in the construction of these houses. It helped in arrangements for the quarrying of stone and the manufacture of lime in nearby kilns, supplied blasting powder for the quarries, materials needed for construction and helped with the constant problem of transportation.

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

Colonel L.A. Jenny, director of AC's Public Works and Utilities Sub Commission and before the war a consulting engineer in New York, was in frequent consultation with Italian government officials, as were others on his staff.

Forty of the apartments have been completed. About half of these will be occupied immediately, and the other half within a matter of days. Others will be ready for occupancy within a few weeks.

The Ministry of Public Works has been concerned with the plans for rebuilding of the town. It has been decided to set aside that portion of the town lying against the side of Monastery Hill as a monument to war, but not a favourable one. That part of the old town lying on flat ground south east of Monastery Hill was considered a legical site for the new town. For the past few months travelers up National Highway 6 through the town have seen the townspeople carting away the rubble and clearing the mines. Mine destruction at first was difficult because no detecting equipment could be had. After some losses the Ministry of Public Works was able to obtain mine detectors and crews were trained for locating and eliminating mines.

The Allied Commission urged that if the new town were to be built on the site tentatively chosen that the Rapido River should be channeled and bridges and culverts be rebuilt with wider openings so as to prevent a recurrence of the flood which last October inundated the area and brought work in Cassino practically to a standstill. This has been done, and visotors today saw what has been accomplished.

On this day a year ago Cassino was subjected to the greatest concentration of bombs ever before dropped on such a small target. More than 2,500 tons cascaded down into an area of about a square mile.. The town was destroyed; not a building was left intact.

Allied troops had already won a foothold on the town, but they had been unable to drive the Germans out. So before dawn on March 15 our troops were withdrawn. At 0830 a wave of Mitchell bombers appeared and dropped their bombs; another wave followed at 0840. Flying fortresses and Liberators took up the task at 0850 and at 0900. The heavy bombers continued in waves every 15 minutes from 0900 hours until 1115. Then B-26 Marauders took over at 1130, 1145 and 1200. More than 3,000 sorties were flown.

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

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Even this bombing wasn't sufficient to clear the down of Germans. The enemy, hiding deep in caves back into the side of the mountain or in cellars in the town, was able to come out when the bombing was over and hold off the Allied troops when they reentered the town.

The Germans held the town until May 18 when, after a six day drive, troops of the Eighth Army, supported by tanks, broke through the southern end of the Gustav line, finally captured the town.

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

The Abbey of Monte Cassino, on Monastery Hill overlooking the town, was taken by Polish troops the same day.

Troops of many nationalities had participated in the taking of Cassino, which was as bitterly a fought over place as any encountered in Italy. Indian Ghurkas fought on Hangman's Hill, which is well up toward the Abbey; British Guardsmen had made the final sweep into the town; the Poles; Americans of the 34th Division who had fought from house to house; New Zealanders, who had replaced them, Canadians, Greeks and French. Each left some of its dead; some still in the ruins of this place, while others lie in trip cemeteries not far off.

The Battle for Cassino proper lasted about four months, starting on January 20 when for three days the 36th Division of the Fifth Army fought the "Battle of Guts", and finally forced their way across the Rapido river, which runs near the town. Cassino was entered on February 3rd.

On February 15 the world-famous 1400-year old Abbey of Monte Cassino overlooking Cassino was destroyed by Allied bombers. The Church itself was demolished the only elements left standing being a portion of the Sanctuary Wall. The mass of rubble, covering acres of ground, contained fragments of the marble statuary, frescos and gold mosaics. The graves of four German dead lie in the right cloister; one bears a cross 16 March, 1944.

The mountainous terrain and valley viewed from the Abbey gives evidence of the strength of the German position in the vicinity.

The Abbey of Monte Cassino was founded by St. Benedict in 529, on the site of ancient Temple of Apollo. It was destroyed twice by earthquake and each time was completely restored. The Church was built in 1637 to replace the original structure founded and built by St. Benedict. The entire property was declared a National Monument by the Italian government in 1886.

5139

Many works of art had been taken from museums in Naples to the Abbey for safekeeping. With the first bombing on February 15 the monks and others who had sought refugee in the Abbey took shelter underground. On February 17, after a conference with the Abbot, the monks and refugees left, taking the wounded with them. Two of the monks refused to leave and were still there when the Abbey was taken three months later.

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

OFFICIALS PRESENT

Distinguished guests and officials present:

Mr. Ivanoe Bonomi, Prime Minister, and
Mr. Meuccio Ruini, Minister of Public Works and Committee for Reconstruction,
Mr. Francesco Cerabona, Minister of Transportation, and
Mr. Mario Cevolotto, Minister of Communications

Mr. Alexander Kirk, United States Ambassador

Mr. R.L. Nosworthy, British Minister

Mr. Mikhail Kostyiev, Russian Ambassador

Mr. Couve de Murville, French Ambassador

Mr. A.G. Antolini, Vice President of the Economic Section, Allied Commission
Colonel L.A. Jenny, Director of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of Allied Commission
Lt. Colonel V.S. Thompson, Chief of Public Works Division of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of AC

Undersecretaries of State - Italian
Mr. Giuseppe Spataro, Presidency
Marquis Carlo Bassano, Navy
Mr. Gennaro Cassiani, Public Works
Mr. Mario Fano, Communications
Mr. Enrico Molè, Interior
Mr. Giovanni Persico, Prefect of Rome.

1872

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

272/R1/PRB 14 March 1945.

Press Release ..., Immediate.

Four out of ten industrial plants in Liberated Italy have suffered war damage and thus unable to contribute production for the prosecution of the war or the meeting of essential civilian needs, the Allied Commission reported today.

This fact was revealed in the industrial section of "Censuses and Surveys for National Reconstruction", a 253-page "preliminary" statistical abstract of 38 provinces of Liberated Italy, the data for which was gathered last fall, and which has just been published.

An average of 40 per cent of the total value of physical plant properties was reported damaged by 1,769 plants. Greatest single cause of damage was from bombing, which accounted for 28.1 per cent of the destruction. Next greatest cause of loss was by wholesale removal by the Germans, the enemy having appropriated and made off with 18.5 per cent of industrial plant wealth.

5138

This first comprehensive analysis of the economic, agricultural and social phases of Italian life was started last August when the Allied Commission asked the Italian Government for a set of figures which could serve as reference points in the work of meeting day-to-day problems and in planning for the

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

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5128

This first comprehensive analysis of the economic, agricultural and social phases of Italian life was started last August when the Allied Commission asked the Italian Government for a set of figures which could serve as reference points in the work of meeting day-to-day problems and in planning for the future.

The Italian Government gave the Italian Central Institute of Statistics the job of the technical planning and execution of the survey and census. AC gave assistance by supplying needed paper and providing facilities for communications and transportation. Dr A. Molinari, director general of the Central Institute, was

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

assigned to head the project, and Lt J. Earl Hicks, USCGR, was designated as AC liaison officer. Representatives from interested Ministeries and experts from outside the government worked with the committee in planning the studies. Mr K.E. Stauffer of the AC Economic Section supervised the job to its publication after Lieut. Hicks returned to the United States on leave.

Three hundred permanent employes of the Central Institute went to the task, as did 3,200 specially-hired workers who were engaged in the work of gathering, editing the material and tabulating. The census were carried out in 38 provinces which account for 4 per cent of all Italy, and 43.4 per cent of the total population, according to the last population census which was in 1936. Selected for certain special living conditions studies in these 38 provinces were 196 communes, which included all the capitals of these provinces.

Speed was the essence of the project, in view of the importance of accurate information of the situation in which Italy was finding itself after being liberated of the Germans. Plans were made to do the job quickly with a large staff so that conditions could be caught uniformely at the time set. Heretofore, censuses in Italy had been taken over a fairly long period of time, with the result that changing conditions often invalidated many of the assembled figures.

The industrial census reveals that plants which were damaged by war action had suffered half of their building los-

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

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The industrial census reveals that plants which were damaged by war action had suffered half of their building losses by bombing. Loss of machinery, equipment, motors and tools, etc., from bombing amounted to 28.7 per cent of total value of the properties. The Germans accounted for about as much - 25.7 per cent - by confiscation and removal. Of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products, the greatest loss was due to German removal. The enemy took 18.5 per cent of such materials,

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

while another 17.9 per cent was destroyed by bomb[illegible].

Of 8,926 industrial premises listed as of September 15, 1944, it was found that only 2,403 establishments were entirely active, and employed 93,039 persons. An additional 2,615 plants were partially active, and employed 105,472. At the same time 3,908 plants were not operating, although employing 21,495 people. The biggest single cause of shutdown was lack of raw materials, with other important causes being lack of electric power, plant damage and damage to machinery and equipment.

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5137

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

271/R1/PRB 14 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Official commendation has been given to the Carabinieri of Avezzano in the Abruzzi-Marche Region for making a forced march of 13 hours through deep snow the night of January 5 to rescue the crew of a Royal Air Force truck stranded in a blizzard, the Allied Commission announced today.

The Italian Carabinieri then guarded the truck until January 19, while the weather at times got as cold as 20 degrees below zero centigrade.

Other news from the Abruzzi-Marche area;

A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE for "The Rebirth of the City" has been formed at Ancona and has begun to clear out rubble accumulated as a result of 130 air raids, two naval bombardments and the demolitions of the retreating enemy.

A TOTAL OF 43,991 school lunches are now being served in the region.

ALL PESCARA city schools are now reopened despite war damage.

RESTORATION OF transmission lines rather than of generating stations is now relieving power problem of the area.

THRICE-WEEKLY BUS service from Ancona to San Vito Chietino

5136

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

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RESTORATION OF transmission lines rather than of generating stations is now chief power problem of the area.

THRICE-WEEKLY BUS service from Ancona to San Vito Chietino has begun, greatly expediting postal service within the region.

FEBRUARY REVENUES in Marche provinces were higher than revenues for the same month last year.

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5136

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

270/R1/PRB

13 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

More than 9,000 mines have been lifted in Florence under direction of the 5th Army AMG, the Allied Commission reported today.

Many unreported mines and booby traps still remain in the city, however, according to Capt. A.W. MacDougall (1124 W. 65th Street, Los Angeles), PAO officer on the Florence AMG staff.

Two hundred persons have been killed by mines since the Allied Forces entered the city last August, including one killed a few days ago. Three other persons have also been badly wounded by mines since March 1.

In Figline, near Florence, 5,000 S-mines were lifted last week. Bombs, shells and pieces of TNT are also still being found nearby, the aftermath of an Allied bombing of a German munitions train last summer.

Mine-clearing in Florence started with three civilians with some training who volunteered to form a school to train other civilians. These three trained 15 others and, independent of the Italian Army school at Lucca, regular classes were started at Fiesole for further volunteers.

Casualties have been surprisingly low to date, though pitchforts are being used in the absence of regular mine

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

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Casualties have been surprisingly low to date, though pitchforks are being used in the absence of regular mine detectors. Of 20 workers, one has been killed and five seriously wounded. The one killed by the mine explosion was given a military funeral in honor of his patriotic devotion to duty.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

269/R1/PRB

13 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The first sleeping car service to be instituted in Liberated Italy is now in operation between Rome and forward areas, the Allied Commission reported today.

The facility, operated by the Military Railway Service, is for the exclusive use of military personnel, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the AC said.

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5134

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

266 /R1/PRB

11 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Serums, antitoxins and vaccines are being produced once more in large quantities at the Istituto Sieroterapico Vaccinogeno Toscano "Sclavo" in Siena. New Serums, introduced by AMG officials, are also being made, and production of penicillin, for the first time in Italian history, is well advanced, the Allied Commission reported today.

How the director of the firm, Prof.Dott. Domenico d'Antona saved great stocks of materials from the Germans, including two and a half million doses of smallpox vaccine, is a story of ingenuity and bluff. Dott. d'Antona, a graduate of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, had a great inventory of finished antitoxins on hand, and much valuable scientific equipment which the enemy were anxious to get. Valuable microscopes were dismantled and hidden. German troops got at and smashed electrical equipment, mainly dynamos. But when they came to destroy the antitoxins themselves, Dott. d'Antona had posted in various parts of the plants warning of infection, and pointed out broken phials on the floor, telling the enemy that they had contained anthrax vaccine. The bluff worked.

5133

After Siena fell to Allied troops, the staff of the Istituto kept things going by themselves for awhile. But as it became clear that they could not continue without Allied aid [illegible], Colonel F. Parr

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

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After Siena fell to Allied troops, the staff of the Istituto kept things going by themselves for awhile. But as it became clear that they could not continue without Allied assistance, Colonel F. Parr of 5th Army AMG and Major W. MacKenzie, [illegible] Medical Officer of Tuscany Region AMG lent a hand.

For growing vaccines the Istituto needs a stock of some 2,000 animals a month, horses, mules, asses, [illegible], guinea pigs, sheep and rabbits. The animals must be fed. Also made the necessary arrangements. A factory in Naples, making glass for the phials, was opened, and a blowing plant for the production of tubes from

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

glass was activated in Siena. A small box factory near the Istituto is now making wooden cases for shipping products to all parts of Liberated Italy.

To specifications supplied by AMG the Istituto is turning out several products it never made before, mainly serums to combat hog cholera and beef and mouth disease.

Dott. d'Antona had begun to try to grow penicillin moulds before Siena was liberated. Moulds were finally imported from Great Britain and the United States through Rome, and Institute people were shown how to grow them. There has been a good growth, and the product is now being tried out in Siena. A dissecting plant, required for the final stages of production, is being assembled under AMG direction. In addition, Dott. d'Antona helped largely in the development of the most effective typhoid serums used in Italy.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

267/R1/PRB 11 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

An outbreak of typhoid fever in San Giovanni Valdarno (between Florence and Arezzo), which became epidemic in mid-January and reached 135 cases, has abated after 50% of the population has been inoculated by AMG authorities, the Allied Commission reported today.

Primitive sanitary arrangements in the town were held responsible, with a flood of the River Arno last November, for the increase in typhoid, AMG officials said. Households draw their water by hand pump and jug from shallow, unlined wells. Sewage disposal is in cesspools often located almost alongside the wells. When the Arno rose it overflowed all but the center of the town, and the wells were infected from the cesspools.

An energetic immunization program was carried out, being instituted several weeks ago. Eight doctors in the local hospital and two Italian nurses sent in by the Provincial authorities are on the job. Overflow cases were treated in a hospital in Montevarchi. House cases are being supervised, and sanitary measures checked by the nurses. AMG medical authorities are introducing British and American preventive ideas to supplement the Italian method of treatment by inoculation and injection.

5132

A smaller epidemic in Colle Salvetti and Livorno, in Western Tuscany, reached 7 cases last December, but has now been stamped out.

Typhoid is endemic in many parts of Tuscany.

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

An outbreak of typhoid fever in San Giovanni Valdarno (between Florence and Arezzo), which became epidemic in mid-January and reached 135 cases, has abated after 90% of the population has been inoculated by AMG authorities, the Allied Commission reported today.

Primitive sanitary arrangements in the town were held responsible, with a flood of the River Arno last November, for the increase in typhoid, AMG officials said. Households draw their water by hand pump and jug from shallow, unlined wells. Sewage disposal is in cesspools often located almost alongside the wells. When the Arno rose it overflowed all but the center of the town, and the wells were infected from the cesspools.

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5132

A smaller epidemic in Colle Salvetti and Livorno, in Western Tuscany, reached 77 cases last December, but has now been stamped out.

AMG officials say typhoid is endemic in many parts of Tuscany, and that epidemics are to be feared mainly where dangerous conditions have arisen from battle damage to sewers and water and river dykes.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

233/R1/PRB 10 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

U.S. salvage blankets and confiscated Swastika Flags have been given by the 5th Army ANC to a committee of women, who have already made about 120 dresses for children in Florence institutions, the Allied Commission reported today.

The materials were supplied through the efforts of Major Robert Hume (480 Riverside Drive, New York City) ANC Public Health officer. The blankets are dyed before being given to the committee. The Institutions give a receipt for the finished garment assuring that the goods will not find their way to the black market.

The women started to make the clothes about three weeks ago. Of the 120 dresses finished to date, 52 are of wool. It is hoped to attain a production of 150 garments a week.

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5131

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

255/Pi/sRz

10 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Salt production in Tuscany has greatly increased since AMG took control of the State Monopoly plant at Volterra-Saline last December and stamped out illicit production in the surrounding country side, the Allied Commission reported today.

Though the Germans smashed the electric distilling units in the plant beyond immediate repair, five kilns burning lignite were not interfered with. These units are now producing a total of 30 tons of salt each working day.

Before AMG took over, fuel in the neighborhood which might have fed the State plant was being diverted by farmers to work their bootleg distilling plants. A gigantic black market in salt at 60 lire a kilogram was flourishing. The process of production was a simple one: the farmers drew salt water from their own ditches, boiled off the water until only salt was left, and sold the salt on a cash and carry basis to black market operators.

During this period, the Monopoly plant was almost at a standstill. Production in September was only 93 tons, in October the figure increased to 98 tons, but in November it dropped to 59 tons.

5139

Meanwhile, AMG officials were reorganizing their meager resources in transport to insure a constant flow of fuel to the plant, and to set up a system for distributing the salt when production could be controlled. People had to have salt, and for the time being the black market producers and distributors

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

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Meanwhile, AMG officials were reorganizing their meager resources in transport to insure a constant flow of fuel to the plant, and to set up a system for distributing the salt when production could be controlled. People had to have salt, and for the time being the black market producers and distributors were allowed to work undisturbed.

Beginning last December 4, extensive raids were made on the illicit producers by Carabinieri, Finance Guards, and Forestry Guards, under the direction of Lt.Col. A.W. Robertson, Chief Regional Police Officer of Tuscany Region AMG. They arrested 80 people who were

5130

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

making malt in small stills and turned them over to the Italian courts for trial.

Production in the state plant mounted to 240 tons in December, 440 tons in January, and in the first three weeks of February climbed to 505 tons.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

274/Pi/ERP 10 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Forty three hundred tons of seed potatoes brought in from the United Kingdom are now being distributed to farmers in principal potato growing sections of liberated Italy, the Allied Commission announced today.

Within the past two weeks 3,000 tons were received in Naples for distribution in that area. In the northern area 800 tons are now being distributed, with 200 tons going to farmers near Pisa, 200 near Florence and 100 tons are being made available at and around Montecatini, northwest of Florence. Farmers in Apulia or the "heel" region have received 100 tons.

Shortage of shipping space, together with a short crop of potatoes in the United Kingdom, resulted in shipments to Italy being smaller than had been planned earlier, the Agriculture Sub-Commission of AC said.

The traditional seed producing areas of Italy have not contributed as much to deficient areas as had been hoped. The shortage of seed, and lack of sufficient fertiliser does not make for too optimistic a crop prospect.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

283/R1/PRB

9 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Forty-two thousand five hundred acres of some of the best farmland in the provinces of Forli and Ravenna have been drained and made fit for the plough within the last three months, the Allied Commission reported today from Eighth Army AMG dispatches.

Funds for carrying out the work, which has cost nearly 25,000,000 lire, were advanced to the Italian Government by the AMG authorities.

When the first Allied Military Government officer arrived in December he found that the Germans by dynamiting canal banks, breaking control gates and diverting water in the coastal stretch between Cesenatico and Ravenna, had flooded 45,000 acres of agricultural land.

Now only approximately 2,500 acres remain to be drained and it is expected that the work will be completed within the next two or three weeks.

Local farmers at first believed the task of reclaiming the land would be an impossible one. Groups of Italians, however, were sent out by the Allied authorities with rations and blankets to make a complete report of the damage. The work of rehabilitation then began.

5128

River walls were repaired to prevent further flooding and obstructions placed by the Germans at the mouths of rivers and canals were removed. Mines were lifted, temporary control posts

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

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5128

River walls were repaired to prevent further flooding and obstructions placed by the Germans at the mouths of rivers and canals were removed. Mines were lifted, temporary control posts established and pumping stations set going again by using local farm tractors to replace engines and machinery destroyed by the Germans. Pumps, fuel supply lines and tanks were improvised where they could not be repaired.

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

In carrying out the reclamation work Allied Military Government has achieved a three-fold aim. Not only will the reclaimed land help to make the area more self-supporting, but the danger to military airfields from the floods and the threat of malaria to troops and civilians have been averted.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

282/R1/PRB March 5, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Evidence of a quickening of civil progress in a return to normalcy among the population on the Adriatic Coast of Central Italy was reported today by the Allied Commission.

Mutual self-help between provinces of the Abruzzi-Marche region, some of which have a surplus of commodities in which others are deficient, is going much to equalize distribution of essentials. For instance, Florence is to contribute textiles in return for breeding cattle and alcohol from Ancona.

The recent establishment of the 300-gram ration has sharply increased the tonnage to be imported monthly by the provinces of Pescara, which now needs 1,400 tons, Chieti, now requiring 2,000 tons, and Aquila, now requiring 2,000 tons, which has put a great strain on transport.

In Ancona eggs are to be amassed as an experiment at the rate of 2 eggs per hectare per month to supply hospitals and the military and civilian populations.

5127

Wheat collections now total 255,345 tons, or 114% of the target figure. Shortage of sacks is hampering the export of grain from Ancona, but in spite of this 3,100 tons have

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5127

Wheat collections now total 255,345 tons, or 114% of the target figure. Shortage of sacks is hampering the export of grain from Macerata, but in spite of this 3,100 tons have already been moved by motor transport and 102 tons went by rail from Ortona to Lecce last week.

With the olive oil drive still on, the amassings so far total 8,002 quintals. Several prosecutions are under way against big producers for failure to amass their oil. Olive

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

oil control officers reports difficulties because producers complain that potato growers, who now get more than double the price they used to for their crop, are being unduly favoured as to prices.

In the devastated areas of the Abruzzi, 74 communal soup kitchens are being set up, of these, 47 in Chieti, 21 in Aquila and 6 in Pescara. The kitchens, which are being operated by the Vatican, will cater for the needs of 47,000 persons immediately and ultimately provide facilities for a total of 84,000.

Road-blocks in Ascoli and Macerata Provinces resulted in the seizure of 31,000 eggs, 4 tons of flour and pasta and 18 tons of olive oil.

Macerata now has 29 small industries working and 25 others are in course of repairs following the visit of an Allied military representative. One plant is producing spare parts for vehicles and frames for bridges on the coast railroad.

It is reported that 80% of the books of Ancona's National Museum were destroyed in the course of the war. The area command and the Sindaco have issued orders designed to prevent the use of parts of buildings of historic interest to repair other buildings. Repair to the roof of Osimo's cathedral are now nearly completed.

In Chieti and Pescara provinces 203,635 mines have been [illegible] to date and over 260 tons of explosives recovered. A

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

kitchens are being set up, of these, 47 in Chieti, 21 in Aquila and 6 in Pescara. The kitchens, which are being operated by the Vatican, will cater for the needs of 57,000 persons immediately and ultimately provide facilities for a total of 64,000.

