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
Ap. - July 1945

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

Press Section
Press Office
Line to ANSA

From: 8th Army

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Rooka Issue

Please pass to world press and for PWB, AFHQ for transmission to PRC and O/I, London and for PRB News Division AC Rome, 30 July, 1700 hrs. UNR 2

Venezia Giulia, Italy, ~~phone stop (AMG) tackle task of line with other countries, too (closed) Trieste~~ July 30 (AMG) AMG officials in Trieste ~~has~~ for several weeks been tackling the task of restoring telephonic and telegraphic communications inside Venezia Giulia and between Venezia Giulia and the outside world.

Progress has been made in face of great difficulties and ~~today~~ Sunday, Major H. A. Hayward, AMG telephone communications office in Trieste was able to announce that telephone facilities between Venezia Giulia and Italy will be open in the near future. Arrangements were being made, added, Major Hayward, to restore telephone facilities between Venezia Giulia and the countries of the United Nations. At present such facilities exist only between Venezia Giulia and Italy. Telephone services already have been reopen between certain towns in the Venezia Giulia area ~~and there may be secured by the following the instructions contained on page 3 of the local telephone directory.~~

5293

Passed to Press Office on July 30 1530 hrs
DBY

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

30 luglio 1945

Per parecchie settimane i funzionari del Governo Militare Alleato a Trieste hanno intrapreso l'arduo compito di riattivare le comunicazioni telefoniche e telegrafiche nella Venzia Giulia stessa e con il mondo esterno.

Nonostante le grandi difficoltà sono stati fatti progressi e domenica il Maggiore E.A. Hayward, ufficiale del Governo Militare Alleato addetto alle comunicazioni telefoniche a Trieste, ha potuto annunziare che fra breve saranno messe in funzione le comunicazioni telefoniche fra la Venzia Giulia e il resto dell'Italia. Si stanno pure prendendo accordi, ha aggiunto il maggiore Hayward, per riattivare le comunicazioni telefoniche fra la Venezia Giulia e le Nazioni Unite. Attualmente tale possibilità esistono solo fra la Venezia Giulia e l'Italia. Il servizio telefonico è stato riaperto fra alcune città della Venezia Giulia.

5292

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

UFFICIO STAMPA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

PRE/PS 23 luglio 1944

Oggetto: Fotografie per tessere.

Al Sig. : JACOBBI RUGGERO,
Via Calabria, 35

1. La preghiamo di voler mandare due sue fotografie formato tessera al Public Relations Branch, ACC, Corporations Building (attention: Lt John Atkinson) non appena Le sarà possibile.

2. L'invio delle due fotografie non garantisce la consegna della tessera di giornalista dell'ACC, ma nell'eventualità di questa consegna, essa sarà più rapida essendo io in possesso di tutti i documenti occorrenti.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Maggiore,
Capo Ufficio Stampa dell'ACC.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CC MISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PR/401/PRB

30 July 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

Repatriation of Italians via the Brenner Pass has increased to 4500 a day and via Switzerland to 2500 a day, the Allied Commission announced today.

Since the liberation of the North in May, more than 265,000 refugees are reported to have entered Italy. Of these 80,000 were repatriated in May, 81,000 in June, and 103,000 up to July 22. These figures are not completely accurate because many refugees streamed over the Austro-Italian border during the first days of liberation before adequate Allied controls could be set up.

The Records Bureau of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission now lists nearly 90,000 names covering 72 nationalities and is kept busy answering enquiries from families in search of long-missing relatives.

About one third of the Italians returning (mostly from Germany) originate from Southern Italy. In the last week, 9,310 of these refugees returned to their native towns while another 10,155 arrived in Rome from the North to await dispersal. Allied and other nationals are also going home: 927 of various nationalities this past week left for France and 710 Greeks are returning to Greece by sea. In addition, 58,873 refugees were moved by other organisations.