Road-blocks in Teramo and Macerata Provinces resulted in the seizure of 51,000 eggs, 4 tons of flour and pasta and 18 tons of olive oil.

Macerata now has 28 small industries working and 25 others are in course of repairs following the visit of an Allied military representative. One plant is producing spare parts for vehicles and frames for omnibus on the coast railroad.

It is reported that 30% of the books of Ancona's National Museum were destroyed in the course of the war. The Area Command and the Sindaco have issued orders designed to prevent the use of parts of buildings of historic interest to repair other buildings. Repair to the roof of Osimo's cathedral are now nearly completed.

In Chieti and Pescara provinces 255,639 mines have been cleared to date and about 730 tons of explosives recovered. A second mine-clearance training course has been started in Abruzzi. Morale among the troops employed on clearance work is stated to be high.

American films are reported to be very popular in the Abruzzi, easily outrivalling all other forms of entertainment.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

261/R1/2R3 March 7, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

A.C officials in the 8th Army zone, assisted by a small number of Italian officers and civilians, the latter drawn in the main from disbanded Patriot groups, have declared their own war on what they call "The Little German Underground - Mines", the Allied Commission reported today. These mines number many thousands. Their effect on the countryside has been to cripple big scale farming and agricultural work of any kind. These thousands of anti and teller mines today render approximately 6,000 acres of farmland useless and more than 10,000 acres only partially useable in 8th Army liberated territory.

The 8th Army's Allied Military Government has made the problem one of its priority tasks. To tackle the mines, civilians were asked to volunteer for training and work. The first squad consisted of five men who received a week's practical and theoretical training under army instructors. The men received rations, the payment of 150 lire a day with an additional bonus of 10 lire for each mine lifted. The total expense of the project is met by the Italian Government. By the end of the first day's work the squad of five men had removed 57 mines.

5126

The continued existence of mines in such large quantities is not only a serious danger to life of both civilians and army

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

Press Release - Immediate.

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The 8th Army's Allied Military Government has made the problem one of its priority tasks. To tackle the mines, civilians were asked to volunteer for training and work. The first squad consisted of five men who received a week's practical and theoretical training under army instructors. The men received rations, the payment of 185 lire a day with an additional bonus of 10 lire for each mine lifted. The total expense of the project is met by the Italian Government. By the end of the first day's work the squad of five men had removed 97 mines.

5126

The continued existence of mines in such large quantities is not only a serious danger to life of both civilians and army personnel but the quarantining of such large stretches of land is a serious drain on the country's already very limited resources and production.

The present strength of the organization has jumped from five to 50 in under three weeks and in this short time, which has included periods of training, more than 500 mines have been lifted by this small body of volunteers. In Limini they have removed 306 mines while in Forli and Ravenna 196 were lifted.

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

The courses and classes are continuing and it is expected that the organisation will grow rapidly. Farmers, and landowners in particular, are anxious to assist and are offering hospitality to the volunteers. The landowners are also, in many cases, taking the course and are being trained as "capi squadra", riding round their lands on horseback, supervising the work and helping in the development of welfare schemes for the workers. In towns, similar plans are in operation but there the services of UNRA, the air raid wardens, are being utilized for the supervisory work.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

230/PA/PRB 6 March 1946.

Press Release - Immediate

All Allied police agencies in liberated Italy, including military government areas, have been requested to assist in the apprehension of General Mario Roatta, the Allied Commission announced today.

General Roatta, who escaped from the Hospital Celio on the night of March 4-5, is wanted by the Italian police for trial on charges of crimes against the Italian State. The fugitive was said to have been wearing hospital pyjamas when he escaped.

Data on Roatta now being circulated to police agencies includes the following facts:

Gen. ROATTA Mario of Giovanni Battista and Nicolina Antonietta.

Born at Modena on 2nd January, 1887.

Address in Rome, Via Aureliana N. 63

Married to Mancini Ines

Height: 1.65 m. (5 ft. 6½ ins)

Hair: Brown going slightly bald in front

Eyes and Eyelashes: Brown

Nose: Aquiline

Face: Oval

Chin: Regular

Clean shaven, wears spectacles and speaks with a

5125

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

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Hair: Brown going silvery bald in front
Eyes and Eyelashes: Brown
Nose: Aquiline
Face: Oval
Chin: Regular
Clean shaven, wears spectacles and speaks with a
Northern Italian accent.

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5125

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

259/P1/PRB 6 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Definite derequisitioning of seven key industrial plants which will aid materially in re-establishing essential Italian civilian production, were announced today by the Allied Commission.

The Industry Sub-Commission of the AC added that cases for 32 other key industrial installations, including a wood impregnating plant and a tannin extract factory, were being prepared for derequisitioning to the Industrial Coordination Committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board, which has a program for systematic turnover of Italian industrial facilities back to their owners for civilian production, once military needs have been met.

The derequisitioned plants, some of which will go into immediate use under the old owners, and some of which will take approximately two months before being reactivated, include:

ILVA STEEL WORKS, near Florence, whose wire and nail plant will be the first unit to go into operation.

COTTON WEAVING PLANT of the Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali, near Salerno, where 100 looms, capable of producing 100,000 meters of cotton cloth a month, will be transferred to this plant from the damaged one at Naples.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLANT of S.A.Breda at Sesto, where motors are to be installed in putting the factory back

5124

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

which will aid materially in re-establishing essential Italian civilian production, were announced today by the Allied Commission.

The Industry Sub-Commission of the AC added that cases for 26 other key industrial installations, including a wood impregnating plant and a tannin extract factory, were being prepared for derequisitioning to the Industrial Coordination Committee of the Allied Forces Local Resources Board, which has a program for systematic turnover of Italian industrial facilities back to their owners for civilian production, once military needs have been met.

The derequisitioned plants, some of which will go into immediate use under the old owners, and some of which will take approximately two months before being reactivated, include:

ILVA STEEL WORKS, near Florence, whose wire and nail plant will be the first unit to go into operation.

5124

COTTON WEAVING PLANT of the Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali, near Salerno, where 1,0 looms, capable of producing 400,000 meters of cotton cloth a month, will be transferred to this plant from the damaged one at Naples.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLANT of G.A.Breda at Ostia, where motors are to be installed in putting the factory back into production.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK manufacturing and repair plant of G.A.Breda at Naples which is being moved to the near-by Ostia plant and will help overcome the lack of railway stock repair facilities which has been one of the handicaps facing railroad rehabilitation.

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

OLIVE OIL REFINERY at Caserta, which is fit for immediate operation.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE at Benevento, which is being turned over to the Italian State Monopoly to meet an urgent need for a place to store and cure tobacco.

STOCKY FLOUR MILLS at Bari, largest in Liberated Italy, which also will be ready for civilian production within a few weeks.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/EEP 5 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Four refugee camps and two hospitals in southern Italy, now being operated by the Allied Commission, housing about 3,000 displaced persons of United Nations nationalities, are in the process of being transferred to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), thereby releasing military personnel for other duties, the Allied Commission announced today.

Some forty UNRRA medical, nursing, administrative and welfare personnel are replacing the Allied Commission officers. UNRRA personnel, during this transition period, are understudying the AC staff in operating existing welfare and health programs with a view to broadening their scope when UNRRA finally takes over, now that the period of military emergency is coming to a close. British Red Cross and Friends Ambulance Unit personnel, working with the Allied Commission in the camps, will also be withdrawn as replacements arrive.

5123

Mr. Louis Varricchione, formerly with Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation of Pascagoula, Mississippi, U.S.A., now Camps Administrator of UNRRA (Italian Mission), will take the place of the present Sub Section Commander of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, at Bacoli, the Sub Section headquarters.

April 1st has been set as the earliest date for the transfer to be

1908
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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April 1st has been set as the target date for the transfer completion by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission and Mr. Antonio A. Soriani, Director of Displaced Persons Division, UNRRA, for UNRRA's assumption of complete administrative responsibility for this phase of AFHQ's work. Mr. Soriani, formerly served as Area Director of the New York State Department of Social Welfare.

Refugees currently being accommodated include Yugoslavs, Greeks,

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

1910

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

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Education Division
Washington, D.C.

Circular No. 2511

To Superintendents and Others in Charge of Indian Schools:

Subject: Rules and Regulations Governing Indian Schools

The following rules and regulations are issued for the guidance of superintendents and other employees in charge of Indian schools. They supersede all previous rules and regulations relating to the same subject.

1. Duties of Superintendents

Superintendents shall have general supervision of all schools within their jurisdiction, and shall visit each school at least once each quarter. They shall see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed, that the children are properly clothed, fed, and housed, and that the buildings and grounds are kept in good repair and sanitary condition.

2. Duties of Teachers

Teachers shall be responsible for the conduct of their pupils during school hours and while on the school premises. They shall maintain order and discipline, and shall not inflict corporal punishment except in extreme cases and with the approval of the superintendent.

3. Attendance

All children of suitable age and health shall be required to attend school regularly. Parents who refuse to send their children shall be reported to the superintendent, who may take such action as is necessary to enforce attendance.

4. Curriculum

The curriculum shall include instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and such industrial and agricultural training as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

5. Religious Instruction

No religious instruction shall be given in any school supported by the United States. No pupil shall be required to attend any religious service.

6. Vacations

The regular vacation shall be two weeks at Christmas and one week at Easter. Additional vacations may be granted by the superintendent when necessary.

7. Reports

Teachers shall submit monthly reports to the superintendent, and the superintendent shall submit quarterly reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

8. Property

All property belonging to the United States and used in the schools shall be carefully preserved. Any loss or damage shall be reported immediately.

9. Employment

Teachers shall be employed only upon the recommendation of the superintendent and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

10. Salaries

Salaries shall be paid quarterly, upon the certificate of the superintendent that the teacher has performed satisfactory service.

Approved:

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

257/P1/2ED 4 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Electric generating capacity in liberated Italy is now nearly double that it was when Allied military forces drove the German army to Northern Italy, the Allied Commission announced today.

Present generating capacity in liberated Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, is 525,000 kilowatts as compared with 345,780 kilowatts found at the time of Allied entrance. Capacity at present is, however, only one third of the 1,831,824 kilowatts pre-war capacity according to the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of Allied Commission.

Generating facilities in Central Italy were almost totally destroyed, the pre-war capacity of 1,202,336 being reduced to approximately 45,000 kilowatts. Repairs, often through cannibalization of other knocked-out generating plants, have made possible a restoration of damaged facilities so that present capacity in this central area has been brought up to 203,000 kilowatts, and still further increases will be made over the next few months.

Other areas in liberated Italy were not so severely hit, as the following table shows :

5122

Region	Pre-War Capacity	Capacity Available on Allied Entrance	Present Capacity.
Central Italy	1,202,336	45,000	203,000
Southern Italy	350,057	155,400	262,000
Sicily	31,743	45,600	34,000
Sardinia	96,688	99,780	96,000

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

...that it was when Allied military forces broke the Gothic Army in Northern Italy, the Allied Commission announced today.

Present generating capacity in liberated Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, is 825,000 kilowatts as compared with 3,831,750 kilowatts found at the time of Allied entrance. Capacity at present is, however, only one third of the 1,831,124 kilowatts pre-war capacity according to the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of Allied Commission.

Generating facilities in Central Italy were almost totally destroyed, the pre-war capacity of 1,232,335 being reduced to approximately 45,000 kilowatts. Repairs, often through cannibalization of other knocked-out generating plants, have made possible a restoration of damaged facilities so that present capacity in this central area has been brought up to 203,000 kilowatts, and still further increases will be made over the next few months.

Other areas in liberated Italy were not so hard hit, as the following table shows :

Region	Pre-War Capacity	Capacity Available on Allied Entrance	Present Capacity.
Central Italy	1,232,335	45,000	203,000
Southern Italy	350,985	155,000	292,000
Sicily	91,573	45,000	94,000
Sardinia	96,080	90,080	96,080
Totals	1,831,124	343,750	825,080

Considerable progress has also been made in the reconstruction of high tension transmission lines. Thus far, more than 3,000 kilometers of line have been rebuilt. Within the past week, two 150,000 volt lines north of Rome were completed by the Military Railway Service, in cooperation with the Allied Commission. A 120,000 volt line in Central

5122

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

Italy is amongst the facilities recently repaired.

Two other lines running westward have just been repaired by an Italian utility company under the supervision of the Allied Commission and will operate at 50,000 volts.

Repairs in the Ancona and Rimini area by military agencies have made possible the transmission of a limited amount of power from the central Italy grid system. This central grid ties into one power pool the generating facilities of the central Italy utility companies and is under the supervision of AC.

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1914

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

256/R1/PRB 4 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Further steps in the rehabilitation of four Italian ports were reported today by the Allied Commission.

The port of Piombino has been re-connected with main railway traffic and rehabilitation is proceeding at such good pace that the capacity of the port will reach the standard desired within a few weeks although work was only started six weeks ago, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission said. Much of the work has been carried out by the ILVA Steel Corp. at Piombino.

Repairs at Civitavecchia, which exclusively handles civilian supplies, have been so rapid that the facilities now under construction will make the port capable of handling all stores imported by sea for the Rome area as early as April 15th, well ahead of schedule.

On the Adriatic side of Italy, work has also started at Ortona and Pescara. Temporary quays have been built and at Pescara surveys are also under way preliminary to salvage operations to clear the harbor in order to re-allow use of the port by the extensive fishing fleet which once used it.

5121

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

255/R1/PRB

3 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Italian Army will henceforth receive rations amounting to 3,700 calories a day, claimed in the history of the Italian Army, and an increase of nearly 500 calories over previous ration scales, the Land Forces Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The new ration scales will also apply to the Carabinieri, which is considered the oldest regiment in the Italian Army, the Sub-Commission said.

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1918

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

254/R1/PRB

3 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The provisions of decrees recently issued by the Italian Government having to do with the price of bread and pasta and attendant cost-of-living information have been made applicable to Allied Military Government territory, effective March 7, the Allied Commission announced today.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

3 March 1945.

253/R4/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

The 31st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, the French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

George Kaysenbelis	Greece
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
R.J. Scaworthy	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Slavon Smoditsch	Yugoslavia

Brigadier K.J. Dunn, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission presented to the Council a report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone on recent political events in Liberated Italy.

5118

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

252/R1/ERB

3 March 1945

Immed Release - Immediate

The cost-of-living bonus for civilian employees directly employed by the Allied Forces will be immediately increased to meet the increased cost of bread and pasta as fixed by the Italian Government, it was announced today by the Allied Forces Local Resources Board and the Allied Commission.

The adjustment will be similar to that made in the autumn Indemnity being granted to State employees and to workers in private industry.

Necessary instructions are being issued to enable this revised bonus to be paid at the earliest possible pay day.

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5117

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

254/B1/PRB 2 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Radio telephone service from the United States to Italy was officially opened for the first time since the war began today at 5 p.m. when Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi of Italy spoke by telephone to Signor Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, from Rome, the Allied Commission announced.

The New York to Rome circuit was put into operation by the Communications Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. Calls will be strictly limited to official business and a selected list of persons who may use the facility.

In greeting Signor Tarchiani by the telephone, the Prime Minister, who spoke in the presence of Brigadier Maurice S. Dunn, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission; Lieut.Col. W.H. Goodier, deputy director of the Communications Sub-Commission; and Alexander Kirk, American Ambassador to Italy, said in part :

5116

"I ask you to interpret my wishes and the wishes of my government to the Americans of Italian origin who through the bond of blood are particularly ready to understand the troubles and the hopes of this, our renewed Italian democracy.

"Together you may address yourselves to the public opinion of the great country in which you live and give it exact information on the true spirit of Italy, on the effort it is making to redeem the guilt of Fascism, on the heroism of its sons who, in the armed forces of the Partisan formations, are renewing the ancient deeds

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

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"Together you may address yourselves to the public opinion of the great country in which you live and give it exact information on the true spirit of Italy, on the effort it is making to reject the guilt of Fascism, on the heroism of its arms war, in the armed forces of the State and in the Partisan formations, are renewing the ancient deeds of valor of our Risorgimento.

"We need above all to be understood. If that generous America whose sympathy for Italian rebirth we appreciate, will give us words of reassurance and will increase the needed help, our people, which is hard-working and tenacious, will emerge from that uneasy state of doubt and anxiety which accompanies all periods of uncertainty and will take up again the hard work to which it has been accustomed for

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

centuries.

"To know each other better: that is the great thing for a durable understanding. You, Tarchiani, will see that our purposes are made known in the official world: the workers in America will win for us and increase on our behalf the esteem of the people; we on this side, with a program of progress with order, will give proof that Italy, even after twenty years contamination, knows how to take up again the life and the habits of healthy democracy."

Signor Tarchiani told the Prime Minister (the latter reported) that he had taken down the fasces, symbol of Mussolini's Fascism, from the Italian Embassy in Washington, that he was working hard and that he hoped to present his credentials in a short time.

The conversation lasted about twelve minutes. Audition was perfect, the Prime Minister said.

Calls will be made between 4:15 and 5:20 p.m. from a special booth for persons on the authorized list, which includes members of the Allied Advisory Council, heads of certain Allied diplomatic missions and consulates; chief officers of the Allied Commission; all members of the Italian Government holding the rank of Minister, and all accredited Allied correspondents and press expenders.

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1921

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1922

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

BBC - MOLE RELATIONS - Official

APPENDIX "A"

PERSONS AUTHORISED TO USE OR SPONSOR CALLS FROM ITALY BY RADIO - TELEPHONE

Advisory Council

The Honourable Alexander Kirk	(American)
Sir Noel Charles	(British)
Lieut General Susloparov	(Russian)
M.Jacques Couve de Murville	(French)
M.Georges Exindaris	(Greek)
Dr.Josip Smodlaka	(Yugoslav)

Diplomatic Missions

Signor Mikhail Kostilov, USSR Ambassador
H.E. Vasco da Cunha, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires a
Signor Enrico Cerza Rocco, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires

Consulates

Jacques Zeller, Belgian Consul General
H.E.Vladislav Vanek, Czechoslovak Consul General
H.E.M.Gramaldi, Netherlands Consul General
Tadeusz Wierusz-Kowalski, Polish Consul General

Lord Tyron Taylor
The Acting President, Mr.Harold Macmillan
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission,
Rear Admiral Ellery W.Stone U.S.N.R.
Chief of Staff, Allied Commission
Brigadier Gordon Lett, D.S.O. (British)
Chief of Control Section, Major - Mr.Spurgeon Keeny

Persons authorised to make Calls

5115

All members of the Italian Government holding the rank of Minister.

Route Calls:

All accredited correspondents
All accredited press attaches

1925

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

APPENDIX "B"

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE - ITALY - UNITED STATES

1. Radio - Telephone service to the United States will be established by the International Bureau.

2. Service for subscribers on the approved list will be available from 1615 A to 1820 A hours daily including Sundays. Calls can only be made from special booth installed in room No 4, ... Building, 2 Via Salluztiana.

3. Subscribers wishing to place calls will call the International Recording Operator 14760, who will accept requests from 1600 A to 1700 A and 1800 A to 1900 A hours daily. In view of the limited time available, bookings should be made twenty four hours in advance so that subscribers in the United States may be available at the time of call.

4. Subscribers who have had their calls recorded at the Recording Operator will go in the waiting room No 4 at the ..... Building, 2 Via Salluztiana, 20 minutes station duty officer at least 15 minutes before calling time.

5. On incoming calls the International recording operator will notify the party concerned as soon as the head of the United States is received and approved. The calling party will then converse with the receiving operator the time that the call may be accepted.

5114

1924

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

ANNEX "G"

CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS for RADIO-TELEPHONE SERVICE

between ITALY and the UNITED STATES

Government Calls

1. Calls not limited in time.

a. Any of the individuals on the secret list, or an official sponsored by one on this list.

b. Any other call will be made over the official telephone booth reserved for this purpose at the radio-telephone terminus of Rapallo in Rome.

c. Private calls will not be allowed, except in cases of Allied Sovereigns or the Heads of Allied Governments.

2. Calls unidirectional in the United States:

a. All calls passed by the United States Government are subject to the approval of Civil Censorship, Italy.

b. Must be made to:

(1) an individual on the Civil Subversive approved list;
(2) an official sponsored by one on this list;
(3) Allied Governments; or
(4) Heads of Allied Governments.

c. All calls, except those initiated in U. S. must be confined to official business.

3. Forbidden topics.

5113

Subjects which may not be mentioned in calls include:

movement or location of ships, troops or aircraft; positions of airfields, naval or service establishments; details of armaments, new inventions, explosives, munitions, whether in any part of the armed forces of the United Nations, or in any transportable, details of location, fire, or effect of air raids; details of war or peace considerations; mention of secret armaments or internal mention of movements of United Nations Governments or service officials or actions; continuation of a telegram, cable or radio message.

4. Languages: Italian, English, French, Swedish and Portuguese may be used, subject to availability of interpreting censors.

1925

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

6. Ingress: The censor will read the following warning to the local party, prior to the start of the conversation:

> " In the interest of Allied security, you are accepted to refrain from discussing departure or arrival, duty or location of ships, military topics of any kind, technical weather information or any other information which may be of aid or comfort to the enemy. No reference is to be made to the date, number or text of any cable or radiogram ".

7. Any call may be interrupted by the censor if:

a. Any language other than that approved for the call is used.
b. If it is thought that a code is being used.
c. Other than official business is discussed. For exception, see I c.
d. Another speaker other than the one for whom the call was originally approved attempts to converse.
e. Either party attempts any indiscretion or failure to comply with the warnings or directions and information of possible value to the enemy.
f. If parties indulge in violating security or the regulations contained herein, the censor will terminate the call.

Procedure Governing Telephone Calls

1. All calls will consist of the reading of a script previously approved by Field Press Censorship.

2. Radio - Telephone censors will monitor all Press calls.

3. Censors will terminate any call which deviates from the previously approved subject.

4. All Press calls will be made from the official booth at the radio-telephone terminal of Mallaski in Rome.

5. A copy of the previously approved script only authenticated by Field Press Censorship, must be delivered to Station Duty Officer at the A.M.G. Building Room No. 2 Via Sallustiana, in sufficient time prior to the establishment of the calls, otherwise the call cannot be approved.

1920

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

250/P1/PR2/

2 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Conditions in the front-line provinces of Forli and Ravenna during the last month under the Eighth Army Allied Military Government are steadily improving, the Allied Commission reported today.

As a result of repairs, Forli city's water supply will shortly reach 120,000 gallons a day. All the sewers are now in working order.

An important electric transmission line has been completed, making electricity now available in Rimini. Removal of debris in the city is in full swing and repairs have been started to the civil hospital.

Restoration of dykes along the many small but often flooded rivers of the district is progressing. Two pumps were recently activated on drainage work east of Ravenna.

Wherever possible industry is being resumed. One lime works, already producing 5 tons of lime a day, will soon be producing 8 tons. Another is expected to go into production soon with an output of 12 tons a day.

5112

Three reactivated brick works have so far produced a total of more than 100,000 bricks and tiles. Seventy-five tons of coal dust have released for use in brick manufacture.

The salt works at Cervia are to be reactivated. Repair work will take about a month, then the plant will be able to go into an annual production of 25,000 tons.

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In Ravenna a paste factory has started production.

Five hundred square metres of glass have been released to Ravenna province.

In Forli jam production is proceeding from fruit pulp, molasses and some black sugar found in a liqueur factory.

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

Fertilizer totalling 750 tons has been received and the bulk already sold. Over 120 tons of super beet seed are to be shipped to deficient areas in the south.

With the help of 80 tons of seed and 300 tons of fertilizer which are being obtained for the Kamp area the production of hemp will soon be in full swing. Full facilities are available for the production of tents, tarpaulins, sacks and groundsheets to satisfy both military and essential needs.

Of 89 tons of red herrings received and allocated during the month, 33 tons went to Fordi and the remaining 24 to Revenna. More supplies are on the way, including 100 tons of dried plums, 100 tons of almonds, 70 tons of oranges and 5 tons of lemons for Fordi.

In the schools glass from picture frames is being used to replace windows. Seven thousand text-books have gone to Rimini for distribution and paper is available in Fordi for approximately 20,000 story books. In Fordi province's secondary schools examinations have already started.

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1928

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

1929

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

249/R1/PRB

1 March 1945

Press Release -- Immediate

Seventy eight disbanded Patriots have been presented with Field Marshal Alexander's certificates by the Civil Affairs Officer of the Commune of Brisighella, the Eighth Army Allied Military Government announced today.

The Patriots played an important part in the capture of Brisighella itself and acted as scouts and patrols for the attacking Allied troops. The Patriots were the first to enter the town but later withdrew to give information to the Allies.

Attending the ceremony was General Arthur Scottland, Commander of the Polish Group who was accompanied by a staff of officers. The General said :

"When Patriots are honoured for their efforts by the Allies and the Italian people the Italian Army wants to be present to pay its respects also."

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5111

1930

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

248/R1/ERB 1 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Effective today the Naples-Rome division of the Italian State Railways has been returned to Italian government control, it is announced by the Allied Commission.

On Monday March 5 running time each way between Rome and Naples will again be reduced, according to the Transportation Sub-Commission of Allied Commission. Former running times were 12 hours and then 10 hours. The run between Rome and Naples via Formia will be reduced to seven and one half hours while the route between Rome and Naples via Cassino will be cut to nine hours.

Both trains will continue on to Reggio Calabria after the Naples stop, providing direct service between Rome and Sicily, the crossing to the latter place being made by ferry.

A thrice-weekly passenger and freight service between Rome and Capranica (near Viterbo) will also start March 5.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR 5110

1931

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FIELD RELATIONS BRANCH

237/FR/2220 7 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Allied Commission announced today that 240 more tanks have arrived in Italy from the United States.

In addition, 8 more of these tanks have been landed, the Transportation Sub-Commission said.

The latest shipment brings to 372 the number of tanks sent to Italy in implementation of the 1,700 promised last fall.

Assembly of recently shipped tanks has already started, 30 having been made ready for delivery within the last few days.

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5109

1932

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

245/R1/PRB/AC

1 March 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Effective April 1, the Southern, Sicily, Sardinia and Lazio-Umbria Regions of the Allied Commission will be abolished, it was announced to-day.

Withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Italian Government territory, except under special circumstances, is in line with the new policy for Italy announced a few days ago.

Another new development is that effective today the Political Section of the Commission will cease and in the future the British and American Embassies will advise the Commission on political matters.

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5108

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

245/R1/PRB/AC

1 March 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The first competition for the reconstruction of Italy's damaged monuments has been held in Florence, where designs have been invited and submitted for the reconstruction of two of the city's six famous bridges across the Arno, the Allied Commission reported to-day.

When the Germans were forced to retreat in August 1944 they left only one of Florence's bridges standing, the Ponte Vecchio, and that in a damaged condition.

Bids have been invited for the reconstruction of the Ponte di Ferro, of which only the piers were left standing by the Germans. The design accepted by the Fine Arts and Engineering Departments of the City of Florence, Allied Military Government was submitted by a commission of architects and engineers. The design is for a five-span bridge of reinforced concrete, seven metors wide.

For the new Ponte Vittorio, the three best designs out of 5107
the 43 entered are to be submitted to the Deputy Regional Engineer for AMG Florence. The new bridge is to be in brick and will follow the lines of the one destroyed, which itself was of modern design. As a temporary measure brick arches are to be laid on the old foundations so that a temporary flyover - the Italian equivalent of the Allies' Bailey bridge - can be laid across

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

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5107

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A further competition is to be held inviting designs for the reconstruction, as soon as conditions permit, of the Ponte alle Grazie, completely demolished by the Germans.

Of the Ponte S. Trinita, built in 1569, and one of Europe's most beautiful bridges, only the broken piers remained after the

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

Germans had done. The four centres of the arches which formerly spread it were recovered from the Arno. A Bailey bridge was erected on January 6, replacing the Bailey bridge previously put there. Collection of materials for building a new bridge is in progress.

The piers of the Ponte alle Carraia, which had all its spans blown and the piers partly demolished, have now been finished and all that is necessary is for a Bailey bridge to be placed on top.

The Ponte Vecchio, although not demolished by the Germans, had its approaches blown and Allied engineers had to clear the looris away before the bridge could be used. Some of the 17th century shops on the bridge, which dates back to 1345, are damaged and have to be demolished and rebuilt.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

244/P1/PRB February 28, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

In keeping with its declared policy and in accordance with instructions from Allied Force Headquarters, the Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) on March 5 will terminate its responsibility for furnishing news to Italian newspapers and radio stations in liberated Italy, the Allied Commission announced today.

After that date commercial agencies and communications companies will be free to operate in this area.

It is expected by that date the four information bulletins published under the editorial direction of PWB will cease publishing as Allied-controlled organs.

These papers are:

Giornale di Sicilia	(Palermo)
Corriere di Sicilia	(Catania)
La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno	(Bari)
Risorgimento	(Naples)

If any of these papers continue publishing, it will be as private enterprises and will be divorced from PWB or any other Allied control, and symbolic of the return of an independent press in Italy.

Since the original invasion the PWB News Division has been supplying press and radio in liberated Italy with a complete world and local news file, except when the press of Rome was restored, together with the PWB "Corriere di Roma", to commercial control on January 15th.

5106

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

instructions from Allied Force Headquarters, the Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) on March 9 will terminate its responsibility for furnishing news to Italian newspapers and radio stations in Liberated Italy, the Allied Commission announced today.

After that date commercial agencies and communications companies will be free to operate in this area.

It is expected by that date the four information dailies published under the editorial direction of PWB will cease publishing as Allied-controlled organs.

Those papers are:

Giornale di Sicilia	(Palermo)
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If any of these papers continue publishing, it will be as private enterprises and will be detached from PWB or any other Allied control, and symbolic of the return of an independent press in Italy.

Since the original invasion the PWB News Division has been supplying press and radio in liberated Italy with a complete world and local news file, except when the press of Rome was restored, together with the PWB "Courrier de Rome", to go thereof control on January 15th.

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

1938

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

243/PR/PRB

28 February 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Effective the 1st March 1945, the recently appointed Alto Commissario dell'Alimentazione will take over from the Allied Commission complete responsibility for the control of Italian food resources, and for the distribution and rationing of all foodstuffs in Italian Government territory, the Allied Commission announced today.

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5105

1939

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

R1

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

242/R1/PRB February 27, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Commemorative services attended by Italian Government and Allied Commission officials will be held March 1) at Isoline, marking the first anniversary of the destruction of that town which was a battleground for more than three months.

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

What portion of Cassino Lying on/ the mountain which was totally destroyed will be left untouched as a monument.

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5104

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

241/R'/PRB 27 February 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

When the Allied forces came in, the Italians dug up all the electrical equipment and work was resumed on the still unfinished power plant buildings. The equipment was cleaned up, put in working condition and installed. Everything was found where it

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

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

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

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

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

employed at its installation were at the ceremonies commemorating the first generation of power from this plant. The Minister of Public Works, Maurizio Ruini, and Colonel L.A. Jenny, Director of the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission of the A.C., and their staffs, were present.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

240/R1/PRB 25 February 1945.

Press Release - For Release Thursday, March 1.

The Germans have a word for it - Schadenlust. It may be translated as "a lust to create damage and to destroy." There is no equivalent in English or Italian. It requires this German word to describe the destruction of power plants, bridges and other public works in Italy. Not only has the destruction of works which were of military value been complete, but the damage to property often has been such as to suggest that the havoc was wrought to strike the Italians, more than to hinder the Allied armies which were coming in.

Despite this wholesale and methodical demolition, progress has been made in serving some semblance of order out of almost unbelievable chaos, and in getting essential public utilities back into operating condition. This is pointed out in a report of the Allied Commission on public works in 1944.

The report makes it clear that only a start has been made; the job yet to be done is enormous.

For instance, by the end of 1944 the electric utility industry, under the direction and help of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, was able to triple effective generating capacity of electric power plants under control Italy as compared with conditions a few months earlier when Allied troops first liberated the area. By the year-end capacity

5402

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

1944

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

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

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

Few countries, Switzerland being a notable exception, have developed hydro-electric power generation to such an extent as in Italy. Such a development was natural, because Italy is woefully short of such other natural resources such as coal, oil and gas, and has had to lean heavily on its water-power. The entire economy is geared to water-generated power, a fact which was well recognized by the Germans. On departing they destroyed, damaged and/or mined for later demolition practically all power plants, transmission lines and water sources, and as

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

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Many difficulties, some almost insurmountable, have confronted the Public Works Sub-Commission and the Italian government agencies and companies. At the time of liberation, engineering

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

1947

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

1948

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

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

Rehabilitation of the electric utilities of Liberated Italy is only beginning, the Sub-Commission points out. Much of the equipment damaged or destroyed in Central and Southern Italy was manufactured in German-occupied territory or in Switzerland. Much of the equipment to replace that damaged is being sought from the United States. Military requisitions have been placed in the U.S. and some electrical equipment is scheduled to arrive in Italy in the near future.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

239/R1/PRB February 25, 1945.

Press Release - For Release Tuesday, Feb. 27.

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

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

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

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

By the end of January 180 bridges of military classification were in process of reconstruction, as were also 273 of non-military priority. The total of road mileage under general supervision by the Allied Commission has been increased until it now totals

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

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By the end of January 130 bridges of military classification were in process of reconstruction, as were also 273 of non-military priority. The total of road mileage under general supervision by the Allied Commission has been increased until it now totals approximately 4,700 miles.

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

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

personnel at work in the Italian government agencies.

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

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

Reconstruction of bridges and highways required night and day operations of workers and supervisory staffs, so that military traffic moved as scheduled and essential civilian travel was possible. Sufficient progress has been made that when bridges still under reconstruction are completed it will be possible to remove about 70 per cent of all Bailey bridges north of Rome so that they can be available for installation in the North or German-occupied territory, once that area is liberated.

In March, 1944, the Sub-Commission requested some 4,000 tons [illegible] together with some

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

autonomous organizations engaged in public works, with resultant confusion as to where authority resided. These various agencies were gradually brought under one control and working relations between the sub-commission and the Ministry of Public Works have greatly improved. The technical training and competency of Italian engineers has been of high order understandably, but kinks in the administrative machinery kept performance at low gear until better organization could be effected.

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

Reconstruction of bridges and highways required night and day operations of workers and supervisory staffs, so that military traffic moved as scheduled and essential civilian travel was possible. Sufficient progress has been made that when bridges still under reconstruction are completed it will be possible to remove about 70 per cent of all Bailey bridges north of Rome so that they can be available for installation in the North or German-occupied territory, once that area is liberated.

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

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

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

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

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

5009

Damage to sewerage systems, fortunately, was moderate and in most instances repairs were made without much difficulty. This was primarily because most towns in Italy are not on level sites and so were not dependent on pumping stations, which almost inevitably

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

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

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5089

Damage to sewerage systems, fortunately, was moderate and in most instances repairs were made without much difficulty. This was primarily because most towns in Italy are not on level sites and so were not dependent on pumping stations, which almost inevitably were destroyed. The situation may be different in German-occupied north Italy, however, because several of the larger cities are on plains and require pumping stations for sewerage disposal.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

886/R1/PRB 24 February 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

The drive to bring in Liberated Italy's olive oil harvest has so far produced a total of 264,770 quintals of pressed oil, the Allied Commission announced today.

Of this total 210,912 quintals were amassed in the Southern Region, 23,524 quintals in Tuscany, 17,618 quintals in Lazio-Umbria, 6,896 quintals in Sicily, 4,770 quintals in Abruzzi-Marche and 2,553 quintals in Sardinia, the Agriculture Sub-Commission reported.

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

At the end of November olive oil collections totalled only 3,338 quintals. In December a further 6,817 quintals were amassed and in January, which saw the inauguration of the drive to get the harvest in, collections for the month rose to 10,192 quintals. Collections during the first half of February amounted to 6,150 quintals.

In addition to the amassing of pressed oil nearly one and a quarter million quintals of sansa have been delivered since the beginning of the year to sansa oil plants, which should yield a

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

Of this total 210,512 quintals were amassed in the Southern Region, 23,324 quintals in Tuscany, 17,515 quintals in Lazio-Umbria, 6,896 quintals in Sicily, 4,779 quintals in Abruzzi-Marche and 2,393 quintals in Sardinia, the Agriculture Sub-Commission reported.

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

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In addition to the amassing of pressed oil nearly one and a quarter million quintals of sansa have been delivered since the beginning of the year to sansa oil plants, which should yield a further 40,000 quintals of edible oil.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

23T/R1/SRB February 22, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The first military call-up under the completely re-organized mobilization system of the Italian Army has been so successful in Sardinia that 15,000 men responded to the call instead of an anticipated 10,000, the Allied Commission announced today.

Allied officers of the Land Forces Sub-Commission attributed the success of the Sardinian call-up mainly to the revised call-up system which allows for new family allowances, easing the mind of the draftee as to his family; to sufficient advance notification of the time of the call-up; to more efficient administration, and to increased enthusiasm about Italian participation in the war effort.

"I am highly pleased at the result of the Sardinian call-up which indicates that the Italian people are responding to the call for greater participation in the Allied war effort against the enemy," said Major General L. Browning, Director of the Land Forces Sub Commission.

The re-call in Sardinia was for the classes of 1914 - 1924 and lasted from February 5 to 10.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

236/R1/PRB February 21, 1945.

Press Release - Held for Release at 1700 hrs.

On the basis of plans previously announced, the bread ration for Liberated Italy will be 300 grams or its equivalent in bread and pasta (200 grams of bread daily and 550 grams of pasta weekly) effective March 1st, the Allied Commission and Italian Government announced to-day.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

235/R1/PRB February 21,1945.

Press Release - Immediate

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

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21 FEB 1945

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

BAC/er
17 February 1945

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION DIVISION
Tel. 478551 Ext. 18

DP/JNF/25

SUBJECT: Press Notice

TO : Regional Commissioner
A.M.G., Lazio- Umbria Region
Att: Executive officer

1. It is requested that the following notice be published in the daily press:

Il Dott. KARAJANI del Comitato Albanese vaccinerà gratuitamente contro il vaiolo e contro il tifo tutti i sudditi albanesi che si presenteranno nella sede del Comitato, Via di Villa Patrizi 2o int. 3, nei giorni di lunedì 19, martedì 20 e mercoledì 28 febbraio dalle ore 14.30 alle ore 15.30.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Doctor KARAJANI of the Albanian Committee will vaccinate all Albanian subjects against small-pox and typhoid, without charge in the office of the Committee, Via di Villa Patrizi 2o int. 3, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday 19 - 28 February between the hours of 14.30 - 15.30.

6084

Bernard A Culloton

Bernard A.CULLOTON, Major
Acting, Director

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

234/E1/PRB 20 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Nearly two million lire from admission fees of approximately 175,000 visitors to the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia have gone to a fund for the repair of war damages to Italian national monuments as a result of the exhibition's six-month run, the Allied Commission reported today.

The exhibition, which opened on August 27, 1944 and closed February 18, 1945, was organized and arranged by the Division of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, Lazio-Umbria Region.

An estimated three quarters of the visitors were members of the Allied Forces.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

233/P1/PRB

16 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

The production of ammonium sulphate has started at Oschiri, Sassari province, Sardinia.

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

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

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

1964

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17 FEB 1945 File

COMUNICATO
STAMPA

QUARTIERE GENERALE
GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
REGIONE LAZIO-UMBRIA

COMUNICATO
STAMPA

17 Febbraio 1945

Ieri mattina il Colonnello CHARLES POLETTI, Commissario Regionale per la Regione Lazio-Umbria, accompagnato dal Prof. ODDASSO, Amministratore Delegato e Direttore Generale della C.I.S.A. Viscosa e dal Dott. Ermanno Martegiani, Direttore dello Stabilimento C.I.S.A. di Roma, si è recato a visitare l'impianto industriale di quella Società in Via Prenestina.

Il Colonnello POLETTI dopo aver compiuto il giro di tutti gli impianti che sono ora in corso di riattivazione, ha espresso il suo compiacimento per il lavoro tenace dei dirigenti e delle maestranze, affinchè gli stabilimenti possano ricominciare tra non molto a funzionare.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

232/R1/PRB

17 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Appointment of G. Stewart Brown, of Washington, D.C., as Director of Public Relations of the Allied Commission in Italy was announced to-day by Rear-Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner.

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

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

231/R1/PRB/4C 16 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

More than 5,000 teachers, including 5,001 in elementary schools, 124 in lower trade schools and 691 in secondary schools, are affected by the change.

Before the war Naples had 836 schools. Many were damaged and others were occupied by Allied and Italian authorities and by refugees. Total school enrolments have now reached 156,012 and nearly 300 of the schools are open again, including 499 elementary, 50 lower trade schools and 46 secondary schools.

When the Allies arrived in Naples in October 1943 the University was badly damaged. Now repairs are almost completed and the buildings free of army requisitioning. All the faculties have been functioning since February 1944. Requests which have been

Education Sub-Commission for books and periodicals

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

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

More than 7,000 teachers, including 5,031 in elementary schools, 124 in lower trade schools and 891 in secondary schools, are affected by the change.

Before the war Naples had 835 schools. Many were damaged and others were occupied by Allied and Italian authorities and by refugees. Total school enrolments have now reached 155,012 and nearly 300 of the schools are open again, including 499 elementary, 30 lower trade schools and 41 secondary schools.

5889

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

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

Comunic.n°43

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Tutti i consumatori in possesso della carta annonaria valida per il quadrimestre marzo-giugno 1945 rilasciata dal Comune di Roma, dovranno rinnovare dal 15 al 23 corrente le prenotazioni dei generi alimentari con le modalità di seguito indicate, usando le cedole di prenotazione contenute nella carta stessa.-

La prenotazione dovrà essere limitata ai seguenti generi: pane, pasta, olio, zucchero, latte, patate, carne fresca (macellerie), salumi, formaggi, legumi secchi, sapone, carbone.-

Per la prenotazione delle patate dovrà essere utilizzata la cedola di prenotazione "I" posta a sinistra del troncone della carta annonaria.-

Per la prenotazione dei grassi solidi, verranno impartite successive disposizioni; pertanto la relativa cedola di prenotazione deve restare unita alla carta annonaria.-

Tutte le prenotazioni debbono essere effettuate, come indicato sul troncone di ciascuna carta annonaria, presso gli stessi fornitori nel cui registro della clientela ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ l'intestatario della carta annonaria risulta iscritto attualmente per il quadrimestre novembre '44- febbraio '45. Il consumatore, all'atto della prenotazione, dovrà esibire la propria carta annonaria relativa al quadrimestre in corso.-

Il dettagliante dovrà usare pel nuovo quadrimestre lo stesso registro della clientela compilato pel quadrimestre precedente spuntando i singoli nominativi che a mano a mano rinnovano la prenotazione. I consumatori come prescritto, debbono risultare elencati in detto registro con un numero progressivo di registrazione. I dettaglianti che non avessero ottemperato a detta formalità in occasione delle prenotazioni del quadrimestre ovembre-febbraio dovranno provvedervi ora regolarizzando così il registro stesso.-

Inoltre sulla carta annonaria di ogni consumatore, all'atto della prenotazione, l'esercente, come già prescritto per le prenotazioni del quadrimestre novembre '44 - febbraio '45, dovrà annotare, sulla casella riservata al timbro della ditta il numero di iscrizione nel registro della clientela, ed apporre il timbro stesso.-

I consumatori anche se prenotati che non risulteranno iscritti nel registro della clientela, perderanno il diritto a prelevare i generi per tutta la durata del quadrimestre. Gli esercenti, infatti, verranno riforniti dei generi nei quantitativi che risulteranno documentati dalle cedole di prenotazione per ogni consumatore iscritto nel registro.-

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

La prenotazione dovrà essere limitata ai seguenti generi: pane, pasta, olio, zucchero, latte, patate, carne fresca (macellerie), salumi, formaggi, legumi secchi, sapone, carbone.-

Per la prenotazione delle patate dovrà essere utilizzata la cedola di prenotazione "I" posta a sinistra del troncone della carta annonaria.-

Per la prenotazione dei grassi solidi, verranno impartite successive disposizioni; pertanto la relativa cedola di prenotazione deve restare unita alla carta annonaria.-

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I consumatori anche se prenotati che non risulteranno iscritti nel registro della clientela, perderanno il diritto a prelevare i generi per tutta la durata del quadrimestre. Gli esercenti, infatti, verranno riforniti dei generi nei quantitativi che risulteranno documentati dalle cedole di prenotazione per ogni consumatore iscritto nel registro.-

Le convivenze civili, religiose ed ospedaliere della città di Roma dovranno prenotarsi, con le modalità di cui al presente comunicato, presso l'Ufficio Assistenza della Città del Vaticano sito in Via dei Penitenzieri 4, che compilerà anch'esso il registro della clientela.I negozianti pertanto sono diffidati a non accettare (ad eccezione del pane e de

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

latte) dalle conviventi sumenzionate le prenotazioni in parola in quanto non saranno ritenute valide dall'Ufficio Razionamento.-

I dettaglianti verseranno le cedole di prenotazione distintamente per genere e per i seguenti gruppi di età:

da 0 a 3 anni (tipo stampato con inchiostro verde)
da 4 a 8 anni (tipo stampato con inchiostro rosso)
da 9 a 18 anni (tipo stampato con inchiostro nero)
da 19 a 65 anni (tipo stampato con inchiostro nero con sovrastampa a rombi anch'essa in nero)
oltre i 65 anni (tipo stampato con inchiostro nero con sovrastampa a rombi in rosso)

all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma - Via dei Cerchi 6 - entro il 28 corrente contemporaneamente al registro della clientela dal quale dovranno risultare depennati i nominativi di coloro che non abbiano rinnovato la prenotazione per il quadrimestre marzo-giugno 1945. Tale registro, dopo l'apposizione del visto da parte del predetto Ufficio, verrà restituito all'esercente.-

Ai fini del prelevamento del latte per i bambini fino a tre anni viene mantenuto in vigore il documento annonario (madre e figlia) già utilizzato per il quadrimestre precedente, corredato dei buoni di prelevamento giornaliero, documento che sarà distribuito agli esercenti dalla Centrale del Latte. All'atto della prenotazione gli esercenti rilasceranno al consumatore appartenente alla predetta categoria, il documento in parola annotando su di esso tutte le indicazioni prescritte. Sulla matrice di tale documento verrà incollata nello spazio a ciò riservato, la cedola di prenotazione. Le matrici così compilate debitamente e timbrate dalla ditta, dovranno essere versate alla Centrale del Latte entro il 28/2/45 contemporaneamente alla cedola di prenotazione delle altre categorie di consumatori che dovranno essere raggruppati per le classi di età indicate.