All major refugee movements are made by rail, close liaison being maintained with the A.C. Transportation Sub-Commission. Sixty-odd camps, holding 15,000 United Nations nationals, basi-

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

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All major refugee movements are made by rail, close liaison being maintained with the A.C. Transportation Sub-Commission. Sixty-odd camps, holding 15,000 United Nations nationals, besides Italian refugees, are now full and operating. Health conditions are up to standard and medical officers are keeping a very close watch on occasional cases of typhus or small-pox.

Switzerland is reported to have harbored 32,000 and the former SHAEF area 350,000 Italian refugees. The Como-Berne terminals on the Switzerland route, which was opened on the 29th of

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

400/R1/PRB 28 July 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Effective Wednesday, August 1, the price of bread and pasta in the Regions of Emilia, Venezia, Lombardia, Liguria and Piemonte will be increased on the basis of new prices just established for the grain used, the Allied Military Government announced today.

A "caropane" allowance of 95 lire a month has also been established for all persons legally entitled to it, it was further announced.

The prices for the sale of grain used in making bread and pasta to mills have been set as follows:

Wheat (soft or hard) 1,120.80 lire per quintal at the mill, unbagged
Barley (unhusked) 845.60 " " " " " " "
Rye 1,018 " " " " " " "
Corn 1,006.05 " " " " " " "

The above prices apply to the aforesaid grains whether home-grown or imported.

Bread prices will be fixed locally. Local charges may produce a variation in the price of bread from province to province.

The "caropane" indemnity will be paid to all persons in the classes that follow who are in the possession of an official bread and pasta ration card.

Persons unemployed through no fault of their own; registered

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

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Bread prices will be fixed locally. Local charges may produce a variation in the price of bread from province to province.

The "carpane" indemnity will be paid to all persons in the classes that follow who are in the possession of an official bread and pasta ration card.

Persons unemployed through no fault of their own; registered paupers or permanent relief cases; relatives of enlisted men serving in the Italian Army; relatives of Italian prisoners-of-war; relatives of Italian civilians deported by the Germans; refugees; victims of war damage; and dependents of Italian civilians residing in Italian Africa or abroad.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

400/R1/PRB 28 Luglio 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA

Il Governo Militare Alleato ha annunciato oggi che con decorrenza Mercoledì 1 Agosto, il prezzo del pane e della pasta nelle regioni Emilia, Venezia, Lombardia e Piemonte sarà aumentato in rapporto ai nuovi prezzi testè stabiliti per i cereali.

E' stato inoltre annunciato che è stata istituita pure una indennità a titolo di "caro pane" in ragione di lire 99 al mese a favore di tutti gli aventi diritto.

I prezzi di vendita ai molini dei cereali destinati alla panificazione e alla pastificazione sono stati fissati come segue:

- Grano (tenero e duro)	Lire	1.120,00	per	qtl.	franco molino merce nuda
- Orzo (vestito)	"	843,00	"	"	"	"
- Segala	"	1.018,00	"	"	"	"
- Granturco	"	1.006,05	"	"	"	"

I prezzi di cui sopra si applicano ai citati cereali sia di produzione nazionale che importati.

I prezzi del pane saranno fissati localmente. Differenze locali di costo potranno produrre variazioni nel prezzo del pane da provincia a provincia.

L'indennità di "caro pane" sarà corrisposta a tutte le persone delle seguenti categorie che siano in possesso della carta annonaria per il pane e la pasta.

Disoccupati involontari; iscritti nelle liste dei poveri o persone assistite in modo permanente; coniugati di prigionieri

5389

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

Il Governo Militare Alleato ha annunciato oggi che con decorrenza Mercoledì 1 Agosto, il prezzo del pane e della pasta nelle regioni Emilia, Venezia, Lombardia e Piemonte sarà aumentato in rapporto ai nuovi prezzi testè stabiliti per i cereali.

E' stato inoltre annunciato che è stata istituita pure una indennità a titolo di "caro pane" in ragione di Lire 35 al mese a favore di tutti gli aventi diritto.

I prezzi di vendita ai molini dei cereali destinati alla panificazione e alla pastificazione sono stati fissati come segue:

- Grano (tenero e duro) Lire 1.120,80 per qtl. franco molino merce nuda
- Orzo (vestito) " 845,60 " " " "
- Segala " 1.018,00 " " " "
- Granturco " 1.006,05 " " " "

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L'indennità di "caro pane" sarà corrisposta a tutte le persone delle seguenti categorie che siano in possesso della carta annonaria per il pane e la pasta.