A carico dei dettaglianti che non seguiranno completamente le istruzioni e prescrizioni circa le modalità delle prenotazioni e l'uso del registro della Clientela verranno adottati severi provvedimenti sino a disporre anche, se del caso, la sospensione o la revoca della licenza.-

14 Febbraio 1945 3687

CON PROMESSA DI PUBBLICAZIONE

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

230/R1/PRB

February 15, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

January exports of Italian products surpassed those of any previous month and totaled 19,982 tons, representing a value of 153 million lire, the Allied Commission announced today.

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

- Lemons	11,225.8	tons	to	U.K.
- Sulphur	3,195	"	"	North Africa
- "	3,580	"	"	France
- Wine Lees	830	"	"	U.K.
- Hemp	401.5	"	"	"
- Wine	204.7	"	"	"
- Argols	66.6	"	"	U.S.
- Salt	59	"	"	Malta
- Vegetable Seeds	22	"	"	Greece
- " "	2.4	"	"	U.S., North Africa, Corsica, Malta
- Mustard Seed	2	"	"	North Africa
- Books	2	"	"	U.S.
- Lignite	.5	"	"	"

2695

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1972

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

220.R1/PRB/ 15 February 1945

Press Release -- Immediate

A wide variety of industrial enterprises have resumed production in the Ghurkal-Kantara Region, it was announced to-day by the Allied Commission.

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

WOOL-SPINNING PLANT
CEMENT AND TILE WORKS
NEUTRAL OILS FACTORIES
MARGARINE PLANT
SOAP FACTORY
CHEMICAL PLANT
LEATHER TANNERY
TWO PAPER MILLS
STEEL MILL
FOUNDRY
MATCH FACTORY, with increased production in Liberated Italy
TWO BISCUIT MILLS
ASPHALT MILL
TWO SULPHUR MILLS.

5085

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1973

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

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Dovendosi procedere ad una distribuzione di marmellata agli adulti appartenti al gruppo di età di oltre 65 anni, viene stabilito che i possessori della carta annonaria individuale color azzurro stampata con inchiostro verde rilasciata dal Comune di Roma per il quadrimestre novembre 1944 - febbraio 1945 alla predetta categoria di consumatori eseguano la prenotazione del genere suddetto presso gli spacci autorizzati di drogheria o pizzicheria. Tale prenotazione dovrà essere effettuata nei giorni 12-13-14 e 15 corr. mediante utilizzazione del buono n. 37 (generi vari) della carta in parola.-

I dettaglianti verseranno i buoni suddetti con le modalità in uso all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma - Via dei Cerchi 6- entro e non oltre il 18 febbraio c.a.-

Roma, 9 Febbraio 1945

1974

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

Comunicato n. 42

LA SEZIONE PROV. CIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Il termine per il prelevamento delle razioni di zucchero e carne e verdura in scatola per i normali consumatori di cui ai comunicati alla stampa rispettivamente del 30/1/45 e del 3/2/45 è prorogato a tutto il 25 corrente.-

Di conseguenza i dettaglianti verseranno i buoni di prelevamento relativi ai generi suddetti all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma entro ~~m~~ il 2/3/45.-

F.to Vitale De Giorgis

13 Febbraio 1945

5083

1975

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

Comunicato n. 41

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Con riferimento al comunicato pubblicato il 27 gennaio u.s. si richiama l'attenzione delle rivendite che hanno in distribuzione vino a mezzo della carta annonaria, sull'obbligo che esse hanno di versare entro e non oltre il 15 corrente i buoni di prelevamento n. 23 (generi vari) nonchè quelli indicati per le carte M.I.P. (salumi) all'Ufficio Distribuzione generi razionati (Via G.B. Vico, angolo Via C.Beccaria) con la distinta di versamento incollando i suddetti buoni sugli appositi moduli già distribuiti. Si fa presente che gli esercenti che non ottempereranno alla predetta formalità nei terminix prescritti, saranno esclusi nella prossima distribuzione di vino che verrà effettuata a mezzo carta annonaria.-

13 Febbraio

F.to Italo De Giorgis

5089

1976

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

Comunicato n. [illegible]

LA SEPRAL comunica:

I normali consumatori potranno prelevare dal 14 al 25 corr. gr.300 di pasta mediante utilizzazione del buono di prelevamento n. 13 (pasta) della carta annonaria attualmente in corso nel Comune di Roma, presso gli esercenti scelti con la prenotazione dei generi da minestra rinnovata per il quadrimestre novembre '44 - febbraio '45.

Tale distribuzione si riferisce al periodo di consumo della prima quindicina di febbraio.

I possessori della carta "MIP" potranno prelevare la razione loro spettante presso gli appositi spacci autorizzati contro versamento di n. 15 buoni giornalieri di generi da minestra della carta medesima.

Il prezzo del genere suddetto per la vendita al consumatore è di £. 7 al Kg.

Gli esercenti verseranno entro il 2/3/45 con le modalità in uso i buoni di prelevamento suddetti unitamente alla dichiarazione di giacenza della merce non venduta, all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma, Via dei Cerchi 6.-

13 Febbraio 1945

F.to Italo De Giorgis

5091

Mr. Stewart-Brown (Confidential) CC 316

PRESS RELEASE February 12, 1945.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY

The first distribution of clothing, milk, vitamins, medicines, and other supplies donated by the American people through American Relief for Italy, and arriving in December and January, were destined for the six provinces of central Italy most damaged by the war: Pescara, Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Littoria, Frosinone, comprising the area of the battle zones of Cassino and the Anzio beachhead, and on the Adriatic coast. Within 20 days of the unloading of the ships the clothing had been distributed from the central warehouses in Naples, Rome and Leghorn, and had reached the provincial warehouses. From here the bales of American clothing were distributed to the 215 communes and in the communes to the individual families. In the provinces and communes the provincial and communal committees of The National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENDSI), representing the Government, the Italian Red Cross, the Catholic Church, and the Italian Confederation of Labor, supervised the distribution. Within a month after the arrival of the ships from America garments were being put into the hands of needy individuals. Difficulties of transportation over roads in many instances destroyed or snow-covered were overcome by the providing of transport by the Allied Armies and the Allied Commission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

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In the six most devastated provinces clothing was given out on a basis of four garments and a pair of shoes to 128,030 men, 133,154 women, 72,352 boys, 72,668 girls and 85,422 infants, a total of 491,626 people, or more than one-fifth of the total population. These free supplies were distributed without regard to race, nationality, religion or political belief.

After the first distribution was well under way further

plans

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

plans were arranged and clothing was sent to Foggia, which suffered extensively under aerial bombardment, and to the communes in Naples and Rome province, as well as to the hardest hit people in the city of Naples. In these places 238,000 people were benefitted by the distribution. The provinces of Benevento, Avellino, Salerno, Reggio, Cosenza, Potenza and Catanzaro, as well as Sicily, Sardinia, and the little island of Pantelleria, have not been forgotten and clothing has been assigned for a further 340,000 people and is at present moving to them. Another important distribution being made by American Relief for Italy through the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy, is to 10,000 Italian men repatriated from the Balkans who are returning to Italy.

A special Christmas effort was made by American Relief for Italy and the National Committee to organize a distribution of clothing and chocolate bars to the children in the former battle areas of Cassino and Anzio. More than 30,000 little children spent a happier Christmas because their brothers across the Atlantic had not forgotten them.

By February 1st 649,132 men, women and children had received clothing in liberated Italy, totaling more than two million garments.

5879

The relief sent through American Relief for Italy is not confined to clothing. Large amounts of milk, milk foods, vitamins, medicines, surgical instruments and first-aid kits figure among other items of primary importance. A special medical

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

people were benefitted by the distribution. The provinces of Benevento, Avellino, Salerno, Reggio, Cosenza, Potenza and Catanzaro, as well as Sicily, Sardinia, and the little island of Pantelleria, have not been forgotten and clothing has been assigned for a further 340,000 people and is at present moving to them. Another important distribution being made by American Relief for Italy through the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy, is to 10,000 Italian men repatriated from the Balkans who are returning to Italy.

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5079

The relief sent through American Relief for Italy is not confined to clothing. Large amounts of milk, milk foods, vitamins, medicines, surgical instruments and first-aid kits figure among other items of primary importance. A special medical commission of the National Committee (ENDSI) was set up for the distribution of these articles, composing the outstanding medical authorities of the Government, Church, and Italian Red Cross. It is of interest to note that the first distribution made by American Relief for Italy through ENDSI was a distribution of one and one quarter million atabrin tablets in the

malarial

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

malarial zones south of Rome last Autumn. More than 50,000 people received the necessary supplies of medicine, improving the health conditions in that area.

Milk and milk foods have been given to 16 children's hospitals in Rome and 8 in Naples; in addition to 6,000 children in the 110 orphanages in Rome and to 5,000 in the 70 orphanages of Naples. More than 12,000 children are receiving two glasses of milk and vitamin tablets every day.

In Rome alone 64,840 school children receive daily vitamin tablets. Each day the head of the school issues the tablets to be consumed by the children and Doctors' records are kept on the health conditions of the children and their progress.

With the imminent arrival of additional supplies (February shipments alone estimated at three million pounds) thousands of other war victims of the more northerly provinces of liberated Italy will be assisted. The program of milk and medicinal aid will be maintained and the assistances to children will be expanded. 50 new American trucks, a gift of the American people through American Relief for Italy, will expedite further distribution.

507x

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

1982

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

Comunicato n. 39

LA SE.FR.AL. comunica:

Per norma degli interessati, si comunica che le richieste di supplemento latte per gli addetti a lavori nocivi dovranno essere presentate alla SE.FR.AL - Ufficio latte - ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Via delle Grazie 3 - entro e non oltre il 15 di ciascun me

10 Febbraio 1945

F.to Italo De Giorgis

5077

1983

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

1 2 FEB 1945

Comunicato n. 38

LA SE.FR.AL. comunica:

Da un comunicato apparso su un quotidiano del 9 corr. sembrerebbe che fra la SE.FR.AL e la Federazione dei Coltivatori diretti siano intervenuti accordi per la concessione dei supplementi pane agli associati della medesima per il periodo marzo-giugno 1945.

Al riguardo la SE.FR.AL. comunica che nessun accordo è mai intervenuto per la concessione dei suddetti supplementi.

Fra la SE.FR.AL e l'Ente citato sono intervenuti semplicemente delle intese per regolare la procedura per la presentazione della documentazione da parte dei singoli nell'eventualità dovessero venire accordati supplementi pane agli aventi diritto.

F.to Italo De Giorgis

10 Febbraio 1945

1984

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

La Sezione Provinciale dell' Alimentazione di intesa con l'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma, rende noto che i reclami inerenti il prelevamento dei generi distribuiti a mezzo carta annonaria, vengono presi in considerazione dall'Ufficio Reclami del Tesseramento del Comune di Roma - Via dell'Arco Massimo di Ercole 103 - soltanto se presentati entro 15 giorni dalla scadenza del termine di prelevamento di ciascun genere a cui si riferisce il reclamo medesimo.

8 febbraio 1945

5675

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/228/PRB/ 11 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

The children will receive one food daily and the ration will consist of 23 grams of soup and 25 grams of vegetables.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

5074

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

BAC/ep
10 February 1945

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION DIVISION

DP/Gen/25

SUBJECT: Press Notice

TO : Regional Commissioner
A.M.G., Lazio-Umbria Region
Att. Executive Officer

1. It is requested that the following notice be published in the daily press: (Italian)

Tutti i capi famiglia sudditi albanesi sono pregati di recarsi al Comitato Albanese Via di Villa Patrizi 2c, portando con sè una lista dei componenti la famiglia e indicando nome, cognome, data di nascita, indirizzo a Roma, entro la ~~prima~~ TERZA settimana di Febbraio dalle ore 1000 alle ore 12//. Tali dati sono necessari in previsione della prossima apertura del negozio per cittadini alleati.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

All heads of family of Albanian Nationals are requested to report to the Albanian Committee, Via di Villa Patrizi 2c, with a list of all the members of the family, giving address in Rome, name, surname and date of birth; during the ~~first~~ THIRD week of February from 1000 to 1200 hours. This information is necessary in view of the forthcoming opening of the Allied Nationals Store.

TO BE BEGIN 19TH 12TH 1945. PLEASE

Bernard A. CULLOTON Major
Acting Director

To: HQ. Allied Commission
P.R.O.

Will you kindly arrange this

5073

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

Att: Executive Officer

1. It is requested that the following notice be published in the daily press: (Italian)

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ENGLISH TRANSLATION

All heads of family of Albanian Nationals are requested to report to the Albanian Committee, Via di Villa Patrizi 2c, with a list of all the members of the family, giving address in Rome, name, surname and date of birth; during the THIRD week of February from 1000 to 1200 hours. This information is necessary in view of the forthcoming opening of the Allied Nationals Store.

To be begin 3rd 12th 1944 PLEASE

Bernard A. Cullo th
Bernard A. CULLOTON Major
Acting Director

To: HQ. Allied Commission
P.R.O.

5073

Will you kindly arrange this

A. B. Buchanan Seth

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

227/P1/PRB 10 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Since last November all public works of a non-military character in Italian Government territory have been transferred to the full responsibility of the Italian Ministry of Public Works operating through its Genio Civile, it was announced today by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

A statement was issued by the Sub-Commission to all its Regional Engineers and to the Ministry of Public Works informing them of this decision on Nov. 15. Thenceforth all such works, which included water supply, sewers, roads and bridges of a non-military character, buildings and housing projects, would be handled exclusively by the Genio Civile of the Ministry, irrespective of cost and without having to obtain the approval of the Allied Commission.

The decision marked an important step forward in the application of the Allied policy gradually to restore to the Italian government more and more of those functions which it had exercised before the war but which had to be carried out under Allied control as long as the military situation demanded.

As the Public Works Sub-Commission continues to receive many requests and enquiries regarding the carrying out of public works projects in Italian government territory it is believed that the general public is not yet fully aware that complete responsibility has been handed over from the Allied to the Italian authorities. 5072

The public is reminded therefore that all such enquiries and complaints should be addressed to their local Genio Civile, under whose jurisdiction public works are now carried out, and not to representatives of the Allied Commission.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

10 February 1945

226/21/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

The last day for admission to the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia will be Sunday, February 18, it was announced to-day by the Monuments and Fine Arts Division, Latio Region, Allied Commission.

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

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

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5071

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

1990

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

225/R1/ERB 5 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

THE AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION reports that 4,300 tons of imported seed potatoes will be available for the 1945 planting season and that 203,600 quintals of pressed olive oil have been collected as of January 31.

THE COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION reports that exports during the week included 3,210 tons of lemons to the United Kingdom, 2,145 tons of sulphur to North Africa and 257 tons of hemp to the United Kingdom.

The INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION reports activation of another glass plant in Tuscany, with an output of 1,000 square meters of hand-blown glass a day.

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5370

1991

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

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121

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

8 February 1945

R1/224/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR

5069

1992

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

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE DELL' ALIMENTAZIONE comunica :

Si porta a conoscenza degli interessati che i buoni di prelevamento del sapone per usi diversi, sono validi a tutto il 15 corrente. I dettaglianti dovranno effettuare le consegne ai possessori dei buoni predetti entro e non oltre la suddetta data. Di conseguenza il versamento dei buoni in parola all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma dovrà essere effettuato entro il 20 febbraio 1945.

3 Febbraio 1945

5068

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PI/223/PRB/AC 5 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

In the Fifth Army area health in general is reported to be good. Crimes of violence have diminished. The minor run on the banks in Lucca is over.

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

In the big cities of Pisa, Leghorn and Florence things are taking on more of their normal shape.

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

The province has imported and hired cattle from more fortunate neighbouring provinces and brought in a bumper crop of grain. The wheat collection totalled 192,000, 32,000 quintals in excess of the target figure, despite the damage done by floods.

5967

Salt production in the Saline mines south of Volterra has been stepped up. It was 2,465 quintals in December compared with less than 1,000 quintals in September.

The University of Pisa has 4,539 students on its register. Specialist professors come from Florence University to hold

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

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5067

Salt production in the Salina mines south of Volterra has been stepped up. It was 2,400 quintals in December compared with less than 1,000 quintals in September.

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

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

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

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

A province-wide reconstruction program has been embarked upon which will carry out 60 projects at an estimated cost of 30,000,000 lire.

Wheat collections totalled 105,000 quintals and a further 1,200 quintals of hard wheat.

Prison terms of nine and seven years were given to two Sicilians charged with illegal currency trafficking.

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

Natural gas (metane) is helping to solve Florence's civilian motor vehicle problem. Wells 33 miles away produce 20,000 cubic metres of gas every day, brought to the city by pipe-line. The fuel is carried in metal cylinders fixed on the vehicles and metane-burning cars get ten times as much fuel as petrol-burning ones. By the end of January 50 trucks had been converted to burn metane and further conversions are going on at the rate of 50 a fortnight. Some of the gas is utilised as domestic fuel.

At Santa Croce sull'Arno the tanning and leather industry has been reactivated. The sole industry of the town, it is decentralised so that almost every house has a share in the work. The chief aim at the moment is to produce shoes for sale at reasonable prices.

In the Eighth Army area, too, work of reconstruction and rehabilitation continues.

Bridge repairing activities have gone on despite the bad weather. At Cesena three brick works are baking a total of 850,000 bricks and a further 50,000 are being produced at Ualdole. At Ravenna 10,000 spare parts for tractors, sufficient to supply most of Italy, have been found and cata-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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Bridge repairing activities have gone on despite the bad weather. At Cesena three brick works are baking a total of 850,000 bricks and a further 50,000 are being produced at Gallola. At Ravenna 10,000 spare parts for tractors, sufficient to supply most of Italy, have been found and catalogued.

Supplies of flour totalling 500 tons went from Rimini to Rome and three months supplies of food were sent to mountain communes in danger of isolation during the winter months. Olive oil amounting to 300 quintals was received from Bari. In Faenza and Ravenna lard was distributed in place of oil.

The livestock position, a recent census reveals, is less critical than was expected, cattle showing a drop of 32%, pigs 13%, horses 24% and sheep 32% as compared with 1941. Supplies of fertiliser amounting to 255 tons have arrived in Rimini.

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

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

Felling of timber is estimated now at 1,000 quintals a day, 70% being for fuel and the remainder for construction.

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

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5066

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

1998

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

Comunicato n. 31

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Si porta a conoscenza dei consumatori che il prezzo di vendita al pubblico della "carne e verdura in scatola" è di £.71 al Kg. (comunicato Sepral diramato alla stampa relativo alla distribuzione del genere sucitato dal 3 al 15 corr.) e non di £. 101 al Kg. come erroneamente pubblicato da alcuni giornali.

3 Febbraio 1945

5065

COMUNICATO ALLA STAMPA N° 32

DISTRIBUZIONE PRODOTTI SPECIALI PRIMA INFANZIA

La Sepral comunica :

Dal 5 al 15 corrente, per i bambini in possesso della concessione speciale latte ad allattamento artificiale intero, potranno essere prelevati, presso gli spacci "Provvida":

- n.4 scatole di Farina Alimentare "Vitalim" da gr.250 al prezzo di £ 26 alla scatola

Il prelevamento verrà effettuato dietro esibizione della concessione speciale predetta e contro ritiro del buono di prelevamento n.31 (generi vari) della carta annonaria color lilla stampata in nero valida per il quadrimestre novembre 44 - febbraio 45, attualmente in uso nel Comune di Roma.-

I gestori inoltre prenderanno nota, su apposito elenco, del cognome e nome del bambino nonché dell'indirizzo e numero della predetta concessione speciale; contemporaneamente provvederanno ad apporre, sul retro della concessione medesima, ad evitare prelevamenti duplicati, il proprio timbro e la data di prelevamento.-

Entro il 20 febbraio c.a. gli spacci "Provvida" verseranno per loro scarico annonario all'Ufficio Razionamento Comunale - Via dei Cerchi 6 - i buoni di prelevamento suddetti insieme ad una copia dell'elenco di cui sopra debitamente firmata.=

5064

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

2000

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

222/R1/PRB

5 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

5063

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

220/R1/PRB 3 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Abruzzi-Marche Region of the Allied Commission reported today that, up to the first of the year, 193,867 mines, 600 unexploded bombs and 800 tons of abandoned ammunition had been removed from the Provinces of Chieti, Pescara, and Teramo.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

221/R1/PRB 3 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Commerce Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission today announced that exports abroad this week included 6,236 tons of lemons to the United Kingdom, 59 tons of salt to Malta, 7½ tons of vegetable seeds to North Africa, Corsica, Malta and Greece and 36 tons of block talc to the United States.

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5062

2001
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

210/81/PRB

3 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

The official presentation of the medal will be made by Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, Commanding General, Rome Allied Area Command, during the retreat ceremony in the Piazza Venezia, Rome, at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 8. Colonel Charles N. Parkin, Commanding Officer of Staff Sergeant Le Febvre's regiment, the 2675th, and Lieutenant Colonel Romayne D. Usler, the regiment's executive officer, will attend.

The Fifth Army citation for the award states that on Oct. 3, 1944 in the vicinity of Ca di Marsalite Staff Sergeant (then Private) Le Febvre, when serving with the 133d Infantry Regiment, led a machine-gun section in support of a combat patrol with the mission of securing a group of three houses.

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

The riflemen surrounded the enemy-occupied house and Staff Sergeant Le Febvre walked to the door, kicked it open and threw hand grenades inside to kill one German and wound 7 others. He then shot and killed another who attempted to escape. Largely because of the courage and initiative of Staff Sergeant Le Febvre the mission was accomplished quickly and without casualties in the patrol.

The staff sergeant is now assigned as a warehouseman in [illegible] Base. He entered this

5061

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2002

of the Rapido-Gustav region of the Mediterranean, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action last October on the Fifth Army front, it was announced to-day.

The official presentation of the medal will be made by Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, Commanding General, Rome Allied Area Command, during the retreat ceremony in the Piazza Venezia, Rome, at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 8. Colonel Charles M. Perkin, Commanding Officer of Staff Sergeant Le Febvre's regiment, the 267?th, and Lieutenant Colonel Remeyne S. Uhler, the regiment's executive officer, will attend.

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

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

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The riflemen surrounded the enemy-occupied house and Staff Sergeant Le Febvre walked to the door, kicked it open and threw hand grenades inside to kill one German and wound 7 others. He then shot and killed another who attempted to escape. Largely because of the courage and initiative of Staff Sergeant Le Febvre the mission was accomplished quickly and without casualties in the patrol.

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

He was awarded the Purple Heart in May 1944.

The son of Mrs. Nellie Le Febvre, Staff Sergeant Le Febvre has his Home address at 1933 West Grand Avenue, Chicago. In civilian life he was a machinery mover.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago Daily News
Chicago Sun

Chicago Times
Chicago Herald-Examiner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2005

LA REGIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

A seguito di accordi con il Comando Alleato i consumatori potranno prelevare dal 3 al 15 corr. gr. 200 di carne e verdure in scatola, presso gli esercenti scelti con la prenotazione della carne bovina rinnovata per il quadrimestre novembre 1944 febbraio 1945, mediante utilizzazione del buono di prelevamento n. 29 (generi vari) della carta annonaria attualmente in corso nel Comune di Roma.

Il prezzo di vendita al pubblico del genere sopra indicato (prodotto estero) è di g. 71 al Kg.

Gli esercenti verseranno i buoni di prelevamento sumenzionati, con le norme in uso, all'Ufficio Rifornimento del Comune di Roma - Via dei Cerchi 6, entro e non oltre il 20/2/45 dichiarando la giacenza della merce non venduta.

1 Febbraio 1945

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To: ANSA
SI
ORBIS
PWB

File Note di Stampa

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

218/R1/PRB

2 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 30th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of Slavan Smoliaka, the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Kaphandaris	Greece
General Zislenko	Soviet Union
R.J. Peaverly	United Kingdom
John D. Hoptis	United States

A report on recent political events in liberated Italy was presented to the Council by Rear Admiral Ellery W Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

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2003
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

217/P1/PRB 2 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

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

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

5058

Basic rationed foodstuffs have already been distributed to the island's population, which totals under 50,000, according to Captain R.F. Smith, the island economics and supply officer, who arranged for the transport of this food, such as soups, milk etc. A full ration scale for imported food to the island is being recommended to the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

AMG officers reported after the survey that the island's agriculture is confined principally to grape growing, with

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2006

The Island of Elba, which lies off the west coast of Italy opposite Piombino, is now being governed by Allied Military Government. It was announced to-day by Colonel Robert G. Kirkwood (Arlington, Virginia), Commissioner of the Tuscana Region of the Allied Commission.

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

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Allied Military Government has been active in making a survey of the island's emergency needs, one of the most pressing of which is insecticide for the island's vineyards. At least 300 tons of sulphur are also needed and plans are being made for transport of these chemicals.

5058

Basic rationed foodstuffs have already been distributed to the island's population, which totals under 30,000, according to Captain R.K. Smith, the island economics and supply officer, who arranged for the transport of this food, such as soups, milk etc. A full ration scale for imported food to the island is being recommended to the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

AMG officers reported after the survey that the island's agriculture is confined principally to grape growing, with more than 30 million seed plants in the ground. The value of the grape and wine industry on the island is estimated at one billion 500 million (1,500,000 lire.

The island, however, meets half its vegetable needs, but only about one-twelfth of its grain consumption. This year the situation is acute because the grain harvest was half the normal figure.

AMG officers are making an attempt now to revive the island's fishing industry, which is practically at a standstill. Some daytime fishing is being carried on now, subject to naval restrictions.

2007

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

Many public reconstruction projects have been approved by officers of the Tuscany Region, AMG, and are now under construction. The island's fresh water supply is sufficient and potable.

Major Reilly reports that the island's health conditions are excellent and the island's hospital with a capacity of 150 beds, at Portoferraio has been retained. He adds that it is functioning well and is capably manned by Italian physicians and nurses.

The island's residents have already set up self-help committees in each of the eight communes. Each committee consists of a doctor, the parish priest and two citizens. Financing of relief is being handled by the Italians themselves through a central island financing committee composed of the eight elected.

The school situation will be surveyed soon by the Regional Education Officer, Captain Samuel Hoe (Louisville, Kentucky).

Allied Commission industrial experts have also surveyed the island's rich iron mines, which were extensively damaged by the Germans, with the end in view of rehabilitating this key source of Italian iron ore.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

P178/PRB

1 February 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Lieut.Col. Frank E. Toscani, 31-year-old prototype for the hero of the "Bell for Adano" has been granted a 30-day leave home from his duties as supply officer on the Fifth Army AMG staff of Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, it was announced today.

Col. Toscani's leave is the result of some 30 months overseas duty, nine when he commanded a gun crew on a transport ferrying troops to Greenland and Iceland and more than 21 with Allied Military Government in Italy, with which he has been through Sicily, Salerno, Naples, Florence and the Gothic Line.

A New York National Guard officer who in civil life is employed by the Department of Sanitation of the City of New York, Col. Toscani entered the Guard in February 1926 and was commissioned in December of that year. He came overseas in May,1943 and landed with the first American troops in Sicily where he was in charge of a town whom he was described at his job by War Correspondent John Hershey, author of the best seller.

In his job Col. Toscani has been responsible for getting in food supplies as fast as possible to newly-captured towns, often making his reconnaissance of the situation even before the enemy has been cleared from the area. His latest task has been stockpiling food for Bologna, immediate goal of the present Allied attack.

561

Col. Toscani shared in the commendation given General Hume and his Fifth Army AMG staff for their work in succoring the civilian population and safeguarding the army's lines of communications by Lieut.Gen. Mark W. Clark, then commanding general of the Fifth Army and now commanding general of the 15th Army Group in Italy.

The son of John and Mary Toscani, the colonel is married to Mrs. Georgiana E. Toscani who lives at 1366 Unionport Road, Bronx 62, New York. He is a graduate of Morris Evening High School in the Bronx.

New York Herald Tribune

the hero of the "Bell for Adano" has been granted a 30-day leave home from his duties as supply officer on the Fifth Army AMG staff of Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, it was announced today.

Col. Toscani's leave is the result of some 30 months overseas duty, nine when he commanded a gun crew on a transport ferrying troops to Greenland and Iceland and more than 21 with Allied Military Government in Italy, with which he has been through Sicily, Salerno, Naples, Florence and the Gothic Line.

A New York National Guard officer who in civil life is employed by the Department of Sanitation of the City of New York, Col. Toscani entered the Guard in February 1935 and was commissioned in December of that year. He came overseas in May, 1943 and landed with the first American troops in Sicily where he was in charge of a town when he was described at his job by War Correspondent John Hershey, author of the best seller.

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The son of John and Mary Toscani, the colonel is married to Mrs. Georgiana E. Toscani who lives at 1696 Unionport Road, Bronx 62, New York. He is a graduate of Morris Evening High School in the Bronx.

New York Herald Tribune
New York Times
New York Sun
New York Daily News
New York World-Telegram
New York Post
New York PM

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

2011

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

216/R1/PRB

1 February 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

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

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

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2012

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

31 January 1945

215/R1/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

Lieut. Col. W.H. Lapper (E), chief of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission's Electrical Division, will act as chairman until the election of an Italian chairman. Engineer A. Asta of the Italian Ministry of Public Works is vice chairman. Other members include Dr. A. Sovelli, Prof. G. Antelucci, Prof. A. Angelini, Dr. C. Fascetti, Dr. G. Lanucci and Dr. F. Barlucci, secretary.

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

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

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31 JAN 1945

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Con riferimento al comunicato pubblicato il 27 gennaio u.s. si richiama l'attenzione delle rivendite che hanno in distribuzione vino a mezzo della carta annonaria, sull'obbligo che esse hanno di versare dal 6 al 15/2/45, i buoni di prelevamento n. 23 (generi vari) ~~[illegible]~~, nonché quelli ~~[illegible]~~ indicati per le carte M.I.P. (salumi) all'Ufficio Distribuzione - Via G.B.Vico 15, angolo via Cesare Beccaria - con la distinta di versamento incollando i suddetti buoni su appositi moduli che saranno recapitati a domicilio.

30 Gennaio 1945

File Aldo De Giorgio

5054

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

214/B1/PRB 29 January 1945

Press Bulletin - Immediate

A committee appointed to discuss problems of the fishing industry in Italy has recommended to the Italian government during the Second Agricultural Conference in Rome sponsored jointly by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission that disciplined collection centers be established for fishermen and that maximum control prices be set up and revised periodically, it was announced today.

Lieutenant Commander Bruno C.F. Mottard, U.S., chief of the Fisheries division of the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, said that the committee, of which he was vice-chairman, expressed the need for a "return of morality in this and other important sectors of Italian alimentation."

The committee stated that "an adequate percentage" of tuna fish caught should be "sold fresh to consumers and that the remainder be sold available to the packing industry for canning". It recommended that part of the Sardinian lobster productions be made available to the national and that fishing by the Lampedusa banks be encouraged so that the production can be made available to the consuming centers.

Regarding the distribution and sales of fish to consumers, the committee made three recommendations to the Italians, including, first - to intensify police surveillance and to eliminate all dealers not employed in the sale of fish without authority; second - all wholesale sales of fish are to be eliminated, and, third - sales at consuming centers will be made alternatively at neighborhood markets when the supply is not enough to permit an adequate distribution at all neighborhood markets.

5053

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

213/R1/PRB

30 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Immediate plans for a reforestation program after the close of the war in Europe have been recommended to the Italian government by members of a Forestry committee composed of Italian and Allied officials who met during the Second Agricultural Conference in Rome jointly sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced today.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis S. Fuller (R), vice-president of the committe, said that members pointed out during the meeting that cutting of timber in excess of the annual growth during the war has caused the denuding of large areas and has cut deeply into Italy's already inadequate wood supply.

In an effort to insure future wood production, the committee made these four recommendation :

1. That an extended reforestation program be planned immediately for post-war action.

2. That an immediate survey of forest nursery conditions and their production be undertaken. As many as possible of the 256 forest nurseries at present established should be reactivated so as to increase their annual production of seedlings for reforestation to the maximum extent possible. Millions of new trees must be ready for planting at the conclusion of the war.

3. That in addition to reforesting bare lands, the productive improvement of existing forests, wherein conditions have deteriorated through excessive cutting during the war, be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

4. That in order to realize the above mentioned aims, the laws requiring public and private land owners to cooperate be strictly enforced.

The committee recommended also that the forests operated for the Allied Armies be cut according to the rules established ... in order to prevent excessive

5052

2015
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Italian and Allied officials who met during the Second Agricultural Conference in Rome jointly sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced to-day.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis S. Fuller (L), vice-president of the committe, said that members pointed out during the meeting that cutting of timber in excess of the annual growth during the war has caused the denuding of large areas and has cut deeply into Italy's already inadequate wood supply.

In an effort to insure future wood production, the committee made these four recommendation :

1. That an expanded reforestation program be planned immediately for post-war action.

2. That an immediate survey of forest nursery conditions and their production be undertaken. As many as possible of the 255 forest nurseries at present established should be reactivated so as to increase their annual production of seedlings for reforestation to the maximum extent possible. Millions of new trees must be ready for planting at the conclusion of the war.

3. That in addition to reforesting bare lands, the productive improvement of existing forests, wherein conditions have deteriorated through excessive cutting during the war, be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

4. That in order to realize the above mentioned aims, the laws requiring public and private land owners to cooperate be strictly enforced.

The Committee recommended also that the forests operated for the Allied Armies be cut according to the rules established by the Royal Forest Corps in order to prevent excessive cutting and that operations should be spread over larger areas in order to avoid too intensive cutting.

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

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

[illegible] ALLIED COMMISSION
[illegible]
[illegible] RELATIONS BRANCH

241/R1/PRB 30 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Italian economy at its best would be plebe rigid control over the practice of slaughtering horses which might be used in agricultural work or for transport in a recommendation made by a livestock committee which discussed Italy's post-war agricultural problems at the Second Agricultural Conference in Rome sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced to-day.

Regarding cattle, First Lieutenant Ralph Berdan (A) of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, vice-chairman of the committee, said the members agreed that " the quota of conferment will have to be determined, with the co-operation of the prefects, for every province on the supply of data on the cattle censorship of 1944, and of the particular conditions of every single farm.

"For pigs, the need is observed to increase breeding to the maximum," the committee recommended, "and to maintain the right of family slaughtering provided that this will allow the availability of a certain number of animals necessary for the alimentation of the big centres.

"As to the transfer of breeding cattle, it is considered essential to formulate a plan setting forth the minimum needs of the lacking provinces, the exportation possibilities of the producing provinces, keeping in mind the impossibility of Calabria and Sardinia, the coupling of the indigent and the producing provinces and the need for transport in cases it is not possible to transfer by ordinary means."

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

2018

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

210/R1/2RB 30 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

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

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

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

5050

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

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Comunicato n.28

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Tutti i consumatori potranno prelevare dal 30/1 al 15/2/45 3 dl. di olio a persona presso gli esercenti scelti con la prenotazione dei grassi rinnovata per il quadrimestre novembre '44 - febbraio '45, mediante utilizzazione del buono di prelevamento n. 9 (grassi) della carta annonaria attualmente in corso nel Comune di Roma.

I possessori della carta MIP potranno prelevare 3 dl. di olio a persona presso gli appositi spacci autorizzati, contro versamento di n.4 buoni dei grassi.

Eventuali non prenotati potranno prelevare la predetta razione di olio loro spettante, senza alcuna formalità, presso gli spacci autorizzati sumenzionati.

Il prezzo di vendita al consumo, del genere in parola, è di £. 73 al litro.

Gli esercenti verseranno i buoni di prelevamento sumenzionati, con le norme in uso, all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma, Via dei Cerchi 6 - entro e non oltre il 20/2/45 dichiarando la giacenza della merce non venduta.

29 Gennaio 1945

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

2020

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

L'UFFICIO ANNONARIA DEL GOVERNATORATO comunica:

Dal 30/1 al 15/2 i normali consumatori ad eccezione delle categorie di seguito indicate potranno prelevare, presso gli esercenti in cui si sono prenotati per il quadrimestre novembre '44 febbraio '45, una razione di gr.125 di zucchero a persona, mediante utilizzazione del buono di prelevamento n.4 (zucchero) della carta annonaria attualmente in uso nel Comune di Roma.

Da tale distribuzione sono esclusi i bambini da 0 a 3 anni, i ragazzi da 4 a 8 anni e gli adulti oltre i 65 anni i quali hanno già prelevato in novembre una razione di gr.125 di zucchero (vedi comunicato Alla stampa del 3/12/44).

Sempre dal 30/1 al 15/2/45 i normali consumatori, senza alcuna eccezione potranno prelevare un'altra razione di gr.125 di zucchero presso gli esercenti scelti con la prenotazione dello zucchero pel quadrimestre novembre '44-febbraio'45, mediante utilizzazione del buono di prelevamento n.5 (zucchero) della carta annonaria attualmente in uso nel Comune di Roma.

I possessori della carta E.I.P. potranno prelevare,presso gli appositi spacci autorizzati, una razione di gr.125 di zucchero, mediante versamento di n.4 buoni di prelevamento zucchero della carta medesima.

Eventuali non ancora prenotati potranno prelevare le razioni di zucchero suddette loro spettanti, senza alcuna formalità, presso gli spacci autorizzati suindicati.

Anche i possessori di carte annonarie dei bambini, ragazzi e vecchi, che non ritirarono a suo tempo la razione di zucchero col buono n.4, potranno prelevare il genere di cui trattasi, senza alcuna formalità, presso i già citati spacci autorizzati utilizzando il buono di prelevamento suddetto.

Il prezzo di vendita al consumo del genere in parola è di L.16,50 al Kg.

Gli esercenti verseranno i buoni di prelevamento suddetti, con le modalità in uso, entro il 20/2/45 all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma - Via dei Cerchi 6 - dichiarando la giacenza della merce non venduta.

5048

19 Gennaio 1945

categorie di seguito indicate potranno prelevare, presso gli esercenti in cui si sono prenotati per il quadrimestre novembre '44 febbraio '45, una razione di gr.125 di zucchero a persona, mediante utilizzazione del buono di prelevamento n.4 (zucchero) della carta annonaria attualmente in uso nel Comune di Roma.

Da tale distribuzione sono esclusi i bambini da 0 a 3 anni, i ragazzi da 4 a 8 anni e gli adulti oltre i 69 anni i quali hanno già prelevato in novembre una razione di gr.125 di zucchero (vedi comunicato alla stampa del 1/11/44).

Sempre dal 30/1 al 15/2/45 i normali consumatori, senza alcuna eccezione potranno prelevare un'altra razione di gr.125 di zucchero presso gli esercenti scelti con la prenotazione dello zucchero pel quadrimestre novembre '44-febbraio'45, mediante utilizzazione del buono di prelevamento n.5 (zucchero) della carta annonaria attualmente in uso nel Comune di Roma.

I possessori della carta A.I.F. potranno prelevare, presso gli appositi spacci autorizzati, una razione di gr.125 di zucchero, mediante versamento di n.4 buoni di prelevamento zucchero della carta medesima.

Eventuali non res prenotati potranno prelevare le razioni di zucchero suddette loro spettanti, senza alcuna formalità, presso gli spacci autorizzati suaccennati.

Anche i possessori di carte annonarie dei bambini, ragazzi e vecchi, che non ritirarono a suo tempo la razione di zucchero col buono n.4, potranno prelevare il genere di cui trattasi, senza alcuna formalità, presso i già citati spacci autorizzati utilizzando il buono di prelevamento suddetto.

Il prezzo di vendita al consumo del genere in parola è di L.16;50 al Kg.

Gli esercenti verseranno i buoni di prelevamento suddetti, con le modalità in uso, entro il 20/2/45 all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma - Via dei Cerchi 6 - dichiarando la giacenza della merce non venduta.

5048

9 Gennaio 1945

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

COMUNICATO ALLA STAMPA

Distribuzione per i panificatori

La Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione comunica:

I panificatori devono versare entro il 3/2/43, all'Ufficio Comunale di Razionamento (Via dei Serchi 6) i buoni di prelevamento delle carte annonarie pane del mese di gennaio, tenendo distinti i buoni stessi con le modalità in uso.

All'atto del versamento i panificatori dovranno effettuare la denuncia scritta de la giacenza effettiva di farina esistente presso di loro alle ore 24 del 31 corr. comprendendovi sia la farina in sacchi che quella già impastata; i moduli della denuncia(in doppia copia) sono stati fatti recapitare a ciascun panificio: chi non li avesse ricevuti dovrà richiederli all'Ufficio Razionamento Comunale.

26/1/43

5947

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

209/P1/PRB

29 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Five American officers, serving in the field with AMG Eighth Army, were invested to-day with the insignia of the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat areas in Italy and Sicily. The five recipients of the honour were : Col. Charles J. Farinacci, San Antonio, Texas, Chief Medical Officer of AMG Eighth Army; Major John A. Steele, Knoxville, Tennessee, Civil Affairs Officer in Foggia; Major James G. Grinnard, Atlanta, Georgia, AMG Liaison Officer with a Canadian Corps; Major Steve Mavis, Columbus, Ohio, AMG Liaison Officer with a British Corps, and Capt. Edmund E. Torosillini, Civil Affairs Officer in Palermuolo.

A sixth American officer in AMG Eighth Army, 1st Lt. William A. Lease, Irvington, New Jersey, was awarded the Bronze Star "for heroic service in support of combat operations in Italy on the night of 9 July 1943." He was not present to receive his decoration.

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

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

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

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

"As Civil Affairs officer in many towns in forward areas," Major Grinnard "displayed loyalty and unusual devotion to

5646

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

and Sicily. The five recipients of the honour were : Col. Charles J. Farinacci, San Antonio, Texas, Chief Medical Officer of AMG Eighth Army; Major John A. Steele, Knoxville, Tennessee, Civil Affairs Officer in Forli; Major James O. Grignard, Atlanta, Georgia, AMG Liaison Officer with a Canadian Corps; Major Steve Mavis, Columbus, Ohio, AMG Liaison Officer with a British Corps, and Capt. Edmund E. Torsellini, Civil Affairs Officer in Salsomaggiore.

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

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

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

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

5046

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

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

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

2024
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

2025

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

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Dal 29 gennaio al 5 febbraio p.v. sarà effettuata, sulle prime disponibilità, una distribuzione di 1 litro di vino a persona a tutti i normali consumatori, con esclusione dei bambini da 0 a 3 anni, mediante versamento del buono di prelevamento n. 23 (generi vari) della carta annonaria novembre 1944 - febbraio 1945 attualmente in uso nel Comune di Roma.

Il prelevamento potrà essere effettuato presso 873 rivendite (esercenti al dettaglio, esercizi di 3^ e 4^ categoria, spacci delle Ditte grossiste, spacci dell'Annona, della Provvida e del Consorzio Agrario) che avranno visibilmente esposto appositi cartelli con la indicazione anche del prezzo e della gradazione.

Il prezzo di vendita al consumo è di £.34,50 al litro per vino di 13 GRADI.

I possessori della carta MIP potranno prelevare la suddetta razione di vino presso gli spacci suindicati contro versamento di 4 buoni dei salumi della carta medesima.

I distributori, entro il 15 febbraio, dovranno versare all'Ufficio Distribuzione, Via G.B.Vico 15, angolo Via C.Beccaria, con la distinta di versamento, i suddetti buoni di prelevamento incollati su appositi moduli che saranno recapitati a domicilio.

Per eventuali reclami i consumatori dovranno rivolgersi alla SE.PR.AL - Borgo Pio n. 104 - telefoni : 561249 - 51472 - 50655.

26 Gennaio 1945

5045

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

208/R1/PRB 25 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

As a result of recent promotions among American officers of Allied Commission and Allied Military Government, 3 Lieutenant Colonels have been advanced to the rank of Full Colonel, 20 Majors become Lieutenant Colonels, 50 Captains become Majors, 5 First Lieutenants become Captains and 13 Second Lieutenants become First Lieutenants, it was announced today.