Disoccupati involontari; iscritti nelle liste dei poveri o persone assistite in modo permanente; congiunti di prigionieri di guerra Italiani; congiunti di civili Italiani deportati dai tedeschi; profughi; sinistrati di guerra e congiunti di civili Italiani residenti nell'Africa Italiana o all'estero.

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

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

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The Allied Commission communicates the following:

A news despatch from New York printed in ~~many~~ the Italian newspapers this morning states that Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, had left Italy and was enroute to the United States.

The ~~Press Department of the~~ Allied Commission ~~would~~ states that this report is ~~not accurate~~ without foundation. Admiral Stone is still in Rome. He has received NO instructions to relinquish his post and has ~~no knowledge if or when he will be instructed to depart for the United States~~ no plans for departure at this time x

5348

file

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26 luglio 45

La Commissione Alleata comunica quanto segue :

Un dispaccio da New York, pubblicato nei giornali italiani di questa mattina (26 luglio), annuncia che l'Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata, ha lasciato l'Italia ed è in viaggio alla volta degli Stati Uniti.

La Commissione Alleata informa che questa notizia è totalmente infondata. L'Ammiraglio Stone si trova tuttora a Roma. Egli non ha ricevuto nessuna ordine di abbandonare il suo posto e non [illegible] non sta facendo nessun preparativo di partenza.

per una prossima early

NYPB

Released by telephone to the following agencies :

5287

Ansa
Orbis

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

La Commissione Alleata informa che questa notizia è totalmente infondata. L'Ammiraglio Stone si trova attualmente a Roma. Egli non ha ricevuto nessuna ordine di abbandonare il suo posto e non xxxx

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

20 July 45

400/R1/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

The 40th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy took place in Rome on July 20th under the chairmanship of the Acting British Representative, Mr. H.L.d'A. HOPKINSON. Other members of the Council present were:-

M. M. Couve de MURVILLE	FRANCE
M. George EXINTARIS	GREECE
General VASILIEV	SOVIET UNION
Mr. Alexander KIRK	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Dr. Slovan SUBOTAKA	YUGOSLAVIA

Rear Admiral Ellery W. STONE presented to the Council a report on the current political events in Italy.

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5236

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

20 Luglio 45

401/R1/PRB

Comunicato Stampa

Il 20 Luglio ha avuto luogo in Roma la quarantesima riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia sotto la Presidenza del f.f. delegato britannico Sig. H.L.d'A. HOPKINSON.

Gli altri membri del Consiglio erano:-

M. M. Couve de MURVILLE	FRANCIA
M. George EXINTARIS	GRECIA
GeneraleVASILLIEV	UNIONE SOVIETICA
Mr. Alexander KIRK	STATI UNITI
Dr. Sloven SHOBLAKA	JUGOSLAVIA

L'Ammiraglio Ellery W. STONE ha presentato una relazione sugli attuali eventi politici in Italia.

5585

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

18 July 45

399/R1/PRB
Press Release - Immediate

No foundation whatsoever exists in recently published reports that the Allied Authorities have given permission for the former prefect and the former mayor of Bolzano to proceed to Paris, London and Washington for political purposes, the Allied Commission announced today.

The Allied Commission reiterated that the aforesaid reports are entirely baseless. No authority has been granted by Allied authorities for such travel.

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5384

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

399/R1/PRB 18 Luglio 45

Comunicato Stampa.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che è destituita di ogni fondamento la notizia pubblicata recentemente secondo cui le Autorità Alleate avrebbero rilasciato il permesso all'ex-prefetto e all'ex-sindaco di Bolzano di andare a Parigi, Londra e Washington per ragioni politiche.

La Commissione Alleata ha sottolineato che la notizia sopraindicata è completamente infondata. A nessuna autorità è stato rilasciato il permesso dagli Alleati per viaggi di tale natura.