The names of the officers promoted are as follows:

NAME	ASSIGNMENT	HOMETOWN
From Lt.Col. to Col.		
Bolick, Clarence P., FA	Public Works Officer a forward region	Mt.Lebanon, Penn.
Bowman, Alfred C., JAGD	Regional Commissioner Emilia Region	Glendale, Calif.
Jenny, Louis A., CE	Director Public Works Sub-Commission	Dermont, N.J.
From Major to Lt.Col.		
Cantor, Jesse E., AUS	Provincial Commissioner, a forward region	Syracuse, N.Y.
Carter, Curry, CMP	Provincial Officer, a forward region	Staunton, Va.
Cohen, William R., Inf.	Legal Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Newark, N.J.
Dragnoff, Nicholas W., AGD	Adjutant A.C & 2675 Regt.	Vancouver, Wash.
Fiore, Hannibal M., CMP	Provincial Commissioner, a forward region	White Plains, N.Y.
Fitzgerald, J. Marion, QMC	Transportation Officer, Southern Region	Hobart, Okla.
Harris, Milton, CE	Transportation Officer, a forward region	Sacramento, Calif.
Hendrickson, Robert C., AUS	Regional Legal Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region	Woodbury, N.J.
Kearns, Raymond, AUS	Public Health Officer,	Grafton,

3044

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2021

Lieutenants become Captains and 13 Second Lieutenants become First Lieutenants, it was announced today.

The names of the officers promoted are as follows:

NAME	ASSIGNMENT	HOMETOWN
From Lt.Col. to Col.		
Bolick, Clarence P., FA	Public Works Officer a forward region	Mt.Lebanon, Penn.
Bowman, Alfred G., JAGD	Regional Commissioner Emilia Region	Glendale, Calif.
Jenny, Louis A., CE	Director Public Works Sub-Commission	Dermont, N.J.
From Major to Lt.Col.		
Carter, Jesse E., AUS	Provincial Commissioner, a forward region	Syracuse, N.Y.
Carter, Curry, CMP	Provincial Officer, a forward region	Staunton, Va.
Cohen, William R., Inf.	Legal Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Newark, N.J.
Dragnoff, Nicholas W., AGD	Adjutant AC & 2675 Regt.	Vancouver, Wash.
Fiore, Hannibal M., CMP	Provincial Commissioner, a forward region	White Plains, N.Y.
Fitzgerald, J. Marion, QMC	Transportation Officer, Southern Region	Hobart, Okla.
Harris, Milton, CE	Transportation Officer, a forward region	Sacramento, Calif.
Hendrickson, Robert C., AUS	Regional Legal Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region	Woodbury, N.J.
Kenny, Raymond, AUS	Public Health Officer, a forward region	Grafton, W.Va.
King, Edward C., AUS	Director Property Control Division, Finance S/C	Boulder, Colo.
Kuehrs, Henry P., AUS	Provincial Commissioner, Emilia Region	Dallas, Tex.
Levit, William H., JAGD	Legal Officer, Emilia Region	San Francisco, Calif.
McSweeney, John, AUS	Public Welfare Officer, Public Health S/C	Wooster, Ohio

3644

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

Monk, George E., AGD	Supply Officer, a forward region	Kensington, Md.
Revere, Paul, AGD	Assistant Executive Officer, Southern Region	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rorimer, Jack M., AUS	Port Liaison Officer, Food Sub-Commission	Cleveland, Ohio
Smith, Howard K., FA	Executive Officer, HQ, 2675 Regt.	New Philo, Ohio
Snedicker, London, MC	Public Health Officer, Emilia Region	Brookline, Mass.
Spann, William M., CMP	Public Works Officer, Emilia Region	Kansas City, Mo.
Waugh, William F., JAGD	Legal Officer, a forward region	Mc Henry, Ill.

From Captain to Major

Andrews, John G., Inf.	Commanding Officer, Tuscany Region	Rochester, N.Y.
Aulisi, Felix J., AUS	Legal Officer, a forward region	Amsterdam, N.Y.
Austin, Allen S., AUS	Commerce Officer, a forward region	Shaker Heights, Ohio
Bader, Ferdinand G., AUS	Legal Officer, a forward region	Cincinnati, Ohio
Bradbury, Harry B., CMP	Commerce Officer, Emilia Region	New Mulford, Conn.
Bridgeman, John ..., AUS	Communications Officer, Southern Region	Chicago, Ill.
Bump, Gardiner, AUS	Agriculture Officer, Emilia Region	Delmar, N.Y.
Byles, Junius, FA	Adjutant, a forward region	Hulbrook, N.Y.
Chiara, Frank J., Inf.	Provincial Officer, Tuscany Region	Bound Brook, N.J.
Ciulini, Fausto, MC	Public Health Officer, 5th Army AMG	Chicago, Ill.
Cowan, James R.K., AC	Provincial Police Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region	Christiansburg, Va.
Cox, Louis L., AUS	Legal Officer, Emilia Region	Frankfort, Ky.
Downer, Harry M., Ord Dept	Transportation Officer, Transportation S/C	De Ridder, La.
Freese, Duane D., Inf.	Adjutant, Emilia Region	Highland Park, Mich.
Gilreath, Sam E., AUS	Legal Officer,	Lebanon,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Waugh, William F., JAGD	Legal Officer, a forward region	Mc Henry, Ill.

From Captain to Major

Andrews, John G., Inf.	Commanding Officer, Tuscany Region	Rochester, N.Y.
Aulisi, Felix J., AUS	Legal Officer, a forward region	Amsterdam, N.Y.
Austin, Allen S., AUS	Commerce Officer, a forward region	Shaker Heights, Ohio
Beier, Ferdinand C., AUS	Legal Officer, a forward region	Cincinnati, Ohio
Bradbury, Harry B., CMP	Commerce Officer, Emilia Region	New Mulford, Conn.
Bridgeman, John ..., AUS	Communications Officer, Southern Region	Chicago, Ill.
Bump, Gardiner, AUS	Agriculture Officer, Emilia Region	Delmar, N.Y.
Byles, Junius, Fd.	Adjutant, a forward region	Mulbrook, N.Y.
Chiara, Frank J., Inf.	Provincial Officer, Tuscany Region	Bound Brook, N.J.
Ciulini, Fausto, MC	Public Health Officer, 5th Army AMG	Chicago, Ill.
Cowan, James R.K., AC	Provincial Police Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region	Christiansburg, Va.
Cox, Louis L., AUS	Legal Officer, Emilia Region	Frankfort, Ky.
Downer, Harry M., Ord Dept	Transportation Officer, Transportation S/C	De Ridder, La.
Frasso, Duane D., Inf.	Adjutant, Emilia Region	Highland Park, Mich.
Gilreath, Sam E., AUS	Legal Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region	Lebanon, Tenn.
Gold, Abraham E., AUS	Legal Officer, Southern Region	Binghamton, N.Y.
Gulotta, Frank ..., AUS	Supply Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region	Lynbrook, N.Y.
Hill, Robert Mc C., AUS	Legal Officer, a forward region	Montgomery, Ala.
Hoelscher, Francis P., AUS	Public Safety Officer, a forward region	Santa Barbara, Calif.

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

NAME	ASSIGNMENT	HOMETOWN
Hughes, James E., CMP	Public Safety Officer, a forward region	Brookline, Mass.
Kenmemur, David H., jr., CMP	Refugee Officer, 5th Army AMG	Travelers Rest, S.C.
Kerr, Ewing T., AUS	Legal Officer, Southern Region	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Klein, Robert H., M.C	Warehouse Division Director, Transportation S/C	Chicago, Ill.
Kreitler, George W., AUS	Agriculture Officer, a forward region	Newark, Ohio
La Rosa, Salvatore, Inf.	Supply and Transp. Officer, Southern Region	East Boston, Mass.
Laughlin, Louis W., AUS	Public Works Officer, Public Works S/C	Osage, Iowa
Lockwood, Allen T.S., AUS	Agriculture Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Sacramento Calif.
Long, Charles D., CE	Railway Transp. Officer, Transportation S/C	Decatur, Ill.
Lummus, John N., AUS	Assistant Executive Officer, Emilia Region	Miami, Fla.
McNary, Thomas B., AUS	Agriculture Officer, a forward region	Los Angeles, Calif.
Mahoney, Daniel J., CMP	HQ Commandant, Abruzzi-Marche region	New York, N.Y.
Mathis, Otis H., CMP	Public Safety Officer, a forward region	Hollywood, Calif.
Matson, Peter C., TC	Railway Transport. Officer, Transportation S/C	Sausalito, Calif.
Phillips, Wendell E., C.C	Provincial Commissioner, Lazio-Umbria Region	Port Jervis, N.Y.
Rocco, Arthur H., AUS	Finance Officer, Finance Sub-Commission	State College, Pa.
Reynolds, William C., AUS	Provincial Commissioner, Lazio-Umbria Region	Racine, Wis.
Robb, John A., jr., Sig.C	Engineering Officer, a forward region	New York, N.Y.
Rogers, Donald A., AUS	Legal Officer, Southern Region	Bloomington, Ind.
Rosson, Hartwell J., AUS	Public Works Officer, Tuscany Region	New Orleans, La.
Ruisi, Joseph L.C., MC	Public Health Officer, a forward region	Westerly, R.I.
Ryan, Ralph A., AUS	Public Works Officer,	Uniontown,

5041

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

	a forward region	Ohio
La Rosa, Salvatore, Inf.	Supply and Transp. Officer, Southern Region	East Boston, Mass.
Laughlin, Louis W., AUS	Public Works Officer, Public Works S/C	Osage, Iowa
Lockwood, Allen T.S., AUS	Agriculture Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Sacramento Calif.
Long, Charles W., CE	Railway Transp. Officer, Transportation S/C	Decatur, Ill.
Lummus, John N., AUS	Assistant Executive Officer, Emilia Region	Miami, Fla.
McNary, Thomas B., AUS	Agriculture Officer, a forward region	Los Angeles, Calif.
Mahoney, Daniel J., CHP	HQ Commandant, Abruzzi-Marche region	New York, N.Y.
Mathis, Otis H., CHP	Public Safety Officer, a forward region	Hollywood, Calif.
Matson, Peter G., TC	Railway Transport. Officer, Transportation S/C	Sausalito, Calif.
Phillips, Wendell E., C.C	Provincial Commissioner, Lazio-Umbria Region	Port Jervis, N.Y.
Reede, Arthur H., AUS	Finance Officer, Finance Sub-Commission	State College, Pa.
Reynolds, William C., AUS	Provincial Commissioner, Lazio-Umbria Region	Racine, Wis.
Robb, John A., Jr., Sig.C	Engineering Officer, a forward region	New York, N.Y.
Rogers, Donald A., AUS	Legal Officer, Southern Region	Bloomington, Ind.
Rosson, Hartwell J., AUS	Public Works Officer, Tuscany Region	New Orleans, La.
Ruisi, Joseph L.C., MC	Public Health Officer, a forward region	Westerly, R.I.
Ryan, Ralph A., AUS	Public Works Officer, Southern Region	Uniontown, Pa.
Saunders, Raymond W., Inf	Transportation Officer, a forward region	New York, N.Y.
Savage, Paul S., AUS	Adjutant, Public Health S/C	Nashville, Tenn.
Scott, John, B., AUS	Economics and Supply Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region	Pigo Road, Ala.
Smith, Edward E., AUS	Public Works Officer, a forward region	Lima, Ohio
Smith, Ruthven K, AC	Civil Affairs Officer, a forward region	Milwaukee, Wis.

594

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

NAME	ASSIGNMENT	HOMETOWN
Temple, Ralph R., AUS	Executive Officer, Local Government S/C	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Turner, Elmord A., Sn C	Public Health Officer, Emilia Region	Atlanta, Ga
Warren, Clyde A., AUS	Legal Officer, Tuscany Region	Portland, Ore.
Weaver, Harry D., AO	Executive Officer, Property Control Division, Finance SC	Edgeley, N.D.

From First Lieut. to Captain

Barnes III, George W., Cav	Civil Affairs Officer, Emilia Region	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Bernard, Albert L., CMP	Civil Affairs Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Delham Manor, N.Y.
Holladay, Truman G., AUS	Supply Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Austin, Tex.
Montant, Louis T., jr., AGD	Chief Staff Officer, Detachment Service	Georgetown, S.C.
Wintersteen, Thomas E., AUS	Public Health Officer, Emilia Region.	Signal Mountain, Tenn.

From 2nd Lieut. to 1st Lieut.

Abruzzo, Victor D., Inf.	Food Officer, AMG 5th Army	Teaneck, N.J.
Baker, Harold T., CMP	Civil Affairs Officer, AMG 8th Army	Nampa, Idaho
Davis, John G., CMP	Civil Affairs Officer, a forward region	Clayton, Ga.
Demetropoulos, Demetrius J., CE	Refugee Officer, Displaced Persons and Repatriation S/C	Charleston, S.C.
D'Erasmo, Pasquale, MAC	Provincial Officer, a forward region	New York, N.Y.
Dinmont, Gerald, Cav	Supply Officer Emilia region	Rockaway Park, N.Y.
Giampapa, Santo ..., Inf	Provincial Officer, AMG 5th Army	Medford, Mass.
Hawkins, Daniel W., CMP	Finance Officer, Emilia Region	Syracuse, N.Y.
Lynch, John J., CMP	Assistant Transportation Officer, a forward region	Brooklyn, N.Y.
		Brooklyn,

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

From First Lieut. to Captain

Barnes III, George W., Cav	Civil Affairs Officer, Emilia Region	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Berneri, Albert L., CMP	Civil Affairs Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Delham Manor, N.Y.
Holleday, Truman C., AUS	Supply Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region	Austin, Tex.
Montant, Louis T., Jr., AGD	Chief Staff Officer, Detachment Section	Georgetown, S.C.
Wintersteen, Thomas E., AUS	Public Health Officer, Emilia Region.	Signal Mountain, Tenn.

From 2nd Lieut. to 1st Lieut.

Abrunzo, Victor D., Inf.	Food Officer, AMG 5th Army	Teaneck, N.J.
Coker, Harold T., CMP	Civil Affairs Officer, AMG 8th Army	Nampa, Idaho
Davis, John G., CMP	Civil Affairs Officer, a forward region	Clayton, Ga.
Demetropoulos, Demetrius J., CE	Refugee Officer, Displaced Persons and Repatriation S/C	Charleston, S.C.
D'Erasmo, Pasquale, QMC	Provincial Officer, a forward region	New York, N.Y.
Diamant, Gerald, Cav	Supply Officer Emilia region	Rockaway Park, N.Y.
Giampapa, Dante ..., Inf	Provincial Officer, AMG 5th Army	Medford, Mass.
Hawkins, Daniel W., CMP	Finance Officer, Emilia Region	Syracuse, N.Y.
Lynch, John J., CMP	Assistant Transportation Officer, a forward region	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Miller, Marshall ..., Sig C	Legal Officer, Legal Sub-Commission	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sacken, Erich H., CMP	Civil Affairs Officer, Emilia Region	Leonia, N.J.
Dor, Michael, AC	War Materiels Disposal and Prisoners of War SC	W.Hollywood, Calif.
Van Eerde, John ..., AUS	Provincial Officer, a forward region	New Haven Conn.

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

2 6 GEN 1945

L'Ufficio Provinciale dell'ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

A seguito di accordi con le Autorità Alleate i consumatori potranno prelevare dal 27 corr. al 15 febbraio p.v. una candela a persona presso gli spacci scelti con la prenotazione dello zucchero per il quadrimestre novembre '44 - febbraio 1945.

Il prelevamento verrà effettuato utilizzando il buono n.36 (generi vari) della carta annonaria attualmente in uso nel Comune di Roma.

I possessori della carta A/B potranno prelevare una candela a persona presso gli appositi spacci autorizzati, utilizzando i due buoni della marmellata.

Eventuali non prenotati potranno prelevare la razione loro spettante senza alcuna formalità presso gli spacci autorizzati suindicati. Il prezzo di vendita al pubblico è di £. 4,50 a candela.

I dettaglianti verseranno i buoni di prelevamento suddetti con le modalità in uso, entro il 20 febbraio '45 all'Ufficio Rationamento del Comune di Roma - Via dei Cerchi 6 - dichiarando la giacenza delle merci non vendute.

25 Gennaio 1945

Tr: HNSH
SI
PWB
ORBIS

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2035
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Comunicato n.

26 JAN 1945

Il Sottosegretario alla Presidenza comunica:

Dal 27 corr. al 2 febbraio 1945 gli ammalati, in possesso della corrispondente speciale per supplemento olio, potranno prelevare, presso gli stessi esercizi dove si sono approvvigionati e rispettivi domiciliati, la razione supplementare di olio relativa al mese di dicembre, mediante versamento dei tagliandi speciali della concessione suddetta.

I dettaglianti che non avessero ricevuto tempestivamente le cartoline di assegnazione, dovranno immediatamente rivolgersi all'Ufficio Distribuzione fiduciario. Vico 15 per l'assegnazione di eventuali duplicati. Dovranno pure interessare l'Ufficio Rifornimento del Comune di Roma - Via dei Cerchi 6 - qualora i quantitativi loro assegnati fossero ~~~~ inferiori a quelli occorrenti per far fronte al totale delle concessioni prenotate a domicilio presso i loro spacci.

Il prezzo di vendita al pubblico del genere in parola è di L. 73 al litro.

Gli esercenti verseranno entro il 31/1/45 all'Ufficio fiduciario del Comune di Roma, con le modalità in uso, i buoni di prelevamento predetti, dichiarando la giacenza della merce non venduta.

15 Gennaio 1945

TO: ANSA
SI
PWB
ORBIS

5041

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

2037

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

207/PRB/F1 25 January 1946.

Press Release - Immediate

The Allied Commission announced to-day that personal remittances may now be sent from the United States and the United Kingdom to persons in Italy, and will be paid in lire through the offices of the Banca d'Italia or its correspondent banks to residents in the provinces of: Ancona, Perugia, Arezzo, Siena and Livorno.

This service already exists in all Italian territory south of these provinces and in Sicily and Sardinia.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSORS

5040

2038

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

PDG/gr
10 January 1945

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION DIVISION
Tel. 479551 Ext. 19

DP/56/25

SUBJECT: Press Notice

TO : Regional Commissioner
A.M.G., Lazio-Umbria Region
Att: Executive Officer

1. It is requested that the following notice be published in the daily press:

- PER I CITTADINI JUGOSLAVI -

Tutti i cittadini Jugoslavi sono invitati a presentarsi alla Delegazione Jugoslava nel Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia (Via Quintino Sella 36) allo scopo di iscriversi negli elenchi che serviranno di base per eventuali forniture di viveri.

La Delegazione riceve ogni giorno dalle ore 10 alle ore 12.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

- FOR JUGOSLAV CITIZENS -

All Jugoslav Citizens are requested to report to the Jugoslav Delegation of the Advisory Council for Italy (Via Quintino Sella 36) for the purpose of registering in connection with eventual distribution of food . The Delegation receives callers daily from 1000 to 1200 hours.

Frank Di Giacomo

FRANK DI GIACOMO
Captain, Infantry
Director

Sent To: AMSW
S1
ORBIS
PWB

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F. 11 c

Allied Military Government Official
56 JAN 19

COMUNICATO ALLA STAMPA

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

REFEZIONI SCOLASTICHE

Tutti gli Istituti Civili e Religiosi i quali usufruiscono delle refezioni scolastiche dovranno comunicare a questa Se.Pr.Al. - Borgo Pio,104 - Ufficio Convivenze - entro il 27 c/m. le giacenze di zuppa e legumi residuate dalle assegnazioni disposte precedentemente e non utilizzate.-

Roma, 24 Gennaio 1945

SA/

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

2040

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

209/R1/PRB/ 25 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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5037

2041

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

205/R1/PRB January 24, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

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

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

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

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2042

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

204/R1/PRB

24 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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2043

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

203/R1/PRB

January 24, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

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

Stationery awaiting collection from British depots in Naples and Bari includes 1,800 reams of writing paper and 1,750 gross of chalk. Supplies of 49,630 pencils, 11,520 penholders and 279,216 pen points are also available from American depots.

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

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2044

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

LA SEZIONE PROVINCIALE DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE comunica:

Il termine per il prelevamento dei 2 dl. di olio per i normali consumatori di cui al comunicato alla stampa del 24.12.1944 nonchè il termine per il prelevamento del supplemento olio (novembre) per ammalati di cui al comunicato del 19.12.1944 è prorogato a tutto il 5.2.45.

Di conseguenza i dettaglianti verseranno i buoni di prelevamento relativi all'Ufficio Razionamento del Comune di Roma entro il 10.2.1945 dichiarando come d'obbligo la giacenza della merce non venduta.

23 gennaio 1945

5033

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

202/R1/PRB 23 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Ranks from major down to private figure in awards of the Bronze Star Medal announced to-day among Allied Commission and Allied Military Government personnel for meritorious service in combat during the Anzio bucchhead operations and in the Rome-Arno campaign.

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

DONALD M. GAITHER, (0560954), Major, Corps of Military Police, United States Army. For meritorious services in support of combat operations from 11 May to 11 December 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN M. WALKER, (0509054), Major, Specialist Reserve, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 5 January 1944 to 1 February 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Hingham, Mass.

JOHN L. KAY, (0158444), First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action on 2 March 1944, in the vicinity of Monte del Pellipieno, Italy. Entered military service from San Francisco, Calif.

RALPH E. WOOD, Jr., (01593240), First Lieutenant, Medical Administrative Corps, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action on 2 August 1944, near Florence, Italy. Entered military service from Kansas City, Missouri.

5032

ANDREW J. CIRAELLI, (33469184), Technician Fifth Grade, Infantry, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat on 19 December 1943, in the vicinity of San Pietro Infine, Italy. Entered military service from Wash., D.C.

EDWARD JAMES, (31260273), Private, Infantry, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 20 October 1943 to 1 April 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Grants, New

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

in the Rome-Arno campaign.

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

DONALD S. BAKER, (0500054), Major, Corps of Military Police, United States Army. For meritorious services in support of combat operations from 11 May to 11 December 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN H. WALKER, (0500054), Major, Specialist Reserve, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 5 January 1944 to 1 February 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Hingham, Mass.

JOHN L. HAY, (0108844), First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action on 2 March 1944, in the vicinity of Torre del Fosdinone, Italy. Entered military service from San Francisco, Calif.

RALPH H. MAJOR, Jr., (01303520), First Lieutenant, Medical Administrative Corps, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action on 2[illegible] August 1944, near Florence, Italy. Entered military service from Kansas City, Missouri.

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ANDREW J. [illegible], (38480124), Technician Fifth Grade, Infantry, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat on 17 December 1943, in the vicinity of San Pietro Infine, Italy. Entered military service from Wash., D.C.

EDWARD J. [illegible], (31287273), Private, Infantry, United States Army. For meritorious service in combat from 20 October 1943 to 1 April 1944, in Italy. Entered military service from Cuneto, Vis.

ANTHONY C. [illegible], (31253603), Private First Class, Field Artillery, United States Army. For meritorious service in direct support of combat operations in Italy from the Volturno River northward to the Arno River. Entered the military service from Waltham, Mass.

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

EMMUD L. HILL JR., (33720768), Private First Class, Field Artillery, United States Army. For meritorious service in direct support of combat operations in Italy in the rapid push northward from the Volturno River and during action at Minturno, Italy, on 13 May 1944. Entered the military service from Buffalo, Erie, Pa.