5383

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

398/R1/PRB 17 July 45

Press Release - Immediate

During the first two weeks of operation of the radio-telephone circuit from Rome to the U.S.A. a total of 663 calls have been completed, the Allied Commission announced to-day.

From a daily total of 30 to 35 in the early days of the service, the number of completed calls has risen to 55 - 60.

A relatively high percentage of calls to California, Texas, Washington and other Western or Southern States has served to reduce the number of calls completed.

The limiting factor is still the ability of the New York end of the circuit to clear calls. Every effort is being made, however, by the American Telephone and Telegraph company to increase the speed with which calls are handled.

Since technical considerations still limit the placing of calls in Italy to Rome, a percentage of daily bookings is being reserved for those soldiers on leave in Rome.

So far all users of the circuit have expressed themselves as well pleased with the clarity of the communication.

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5382

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ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/397/PRB 17 July 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The Finance Division of the Allied Commission's 5th Army AMG staff has recovered during its operations in Italy 8,305,526,504 Lire which had been deposited in German Government accounts in Italian banks, according to Lieutenant Colonel John W. Clarke (6732 South East End Ave, Chicago, Ill.), Senior Finance Officer of the 5th Army AMG, the Allied Commission reported today.

In the Rome area about 29 million Lire were found, but Northern Italy proved to be a much richer region for German accounts. The following amounts have been found: Liguria Region 37,298,000 lire, Piemonte Region 37,054,749 lire, Venezia Region 6,402,273,755 lire and Lombardia Region 600,000,000 lire. In addition confiscated were more than 1,200,000,000 lire in cash from German Army organizations.

From the last day of the liberation of Bolzano Province there has been one AMG Officer doing nothing else but running down German Army funds, coming from the Todt Organization, paymasters, depots, hospitals, etc. One of the latest caches was from several cases of SS uniforms in a warehouse, which were found to have very large sums of Italian Lire in the pockets.

Front-line troops of the 5th Army had turned in to the Army Finance Officers about one and a half billion captured lire. Still another one and a quarter billion lire was collected in working the ground over again. The 349th Infantry, which is

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

lire which had been deposited in German Government accounts in Italian banks, according to Lieutenant Colonel John W. Clarke (8732 South East End Ave, Chicago, Ill.), Senior Finance Officer of the 5th Army AMG, the Allied Commission reported today.

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Front-line troops of the 5th Army had turned in to the Army 5681 Finance Officers about one and a half billion captured lire. Still another one and a quarter billion lire was collected in working the ground over again. The 349th Infantry, which is still stationed in the Bolzano area, is putting on an intensive campaign of combing the hills and small German units still there, with a good probability of further recoveries.

Insufficient Italian metropolitan lire was found in Turin, Milan, Genoa, so one billion Lire was transferred from Bolzano to Milan, and an additional one and a half billion was turned in by the 5th Army Finance Officer to the Milan Allied Financial

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

Agency - a transaction which enabled the banks in that vicinity to meet their cash requirements. Other transfers made were 300 million Lire from Bolzano to the branch of the Bank of Italy in Venice, so the Venezia Region would not a drain on the Milan branch.

Most of the Republican Fascist ministries were quartered in the Verona, Brescia and Bergamo area, and an early job of AMG was conserving the valuables of the Ministries for the eventual arrival of the accredited members of the Italian Goverment from Rome.

Thirteen large sacks of valuables, estimated to be worth 60 million lire, were placed in the custody of the Bank of Italy in Brescia, and later sent to the Allied Financial Agency in Rome, for ultimate delivery to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/397/TRS 17 Luglio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

In seguito ad un rapporto del Tenente Colonnello John W. Clarke, Ufficiale Superiore per le Finanze del Governo Militare Alleato della 5a Armata, la Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che, durante le sue operazioni in Italia, la Divisione delle Finanze dell'AMG della 5a Armata ha recuperato la somma di Lire 8.305.626,504, che era stata depositata per conto del governo tedesco nelle banche italiane.

Nella zona di Roma sono stati trovati circa 29 milioni di lire, ma è risultato che l'Italia Settentrionale è la parte d'Italia piu' ricca per quanto riguarda i depositi tedeschi. Sono state recuperate le seguenti somme: 37,298,000 lire in Liguria, 37,054.749 in Piemonte, 6.402.273.755 nella Venezia e 600.000.000 in Lombardia. Inoltre sono state confiscati piu' di 1.200.000.000 di lire in contanti delle organizzazioni militari germaniche.

Sin dal primo giorno della liberazione della provincia di Bolzano, un apposito ufficiale dell'AMG non si è occupato altro che del recupero dei fondi militari tedeschi, provenienti dalla Organizzazione Todt, dagli ufficiali pagatori, dai magazzini di deposito, dagli ospedali, ecc. Ultimamente è stato scoperto

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

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Le truppe di prima linea della 5a Armata hanno trovato e quindi consegnato agli ufficiali della Finanza militare circa un bilione e mezzo di lire. Un altro bilione e un quarto è stato raccolto in successive ricerche nella stessa zona. Il 349mo reggimento di fanteria, tuttora stazionato nella zona di

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

Bolzano, è impegnato in una instancabile campagna di rastrellamento sulle alture e presso le piccole unità tedesche tuttora là stanziate, con buone probabilità di ulteriori scoperte.

Dato che a Torino, Milano e Genova sono stati trovati solo insufficienti quantitativi di valuta nazionale, un bilione è stato trasferito da Bolzano a Milano e un altro bilione e mezzo è stato consegnato dall'ufficiale finanziario della 5a Armata alla Agenzia Finanziaria Alleata di Milano, transazione che ha permesso alle banche in quelle prossimità di affrontare le richieste di denaro contante. Altri trasferimenti effettuati sono stati quelli di 300 milioni di lire da Bolzano alla filiale della Banca d'Italia di Venezia, per impedire che le richieste di denaro della regione della Venezia gravassero sulla filiale di Milano.

La maggior parte dei ministeri della Repubblica fascista erano alloggiati nella zona di Verona, Brescia e Bergamo e uno dei primi compiti del Governo Militare Alleato è stato quello di mettere in salvo i beni di questi Ministeri, in vista dell'eventuale arrivo da Roma dei membri accreditati del Governo Italiano.

Tredici grandi sacchi di oggetti preziosi per il valore di 60 milioni di lire furono dati in custodia alla Banca d'Italia a Brescia e in seguito spediti all'Agenzia finanziaria alleata in Roma per ulteriore consegna al Ministero italiano degli Affari Esteri.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/396/PRB 14 July 1945

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ITALIAN ELECTIONS

With transfer of practically all Italian territory back to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government in prospect later this year and with the progress already made in restoring administrative normalcy to the country, plans are now being intensified for holding free elections in Italy for the first time in a generation.

Considerable spadework is required, however, before elections can be held for either local or provincial offices or for the Constituent Assembly, it was pointed out at the Allied Commission.

Preparation of electoral lists by Italian officials in AMG territory in North Italy will begin July 15.

The electoral lists registering all Italians qualified to vote are a basic requirement preparatory to holding any election.

More than 50 tons of forms and instructions already have been dispatched to the Northern AMG regions of Liguria (4½ tons), Emilia (9½ tons), Venezia (13½ tons), Piemonte (10 tons) and Lombardia (14½ tons - five for Milan Province alone), the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission said.

Transport is being made available by AMG to take the official papers to outlying communes and to facilitate the work of Italian officials in the preparation of the lists. Steps are also being taken to free premises for use later as polling places.

5379

"In view of the keen interest which the United States and

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

jurisdiction of the Italian Government in prospect later this year and with the progress already made in restoring administrative normalcy to the country, plans are now being intensified for holding free elections in Italy for the first time in a generation.

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The electoral lists registering all Italians qualified to vote are a basic requirement preparatory to holding any election.

More than 50 tons of forms and instructions already have been dispatched to the Northern AMG regions of Liguria (4½ tons), Emilia (9½ tons), Venezia (12½ tons), Piemonte (10 tons) and Lombardia (14½ tons - five for Milan Province alone), the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission said.