CHARLES H. BERNHOLZ, (32538478), Private First Class, Infantry, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action, on 7 February 1945, in Mattuno, Italy. Enemy planes dropped bombs on a street, killing a civil police officer and setting fire to five trucks, two of which were loaded with heavy ammunition. Private First Class BERNHOLZ rushed to the scene of the bombing and removed a severely wounded driver from the danger of exploding ammunition. Locating stretcher bearers and leading them to the wounded man, Private First Class BERNHOLZ again made his way through the smoke-filled, debris littered area, where the ammunition was exploding dangerously, and made a careful search for wounded military and civilian personnel. Finding no one in need of aid, he left the area to seek his own safety. His brave and selfless actions in the face of danger reflect credit upon himself and the Armed Forces. Entered military service from Valley Stream, New York.

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

2048

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

201/R1/PRB 23 January 1945.

Press Release - In quinto.

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

The plan, which presupposes a successful collection of 30,771 tons, envisages the following distribution in Southern and Central Italy:

GENERAL ISSUE	-	37,500 tons
SPECIAL ISSUES	-	8,400 "
ITALIAN ARMY	-	4,139 "
DEVASTATED AREAS	-	1,200 "

The special issues cover items such as hospitals, etc.

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

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2049

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

200/R1/PRB 22 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

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

22 JAN 1944

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Officer

Tutte le insegnanti di ruolo di ordine elementare che attualmente lavorano negli uffici alleati sono invitate ad inviare il loro nome ed indirizzo al R. Provveditore agli Studi, Via Principe Amedeo 42, Roma.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

190/R1/PRB 21 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Progress made in restoring normal living conditions in war stricken provinces of Forli and Ravenna just behind the front lines, is reported by the Eighth Army Allied Military Government to-day.

To accelerate rehabilitation of newly-liberated territory, including Ravenna and Faenza, a special administrative headquarters has been set up of Emilia region officers working under the senior civil affairs officer of the Eighth Army Allied Military Government. Provincial administration is functioning satisfactorily in Ravenna and making good progress in Forli.

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

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

It is estimated that 40 % of Forli's livestock still remains. Milk cows are down by 50 % and sheep by 34 %. Most serious is the depletion of pigs, of which only 40 % remain in Forli and only 20 % in Ravenna, as the population depends almost entirely on lard for fat. A livestock census was taken in the early part of January.

5628

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

the front line, supported by the Eighth Army Allied Military Government to-day.

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

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

5028

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

for local consumption up to 1 quintal of wood per hectare of land. Cutting going on in three large pine woods will furnish ultimately 5,000 tons of firewood and 3,000 tons of constructional timber.

Labor is adequate and recruited through civilian labor units. Provincial Labor Offices were set up early in January.

Repair works were carried out to 11 bridges in December and plans and estimates prepared for work on many others. Water supplies were provided for Rimini, Forli and Cesena and work continued on the water line to Ravenna. Modified electricity supplies were restored to several communes.

Factories in general are held up by lack of power, but several cement, brick and lime plants have been reactivated so that bridge building and similar work can be accelerated.

Serious crime was slight. AMG courts were dealing mainly with minor offences. Two Italian girls were sentenced to death for espionage but apart from this no sentences were passed of more than one year's imprisonment. Italian courts began to function in January.

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

Fire services and civil defence are in good shape in the forward areas, giving a good account of themselves in the raids on Forli.

Despite all the privations of war health is generally good.

Schools are reactivated as far as possible up to the corps rear boundary. Forli has 19 elementary and 10 secondary schools open.

Refugees passing through the camps were considerably fewer than in the preceding month. 3,641 were evacuated to the rear and 1,073 dispersed locally.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

198/R1/PRB January 21, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

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

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

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

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

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

5027

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

After reviewing the present situation of Land Reclamation, the Conference will be asked for suggestions for the improvement of conditions resulting from the war, such as mines, floods, etc.

2054
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Tuesday, January 23: Price of Agricultural Products; Wednesday, January 24: Land Reclamation (Bonifica); and Wednesday late afternoon and Thursday January 25: Problems of Livestock.

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

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

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

2053

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

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

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

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

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

205

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

198/R1/PRB 21 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

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

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

5626

CENTRAL CONTROL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICAL SA[illegible]

A new and far reaching development in the rehabilitation of Italy

The rehabilitation of the Italian Electricity Generation in Central Italy is making progress beyond all previous expectations and it is safe to say now that within six months the first battle will be won and that there will be a sufficient supply to meet, in addition to all the essential military services, also important industrial needs. Details of the generating plants cannot, of course, be disclosed.

In order to most effectively use the available electricity, the Electrical Division of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Works and the Electrical Companies, has been active for some time in establishing a Central Control System of the electrical generating facilities in [illegible] and Italy.

In the system of rehabilitation, mostly by cannibalization, there are bound to crop up bottlenecks when such plants, as well as transmission lines, are operated. Failures will result, due to many causes that which, under war time conditions, are difficult to overcome. If a plant in an area, serving a limited distribution system fails, that area suffers. In view of the fact that there are military establishments on all such individual systems, these establishments in turn suffer, while in other areas plants may be permitted to operate which have a lesser priority.

5625

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

The rehabilitation of the Italian Electricity Generation in Central Italy is making progress beyond all previous expectations and it is safe to say now that within six months the first battle will be won and that there will be a sufficient supply to meet, in addition to all the essential military services, also important industrial needs. Details of the generating plants cannot, of course, be disclosed.

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In any system of rehabilitation, mostly by cannibalization, there are bound to crop up weaknesses when such plants, as well as transmission lines, are operated. Failures will result, due to many causes which, under war time conditions, are difficult to overcome. If a plant in an area, serving a limited distribution system fails, that area suffers. In view of the fact that there are military establishments on all these individual systems, these establishments in turn suffer, while in other areas plants may be permitted to operate which have a lesser priority.

In order to overcome this handicap, and, in order to make sure, first and foremost, that Military establishments of a high priority receive a constant electrical supply, it has been deemed necessary to link all of those smaller systems into one large Grid System centrally controlled. Lt. Col. W.M. Lapper, who had been on the staff of the Central Electricity Board in England for many years, and who is [illegible] familiar with this type of

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5625

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

operation, has guided the preparation of such a plan for Central Italy. This will greatly facilitate the future hydro-electric development and control of all available electrical energy.

It will permit the making of the best possible use of available electricity in such a manner as to guarantee a steady supply to all who are entitled to it. In addition, under such a system of control, it will be possible to regulate frequency and voltages which, up to this time, have been rather erratic in many instances. The new system will operate at a frequency of 45 cycles.

The Minister of Public Works and his staff of Electrical Office have seen the great advantage that will accrue to Italy in the inauguration of such a system and deserve very considerable credit in facilitating the Electrical Division of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission in the establishment of this central control plan.

The Electrical Companies, on the other hand deserve equal credit for setting aside personal differences and in collaborating with ...C. in such a plan, which, at first would appear to be depriving some of these Companies occasionally of certain benefits, would ultimately be of great value to them, as they would be able to supply their own customers in times when their own plants may be out of order.

In setting up this system a central control room will be established with instruments recording all of the vital elements needed, in order to effectively control such a system. In addition to that, an emergency control room will be set up which can take over and function immediately in case

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

5524

are carried to it. In addition, under such a system of control, it will be possible to regulate frequency and voltages which, up to this time, have been a fertile source of trouble in many instances. The new system will operate at a frequency of 42 cycles.

The Minister of Public Works and his staff of Electrical Officers have seen the great advantage that will accrue to Italy in the construction of such a system, and deserve very considerable credit for realising the E[illegible] Division of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission in the establishment of this central control system.

The Electrical Companies, on the other hand deserve equal credit in putting aside personal differences and in collaborating with A.C. in such a plan, which, at first would appear to be depriving some of those Companies occasionally of certain benefits, would ultimately be of great value to them, as they would be able to supply their own customers in times of emergency when their own plants may be out of order.

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In setting up this system a central control room will be established with instruments recording all of the vital elements needed, in order to effectively control such a system. In addition to that, an emergency control room will be set up which can take over and function immediately in case anything should go wrong in the central control room.

On Saturday 20th January 1945 the first interconnection was made between three of the operating Companies, and the testing Central Control Room was able to obtain data from that date. The remaining two operating Companies will very shortly be joined to the scheme.

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

On meeting operations [~~of the Master Control Scheme~~] are considered to be of such importance that His Excellency Mr. RUINI, Minister of Public Works officially [~~opened the Master Control Scheme~~] INAUGURATED THE GRID at only in his official capacity as Minister of Public Works, but also as a special representative of Prime Minister Bonomi. Mr. RUINI gave the first message [illegible] Bonomi Government, which was to accept his very best wishes for success in the new scheme.

[illegible]

L.C. DARBY
Colonel, C.M.
Director, P.W.B. S/C.

To be present :

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

H.E. C. RUINI	- Minister of Public Works and Representing Prime Minister Bonomi.
H.E. C. CASSINIS	- Undersecretary of Public Works.
Com. F. MOLINI	- Chief of "Gabinetto" of Public Works.
Com. Eng. [illegible]	- General Director of Technical Division.
Com. Eng. P. PANSINI	- General Director of Hydroelectric and Electrical Plants.
Prof. Eng. Mario VILLA-ZELI	- General Inspector of Electricity, Water and Gas.
Prof. Eng. P. GIUSSO	- Inspector of Electricity for Central Italy.
Prof. Eng. [illegible]	- Inspector of Electricity.

5623

ALLIED COMMISSION

Col. H.B. [illegible] - Representing Allied Govt.
Col. L.D. [illegible]
[illegible]

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

...operation ... Committee, which has to accept the very best ... of success in the new scheme.

L... [illegible]
C[illegible], C.I.
Director, P.W.D. S/C.

To be present:

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

H.E. [illegible]	- Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction Prime Minister Bonomi.
H.E. C. [illegible]	- Undersecretary of Public Works.
Com.[illegible]	- Chief of "Gabinetto" of Public Works.
Com.Eng. [illegible]	- General Director of Technical Division.
Com.Dr. P.[illegible]	- General Director of Waterworks and Electrical Plants.
Prof.Eng. Mario [illegible]	- General Inspector of Electricity, Water and Gas.
Prof.Eng. P.[illegible]	- Inspector of Electricity for Central Body.
Prof.Eng. [illegible]	- Inspector of Electricity.

ALLIED COMMISSION

Col. N.B. [illegible] - Representing Allied Comm.
Col. L.E. [illegible]
Col. L.A. [illegible]
Lt.Col. C.E. [illegible]
Lt.Col. J.L. [illegible]
Lt.Col. A.L. [illegible]
Major E.J. [illegible]
Major W.E. [illegible]
Major A.M. [illegible]
Major L.C. [illegible]
Major L.A. [illegible]
Major R.S. [illegible]
Jr.Comdr. A.L. [illegible]

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

DIRETTORI DI SOCIETÀ

Società Adriatica di Elettricità
Dr. A. VOLPI - Chairman
Dr. A. BENNI - Manager

Società "Terni" per l'Industria e l'Elettricità
Prof.Ing. G. MARCHI - Vice Chairman
Prof.Ing. A. ANGELINI - Manager

Società Generale Elettrica della Sicilia
Ing. G. MARIA - Commissioner
Ing. G. GUZZANTI - Manager

Società Elettrica Selt-Valdarno
Marquis I. PUCCINELLI - General Manager

Società Unione Esercizi Elettrici
Duke G. DE' STEFANI - Chairman
Ing. C. PASCETTI - General Manager

Società [illegible]
Dr. G. [illegible] - Manager

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

197/R1/PRB 21 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

196/R1/PRB 20 January 1945

Press Release -- Immediate

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

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

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

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

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CHIEF CIBI
COMMISSION CONTROL

INVESTIGATION OF OLIVE OIL SITUATION

L'Ufficio Repressione Mercato Nero, AMG di Roma, comunica che il Nucleo R. Guardie di Finanza presso l'A.S.A., di concerto con l'U.P.S.E.A., nella esecuzione della vigilanza per l'attuale campagna olearia, in conformità alle recenti direttive impartite dal Ministero dell'Agricoltura ha eseguito una verifica presso il frantoio di proprietà dell'Ing. VENZI Filippo, sito in località Campo del Comune di Cave.

Sono stato accertato gravi irregolarità commesso dal gestore del suddetto frantoio, essendosi constatato l'avvenuta molitura in frodo, nello spazio di soli sette giorni, di ben ben 268 quintali di olive, il cui ricavato in olio non è stato consegnato agli oleari del popolo.

Nel corso della verifica sono stati rinvenuti altresì, occultati nella soffitta del frantoio, ben 20 quintali di oliva destinato alla clandestina molitura. Gli agenti operanti hanno perciò proceduto al sequestro di tale merce, ordinandone l'immediata molitura e provvedendo al ricupero dell'olio prodotto, che nella quantità di circa 3 quintali è stato fatto versare immediatamente all'apposito centro di raccolta di Cave.

Sono stato pure accertato numerose irregolarità nella tenuta delle registrazioni prescritte, mentre è stata rinvenuta nel frantoio una doppia contabilità, relativa all'irregolare gestione.

In conseguenza delle gravi trasgressioni rilevate la R. Prefettura ha disposto l'immediata chiusura del frantoio, mentre il titolare dello stesso, resosi latitante, è stato denunciato alla Procura del Regno, per le relative gravi sanzioni di legge previste.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

195/R1/2RO 17 January 1945

Great Release - Immediate

Mine clearance in Liberated Italy continues to progress with over 114,000 mines removed during the month of December, the Civil Affairs Section of the Allied Commission announced to-day.

Two Italian mine clearance companies, each with a strength of 218 personnel, and 300 civilians are engaged in this work. A further 150 civilians are at present under training.

One of the companies is working at Gaeta, where the terrain is difficult, as many of the buildings were demolished by the Germans and the roads mined. The other company, which has cleared over 150,000 mines since its formation, is operating in and around Pescara and Chieti, in a big belt containing many thousands of mines.

Civilian guards are working in this province, in Lucca, Livorno, Pistoia, Perugia, Terni, Chieti, Ortona, Vasto and Siracusa.

During the month the two Italian companies cleared between them 90,255 mines. Civilian guards removed 13,963 mines from the Monte Rotondo, 4,000 from Maremma, 4,418 from Perugia and Terni, 3,987 from Chieti and Ortona, 497 from Pisa province, 231 from Lucca, and a further 1,000 from other places in liberated Italy.

Centres of information have been opened at Pistoia and Viterbo. The Centres at Chieti, Sulmona and Terracina continue to trade ordered, while those at Pisa and Lucca will shortly be holding further courses.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

134/R1/PRB 13 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

The supplies are handled by the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali Alleati (E.N.D.I.M.E.A.), which is responsible to the Italian Government for the distribution of Allied medical supplies. The agency issues the supplies on to wholesalers, who in turn distribute them to hospitals, clinics, laboratories and pharmacies for the use of the civil population.

Requisitions for medical supplies for February have been submitted by the Ministries of Health through E.N.D.I.M.E.A., to the Allied authorities.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

193/R1/PRB

11 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 24th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 11, 1945 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

V. Count L. Spreti	France
Ricardo Fernandez	Greece
General Ivan Gtchev	Soviet Union
M.A. Macmillan	United Kingdom
Steven Gruenther	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Brigadier G.S. Pyman, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the medical supply situation.

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

18 JAN 1945

Il Vice Maresciallo dell'Aria W.A.B. Bowen-Buscarlet, Capo della Sottocommissione delle Forze Aeree presso la Commissione Alleata, mercoledì 17 gennaio ha offerto un ricevimento in occasione della visita a Roma del Maresciallo dell'Aria Sir John C. Slessor, Vice Comandante in Capo delle Forze Aeree Alleate del Mediterraneo.

Fra i presenti si notavano : il Vice Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata e diversi ufficiali superiori delle Forze Alleate e della Commissione Alleata, nonchè i seguenti rappresentanti della R. Aeronautica : S.E. Luigi Gasparotto, Ministro dell'Aeronautica, S.E. Ernesto Pellegrino, Sottosegretario di Stato per l'Aeronautica, S.E. Mario Aimone Cat, Capo di S.M. della Aeronautica, il Colonello Pilota Giacomo Brenta, ufficiale addetto alla persona del Vice Maresciallo Bowen-Buscarlet, il Colonello Pilota Aldo Remondino, Sottocapo di S.M. dell'Aeronautica e il Colonello Pilota Armando François, Capo di S.M. dell'Unità Aerea.

Ufficiale

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[redacted] CONTROL
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

18 January 1945

US JING PERSONNEL OF ALLIED COMMISSION

Acting President
Chief Commissioner
Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President, Civil Affairs Section
Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President, Economic Section
Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President, Establishment Section
Joint Vice Presidents, Political Section
Directors of Sub-Commissions

Agriculture
Air Force

Commerce
Communications
Displaced Persons and Repatriation
Education
Finance
Food
Industry
Labor
Naval Forces
Legal

Naval Government
Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives
Navy
Patriots Branch
Public Health
Public Relations Branch
Public Safety
Public Works and Utilities

Lt. Harold [illegible] (B)
Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR (A)
Brig. M.S. Lush (B)
Brig. G.R. Upjohn (B)

Col. Leonard J. Jonsmore (A) (acting)

Col. Norman E. Fiske (A)

Mr. William W. Schott (A)
Mr. H.L. d'A Hopkinson (B)

Mr. Roland G. Ahrough (A)
Air Vice Marshal T...B. Dowding-Russenrlot (B)
Colonel W.R. Evans (B)
Colonel J.L. Henderson (B)
Col. S.E. Findley (B)
Major Carleton H. [illegible]burne (A)(acting)
Colonel A.E. Griffiths-Smith (B)
Colonel H.J. Legg (B)
Mr. William S. Vaughan (A)
Colonel Junius R. Smith (A) acting
Major-Gen. I. Browning (B)
Col. W.E. Behrens (B) (Deputy Chief Legal Adviser)
Colonel R.L.J. Spicer (B)
Lt.Col. Ernest E. Herald (A)
Rear Admiral C.S. Morgan (B)
Lt.Col. H. Craig (B)
[illegible] G.S. Parkinson (B)
Major Lionel Fielden (B)
Colonel John M. Chapman (A)
Lt.Col. Louis ... Jonny (A)

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and Commander [illegible]-Fowler (A)

Joint Directors

[illegible]

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

Acting President	
Chief Commissioner	
Chief of Staff	
Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President, Civil Affairs Section	
Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President, Economic Section	
Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President, Establishment Section	
Joint Vice Presidents, Political Section	
Directors or Sub-Commissions	
Agriculture	
Air Force	
Commerce	
Communications	
Displaced Persons and Repatriation	
Education	
Finance (Joint Directors)	
Food	
Industry	
Labor	
Naval Forces	
Legal	
Local Government	
Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives	
Navy	
Patriots Branch	
Public Health	
Public Relations Branch	
Public Safety	
Public Works and Utilities	
Shipping	
Transportation	
War Materials Disposal and Prisoners-of-War	
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 15th Army Group	
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army	
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Eighth Army	

	Brig. Harold Macmillan (B)
	Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR (A)
	Brig. M.S. Lush (B)
	Brig. G.R. Upjohn (B)
	Col. Lecnard D. Jennmore (A) (acting)
	Col. Norman B. Fiske (A)
	Mr. William W. Schott (A)
	Mr. H.L. d'A Hopkinson (B)
	Mr. Leland C. Albaugh (A)
	Air Vice Marshal W.A.C. Bowen-Buscarlet (B)
	Colonel W.P. Bruce (B)
	Colonel A.L. Henderson (B)
	Col. C.H. Hindley (B)
	Major Carleton S. Ashburne (A) (acting)
	Colonel A.E. Griffey-Smith (B) and Commander
	Colonel T.J. Legg (B)
	Mr. William J. Vaughan (A)
	Colonel Junius E. Smith (A) acting
	Major-Gen. I. Browning (B)
	Col. W.B. Behrens (B) (Deputy Chief Legal Adviser)
	Colonel R.A.B. Spicer (B)
	Lt.Col. Ernest E. Arnold (A)
	Navy Admiral C.B. Morgan (B)
	Lt.Col. F. Craig (B)
	Brig. C.A. Parkinson (B)
	Major Lionel Fielden (B)
	Colonel John F. Chapman (A)
	Lt.Col. Louis ... Jonny (A)
	Mr. J. Gibson Graham (B)
	Mr. Merritt B. Taylor (A)
	Lt.Col. J.... Campbell, , (B)
	Col. Nelson T. Norbert (A)
	Brig.Gen. Edgar E. Hume (A)
	Group Captain C.E. Benson (B)

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Regional Commissioners

Southern		Brigadier J.K. Dunlop (T)
Sicilia		Brigadier [illegible] (N)
Lazio-Umbria		Lt.Col. John D. Jones (A) (Acting)
Abruzzi-Marche		Colonel C.E.A. Trench (G)
Sardegna		Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuick (E)
Toscana		Colonel Robert C. Hickwood
Emilia		Lt.Col. Alfred C. Coleman (A)
Liguria	) not yet	Col. G.P. Tansey (E)
Piemonte	)	Colonel Robert P. Harrell (A)
Lombardia	) activated	Col. Dickens T. Johns (A) (acting)
Venezia	)	Col. Thomas H. Pope (A) (acting)

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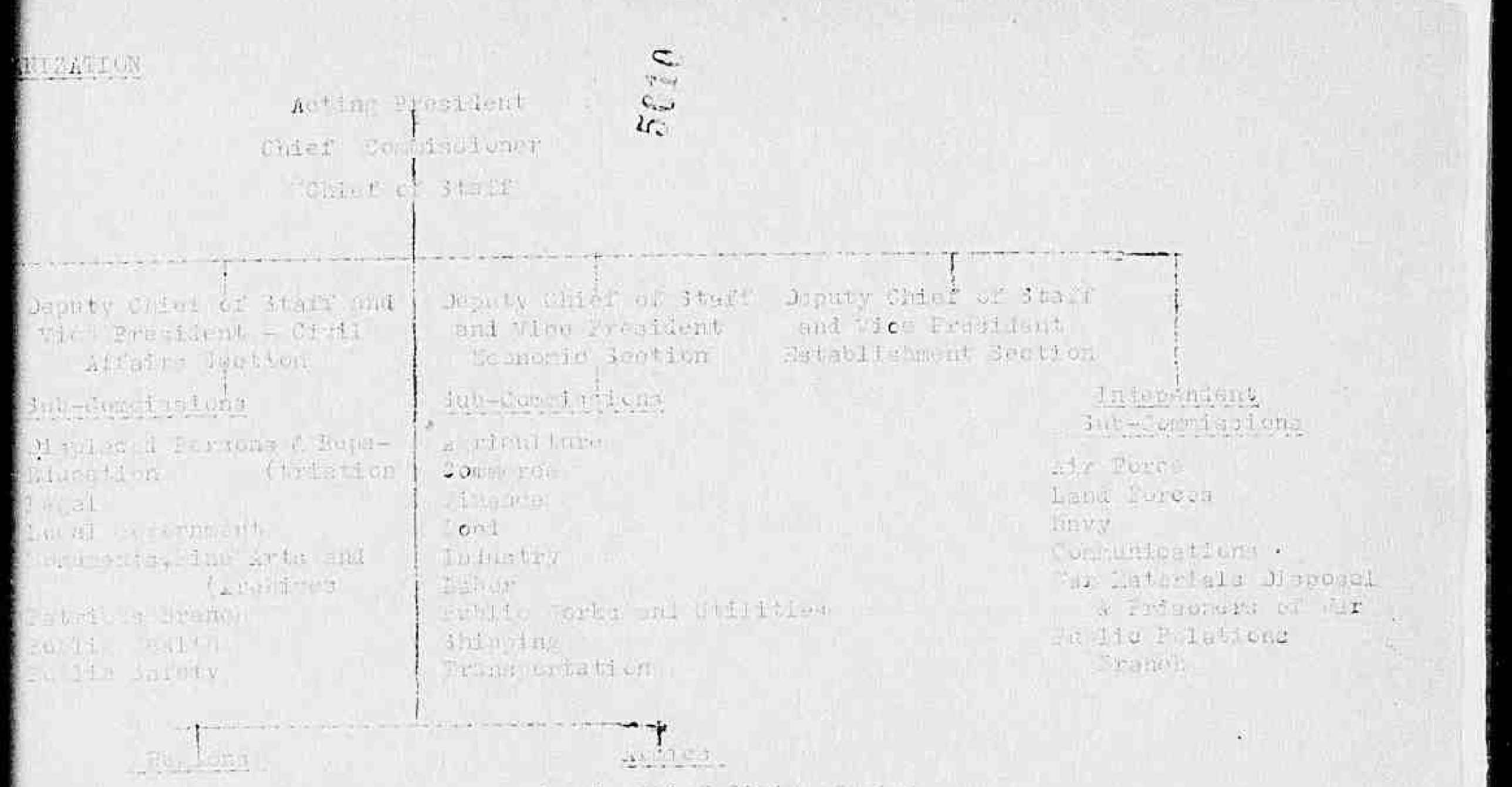
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ORGANIZATION

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

RIZATION



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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

AC8/PR/PRS 10 January 1946.

Press Release - Immediate

Up to the end of 1945, 168,000 Italian returnees had passed through the main camps established by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced today.

Since the campaign of mass summer repatriation which town fixed has been the chief problem of the Sub-Commission. Between September and December 1945, 288 ships transported to their homes in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. A further 1,000 more repatriated parties in January.

Home-coming returnees are serving north as well as south. 1,873 arriving in Rome in November from Southern Italy and Sicily for repatriation. Over 14,000 returnees from Sicily have already returned to their homes on the mainland.

In the towns areas just behind the front line the Sub-Commission has repeatedly striven with the Fifth and Eighth Armies who clear the refugees through camps to facilitate speedy forwarding for eventual repatriation. Wherever possible returnees are housed in or near the areas from which they were sent. On arrival in Rome they become the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees, but the Sub-Commission assists in co-ordinating their transport.

A new reception camp was recently opened at Lucca. U.N.R.R.A. teams on loan to the Sub-Commission are doing valuable work at a camp near Rome, comprising a medical and welfare unit, a cyclone and first-aid unit and part of a transport unit.

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

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Camp personnel weight are if necessary named clothing and footwear. Some of the clothing is obtained from the Red Cross but some is purchased from army funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

14 January 1945.

195/R1/2RM

Press Release - Immediate

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

8,445 tons of Italian products left a value of 65,503,000 lire were exported in December and a further 2,753 tons were awaiting shipment at the end of the month.

5,040 tons of lemons went to the U.S. and Malta; 225 tons of oranges, 400 tons of wine and 38 tons of chestnuts ships to Malta; 475 tons of sulphur and 4 1/4 tons of vegetable seeds to North Africa; 42 tons of bread corn seeds to the Sahara and 142 tons of argols and 19 3/4 tons of silk and skeins to the U.K.

Goods awaiting shipment to ports in Sicily, Corsica, Malta, the Balkans, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Middle East included 5,388 tons of sulphur, 681 tons of wine lees, 700 tons of citric acid, 500 tons of cement, 300 tons of lime, 201 tons of hemp, 120 tons of sausage skins, 115 tons of bristles, 111 tons of crassi-corite, 50 tons of black kelp, 40 tons of tartaric acid, 20 tons of vegetable seeds and 2 tons of mustard seed.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

165/R1/2PB

15 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

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

The plight of the 6,000 residents of the mountain town was made known to the Allied authorities when two skiers made their way, after several efforts, to a village in a nearby valley. Roads to and from the town, which is 20 miles north of Isernia, are impassable because of the snowbanks and such mules are no use. The town has not received food supplies since more than a week ago.

Castel del Sangro played an important part in the Italian campaign as a strong point of the Germans who made effective use of its crude fortifications until driven out by the 5th Army.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

163/R1/PRB 13 January 1947.

Press Release - Immediate.

Although the question of a possible increase in the civilian telephone service in Rome is continually under study, a review just made of the situation shows that no material increase for private users can be expected until the electric power supply is considerably more reliable, the Communications Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission said today.

The Allied Communications officers pointed out that, before the war, the telephone company had excellent alternative power supplies as a result of the power being available from Rome's two electrical companies. As a result of power being available from two sources, emergency power plants attached to exchanges were not needed. Therefore, there are now only a very few emergency plants on hand here and there are not sufficient to provide power necessary for telephone service in Rome in the event of a power failure.

The frequency of power failure, however, as a consequence of war damage, is now very high. Even with the present restricted telephone service, a failure of power supply for only a few hours would result in the clogging of many telephone exchanges if unrestricted telephone calls were permitted. Service could not be placed after such a short period of power failure that neither the Italian Government nor the Allied military authorities can approve the present restrictions being removed in these circumstances.

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In devising a system of telephone service that would meet these hard facts, the first allotment was necessarily made to military and Governmental users. The remainder was then apportioned on the basis of insuring that every subscriber received an equitable share of the common facility. Busy users got ten calls a day, single telephones got four a day and exchanges got nine, a figure which was determined by sub-dividing what power was left over after private users had been taken care of.

Pay stations were left unlimited, first, because of the difficulty of limiting calls fairly from such stations, and secondly and more important, following the principle of providing the greatest benefit to the greatest number, because the pay station is the only means of

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

182/R1/2RE 13 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

181/R1/PRB 12 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Steady progress towards building up Sardinia's commerce during 1944 and restoring conditions in the island to normal is reported by the Sardinia Region of the Allied Commission.

The year closed with a month of brisk shipping activity, December exports totalling nearly 38,700 tons. During the whole of the year Sardinia exported over 280,000 tons of her production, including :

Antimony	72
Barite	15
Cementum	3
Cheese	750
Coal	256,260
Coloured earth	67
Cork	256
Fluro	44
Fluorspar (304,333)	645
Fireclay	2,800
Hides	140
Kalite (fertiliser)	735
Kaolin	1,200
Lead	2,561
Magnesium sulphate	1,104
Paint pigment	2,000
Refractory cement	732
Salt	10,445
Skins (680,000)	454
Synthetic coffee	4
Talc	170
Willows	20
Zinc oxide	10

censored copy sent to Comd. Ferrara. 18/I/45

More than 97 % of the total exports were for civilian or semi-military uses. Sardinia's total production of coal for the year amounted to 375,000 tons.

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

normal is reported by the Sardinia Region of the Allied Commission.

The year closed with a month of brisk shipping activity, December exports totalling nearly 38,000 tons. During the whole of the year Sardinia exported over 280,000 tons of her production, including:

Antimony	72
Barite	15
Cadmium	3
Cheese	750
Coal	280,280
Coloured earth	67
Cork	258
Figs	44
Fireclay	2,800
Hides	148
Kalite (fertilizer)	705
Kaolin	1,980
Lead	3,240
Magnesium sulphate	1,104
Paint pigment	2,000
Refractory cement	736
Salt	10,440
Skins (800,000)	454
Synthetic coffee	4
Talc	170
Willows	20
Zinc oxide	10

censored copy sent to Comd. Ferrara. 18/I/45

More than 97 % of the total exports were for civilian or semi-military uses. Sardinia's total production of coal for the year amounted to 378,000 tons.

Imports in December included 5,800 tons of wheat and 7,200 tons of barley, 750 tons of rock phosphate and two months' supply of tobacco for the tobacco monopoly. 292 quintals of white bean seed also arrived and were distributed.

A spell of unusually dry weather before the heavy rains started on 25 December was particularly good for winter cultivation. Total grain collections for 1944 were 273,589 quintals of wheat and 29,966 quintals of barley. The olive oil crop is reported to be exceptionally good. Meat prices are reasonably low, the seasonal stock of lamb selling at less than 60 lire a kilo. In addition,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

surplus horses, cattle and sheep are available for export to the mainland as breeding stock to replenish depleted herds.

Repairs to schools and other buildings and to roads are continuing throughout the island. In Cagliari alone 900,000 lire was been spent on clearing war debris. Work on agricultural and anti-malarial drainage is continuing in all three provinces. Cagliari's gas and electric lighting facilities have been extended and there is now street lighting in the main towns of the island. Work continues on the hydro-electric installation at Flumendosa.

In crime, there was some increase in murders and armed robberies, including a shepherds' vendetta in the course of which a flock of 315 sheep were slaughtered.

Regular steamer service began with the mainland on 30 December when the "Arbazia" left on her first trip to Naples. The ship will sail on a bi-monthly schedule taking up to 300 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo each trip.

2093

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

2094

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

180/R1/PRB

11 January 1945.

Press Release -Immediate

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

The train, which has been named the "Stella Roma", will carry about 640 passengers. Its first journey will take approximately 12 hours but it is hoped this time will be considerably reduced. The train will operate three times a week according to schedules now planned.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

179/PR1/PRB

11 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

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

The coal was loaded at Gaeta from Italy Navy stocks of 15,000 tons stored in the fortress at that port, according to Capt. George H. Hart (A), port liaison officer, who has sounded the Tiber to ascertain its navigability and who will be on board the schooner on its first trip.

In the very near future barges and tugs will also bring coal up the Tiber from Civitavecchia for Rome's public utilities as the start of a scheduled use of the river, Capt. Hart added.

The task of restoring Italian water traffic to more normal standards in the nearby areas of the Tyrrhenian Sea has been a priority work of the Transportation Sub-Commission, according to Mr. Charles Crooks, chief of the Port Shipment and Warehousing Division.

For example, at Gaeta a small, double-track railroad 7999
had to be built on a mole over a destroyed dock to help load the coal. At Piombino the harbor was dredged and activity is again being resumed in that once-idle town.

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

Pilots will accompany all shipping up the Tiber from Piombino to Rome.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

178/R1/PRB

January 10, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

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

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

On 24 November last eleven civilians brought before the Tribunale Court of Grossato were found guilty of violating the Italian penal code by forcing four anti-Fascists in the commune of Fancole di Scansano to drink castor oil on 13 February 1923. The crimes had been pardoned by Royal Decree on 31 October 1923 but the pardons were revoked on 9 November 1944 under the Italian government's epuration decree. One of the defendants, a former secretary of the local fascio, was sentenced to 3 years, 4 months and 25 days of imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 584 lire. Seven others received sentences of 3 years and 6 months and had to pay a small fine. The remaining three, who were youths of 14 to 18 when the crimes were committed, had sentences of 1 year and 9 months' imprisonment and also had to pay a small fine.

On 30 November, for a crime committed at the same time in 1923, when a citizen of Porto Ercole was forcibly made to drink castor oil, five other defendants were found guilty. They received sentences of 3 years' imprisonment each, with a fine of 1,000 lire. One of them was formerly secretary of the fascio in the commune of Orbetello in Grossato.

When the Tribunale Court reopened in Grossato on 7 August 1944 three Fascists were tried and found guilty of forcibly collecting public subscriptions after the armistice of 8 September 1943 for purchasing supplies and arms for the army. Lorenzo Frosi, Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party of Scarlino, was sentenced to 16 years'

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

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When the Tribunale Court reopened in Grosseto on 7 August 1944 three Fascists were tried and found guilty of forcibly collecting public subscriptions after the armistice of 8 September 1943 for purchasing supplies and arms for the army. Lorenzo Grosi, Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party of Scarlino, was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and a fine of 15,000 lire on charges of private violence, illegal detention of persons, swindling and threatenment. Of the other two, both vice-secretaries of the party, one, Livano Novelli, got 4 years' imprisonment and a 20,000 lire fine and the other, Archimede Petri, 13 years in jail and a fine of 25,000 lire, on various charges of embezzlement, swindling and illegal detention of citizens.

At this month's sessions the Tribunale will try twenty other cases of personal violence. The defendants are all accused of crimes committed in 1922 and 1923. Eleven more serious cases, which must come before a higher court, are down for trial this week at the Florence Court of Assizes.

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

COMUNICATO STAMPA

8 JAN 1

BEFANA DI GUERRA

Con affettuoso slancio gli alunni delle scuole elementari e secondarie di Roma hanno generosamente risposto all'iniziativa del Comando Alleato - Regione Lazio Umbria Divisione Educazione - inviando frutta, dolci e giocattoli, in gran parte costruiti dagli alunni stessi, sotto la guida degli insegnanti, perche' in occasione della Befana fossero distribuiti ai bimbi profughi e sinistrati maggiormente colpiti dalla guerra.

Complessivamente oltre 2.5oo doni sono andati ad allietare i bimbi accolti nel campo di Cinecitta', nell'Orfanotrofio "S.Rita" in Viale del Pincio ed in altri orfanotrofi dell'Urbe.

Nel darne comunicazione il Comando Alleato ringrazia i piccoli donatori.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

177/R1/PRB

6 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

In view of various misinterpretations appearing in the public press concerning the cancellation of the proposed review of the Carabinieri last Saturday, the Allied Commission today announced that the parade was cancelled only because the presence of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, was required in Greece, making it impossible for him to be present at the review as he had engaged to do.

4997

2100

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

176/R1/PRB 7 January 1945

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

176/R1/PRB

5 January, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

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

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

The wheat collection in 1944 totalled 233,195 tons, 5% more than the target figure. Large quantities of the surplus were exported to deficient parts of Italy, 14,000 tons going to Rome alone.

In the Fucino basin there was a good yield of potatoes. 5,903 tons were distributed, Rome receiving 3,255 tons for food and a further 1,233 for seed.

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

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

More than 500 separate engineering projects were carried out. 132 bridges were entirely reconstructed, a further 32 partially reconstructed and 95 temporary wooden bridges erected. Road works, diversions, temporary passages, sustaining walls amounted to 164. 52 sites were cleared of debris and 42 public buildings repaired. 20 projects were carried out on water works and sewer lines. Six power lines were repaired and power stations producing 7020 KW set in order. A cement plant was also reactivated.

Compensation paid to Italian civilians in the Abruzzi who had given assistance to Allied soldiers when the area was under German occupation amounted to approximately 7 million lire.

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

8,000 cases were tried by Allied military courts, the accused being

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

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

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

Carabinieri in the region are at full strength and there is a replacement centre at Chieti. Supplies of clothing have recently been received but lack of transport remains a serious difficulty.

Ancona, the chief port, has a well-equipped fire brigade. There is mutual aid between the Army fire service and the Italian brigades.

80 tons of medical supplies and between 300 and 400 tons of clothing have been distributed to the population, special attention being giving to the devastated areas of the Abruzzi. Red Cross workers helped to

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

reestablish welfare organizations, distribute clothing and supervise refugee movement.

Since 1 July last the railroads have handled 2,958 tons of Allied Military Government supplies. About 2,500 tons of rock salt were imported. Smaller industries including the Jesi match factory and the Miliani paper mills at Fiorano and Fabriano are being reactivated and it is expected that the region will shortly be self-sufficient in soap.

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

2104

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

174/R1/PRB

5 January. 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Carabinieri review originally arranged for Saturday morning, 6 January, has been cancelled, it was announced today by the Public Safety Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

2105

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

173/R1/PRB 5 January 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

The 29th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 5th, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. H.L. D'A. Hopkinson, the Acting British Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Georges Exintaris	Greece
General Susloparov	Soviet Union
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
M. Sloven Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

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

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U.S. PUBLIC RELATIONS
C.A.C.

Lt. Gen. Harold Alexander's Press Conference - 3rd December, 1943.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE 2000-hrs. G.M.T. 4 DEC 43.

I feel I owe some apologies to the Press for a certain elusiveness during recent months. When I was in Algiers I had direct authority as the sole British diplomatic and political representative in French North Africa. In my present field, covering the Central Mediterranean as a whole, my duty is to advise Allied from the British angle. But of course in Rome the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, and in Athens the British Minister, Mr. Leeper, have a direct responsibility. As regards executive action, the President of the Commission and the Chief Commissioner have come to the officials to whom you would naturally look for information. Since I do not like interfering with other people, I have therefore not seen as much as I should have liked of my Press friends. I offer this as an explanation if not as an apology.

On November 10th the announcement of my appointment as Acting President of the Allied Commission was made in London and Washington. This of course gives me new and executive responsibilities. On that date I was actually in Greece. I returned to Italy on November 12th and at once began a series of detailed discussions with the officials of A.F.H.Q. and at A.C. on many of the problems of Italy, and especially having regard to the "New Deal" for Italy contained in the recent statements of the President and Mr. Churchill.

On November 22nd I left for London. Basing myself on the discussions which I had held in Naples and in Rome, I was able to submit a fairly comprehensive plan to my colleagues. Unfortunately I was delayed in my journey home by a forced descent at Lisbon. Nevertheless, by Friday night, December 3rd, after prolonged departmental discussions, I had obtained the consent of my colleagues in the British Cabinet to the proposals which I intended to put forward in Washington. It was my intention to leave by aeroplane for America on Saturday, December 4th, and all was ready for the journey, as already stated in the press, in addition to the political and supply questions affecting Italy, I was charged with the duty of discussing general questions of supply to the liberated countries of Europe, especially France, Belgium and Holland.

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Late on the night of December 3rd Mr. Churchill asked me to change my plans and leave immediately for Athens. This, of course, I readily assented to do, and it certainly sounded an interesting and even exciting assignment. Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and I left London on the following day.

I was naturally very disappointed at having to put off my trip to Washington. I was anxious to pay this visit but wished to stay through

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

as a whole, my duty is to advise Sweden from the British angle. But of course in fact the British Minister, Sir Noel Charles, and in Athens the British Ambassador, Mr. Leeper, have a direct responsibility. As the executive agency, the President of the Commission and the Chief Commissioner have such the officials to whom you would naturally look for information. Since I do not like interfering with other people, I have therefore not seen as much as I should have liked of my press friends. I offer this as an explanation if not as an apology.

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I was naturally very disappointed at having to put off my trip to Washington. I was anxious to pay this visit not merely to carry through this important business, but to make and renew contacts with many American friends. Like the Supreme Allied Commander, as Acting President of the Commission I regard myself as holding an Allied post. Although it may seem rather a strange thing for a British Cabinet Minister to become on one side of his functions an Allied Officer while on the other filling the position of British Political Adviser at A.F.H.Q., remaining a purely British figure, yet this war has made possible so close a co-operation and so complete an integration between Great Britain and the United States as to expose what pedants might condemn. At any rate it follows the theme of Mr. Churchill when he said that Great Britain and America were getting "all mixed up together and the more the better".

The European supply problem is being handled by the Minister of State, Mr. Law, in my place, and this has of course included discussions on supply questions for Italy in general.

contd ... Sheet 2

992

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

The more detailed supply problems (and they are many and difficult) and the political questions are being handled on my behalf by General Spofford, United States Army, Head of G-5 at A.F.H.Q., and by the British representative on the Joint Staff Mission, to whom I telegraphed all the proposals in full before I left London. Colonel Bretton, Secretary General Staff, A.F.H.Q., who was to accompany me, has gone with all the necessary papers to Washington. I am happy to say that I can confidently look forward to a complete agreement. From the telegrams which have been passing from Washington through London to me on detailed points, I do not think that this will now take long to complete.

I hope that a suitable announcement may be made by the two Governments giving more precision to the President's various declarations regarding Italy and especially to the joint statement of the President and the Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, on returning from Athens last Friday, I have been addressing myself in Rome, with the help of my colleagues, to the study - and I hope to the solution - of many urgent problems.

The work of the Chief Commissioner, whose promotion to the rank of Admiral in the United States Navy was so welcome to all Americans, British and Italians, is well known. When the full story is told of what he has done amidst immense difficulties, from those early days of Brindisi when he was a loyal adjutant to General Mason MacFarlane up till to-day, his work will be even more generously recognized. And in Brigadier Lush he has a Chief of Staff of outstanding quality. By such colleagues I feel buoyed up and sustained.

The problems facing Italy's present and future are formidable. The grim facts of destruction and danger of further destruction on a wide scale before the Germans are finally forced to evacuate the country are patent to all. Some of our critics who have not seen - or only cursorily visited - the liberated territories, may not wholly appreciate the difficulties. Had such ravages and such destruction of capital equipment of every kind taken place as the result of some natural phenomenon - earthquake or tidal wave - even a peaceful world with its full production available and all its shipping services at hand to bring remedial measures would have found it a long and laborious process to repair them. Not only is there the havoc of bombs and artillery, but, much more serious, of enemy demolition. But the resources of the Allied Nations are strained to the utmost for war needs. Shipping, however rapidly built on however great a scale, is devoured by the hungry jaws of war both in the East and in the West. At the same time the liberated areas of France, Belgium and Holland make eloment demands for help. It is natural, therefore, that with all the goodwill in the world the process of reconstruction in Italy is tedious and slow. Nevertheless, that process will continue. We need patience and perseverance, a sense of proportion and a sense of urgency, and with these we shall be able to achieve if not all, at least a large measure of our high

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

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

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

QUARTIERE GENERALE
GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
REGIONE LAZIO-UMBRIA

C O M U N I C A T O
STAMPA

C O M U N I C A T O
STAMPA

3 Gennaio 1945

E' stato annunciato oggi che la Ditta PIETRO SCIARRA di Pontegalera ha ricevuto l'assegnazione di Tonnellate 150 di carbone e dell'energia elettrica per la lavorazione di vetri per gli ospedali e per le zone devastate dalla guerra.

Dalla stessa Ditta è stata data assicurazione che almeno 16 mila mq. di vetri potranno essere prodotti con quel quantitativo di carbone.

Major Fielden:

We have purposely cut this in an Item leaving us out of it - leaving us Council - Cy as we are now!

Thanks & Kindest
Supv. Civ.

3/1/45

1950