Transport is being made available by AMG to take the official papers to outlying communes and to facilitate the work of Italian officials in the preparation of the lists. Steps are also being taken to free premises for use later as polling places.

5379

"In view of the keen interest which the United States and British Governments feel in this matter, the Allied Commission and the Allied Military Government in the Northern provinces of Italy will do everything on their power to assist the Italian authorities to prepare for future free elections, which will be one of the most important steps that Italy can take towards becoming a true democracy", Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission said.

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

"The manner in which the elections are held will be watched with great interest by the democratic nations as a test of Italy's ability to achieve and maintain that democracy", Admiral Stone added.

A prime pre-requisite for preparing the electoral lists is the prompt functioning of Italian local government officials in every one of the 40 provinces and 4,085 communes of the North, the Local Government Sub-Commission said.

The Italian local government officials must be on hand since it will be their responsibility to carry on the actual work of preparing the lists.

AMG officials have only the duty of insuring that the necessary Italian officials are operating, and of expediting the procedure.

Electoral lists in Southern Italy have now been practically completed, as a result of intensive Italian Government activity. Work was started in February. Preparation of the lists in Umbria-Marche provinces and in part of Toscana started in May and in the rest of Toscana in June.

Under the decree of the Italian Government, the time-table required for completion of the lists in AMG territory is 105 days, starting from July 15.

The Italian officials who will figure in the work of preparation include (besides the Prefect) the Vice Prefect Inspector, the manager of the Prefectural Electoral Office, the Sindaco and Communal Secretary of every commune.

Where the communal authorities indicate that the work is not progressing with sufficient diligence, the prefect may appoint

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

one of the 40 provinces and 4,035 communes of the North, the Local Government Sub-Commission said.

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Where the communal authorities indicate that the work is not progressing with sufficient diligence, the prefect may appoint special Commissari to take over the job.

The monumental job of preparing for elections has many obstacles. Italy has not had an inter-party national election since 1920 nor a local election since 1925 and the last call to the polls for a national vote of confidence in the Fascist regime occurred in 1934. There are few officials left who are familiar with the mere mechanics of the process.

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

The granting of suffrage to women for the first time in Italian history as a result of the Italian Government decree of February 1, 1945, is a new factor in the elections. Woman suffrage is expected to add an estimated 13,000,000 names to the registration lists. The addition of women will obviously increase the burden of the task. Separate registration lists have to be drawn up initially for the female vote.

Consequently, the Italian Government is devoting a great deal of attention to perfecting election plans and re-creating an efficient electoral machinery.

Records, vitally important because of the cross-checking necessary to fulfill the legal requirements of proper electoral lists, are also in many instances in a poor state. They are lost, burned, destroyed, scattered. Communications are difficult in many cases, individual transport is short and even adequate wood and glass for the ballot boxes themselves are scarce.

The Allied Governments have asked the Italian Government to re-examine pertinent election laws with a view to insuring that all proper safeguards are taken for free and secret balloting as well as to modernize provisions relating to the extent of franchise, the possible use of proportional representation, the qualification and nomination of candidates, the safeguarding of the independent nominee and the printing of the official ballot papers.

The steps in preparing the lists are simple, though their execution is liable to prove long-drawn-out. In addition to taking names on hand from official sources, the Sindaco also advertises for all citizens to come forward and apply to be registered. Before the legal electoral lists can be formulated, there has to be a re-

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

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The steps in preparing the lists are simple, though their execution is liable to prove long-drawn-out. In addition to taking house on hand from official sources, the Sindaco also advertises for all citizens to come forward and apply to be registered. Before the legal electoral lists can be formulated, there has to be a register of those who are obviously qualified, not necessarily to vote, but to be registered.

This qualification may be defined as applying to any Italian citizen, man or woman, who was 21 years old December 31, 1944. This register or Elenco is usually taken from the permanent population registers of the municipality. Where such records are missing, records of marriages, births, etc. may serve.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

The next step involves a great deal of labor in cross-checking the register for disqualification. For example, the present law denies the vote to lunatics, habitual drunkers, brothel-keepers, registered prostitutes, permanent inhabitants of public welfare institutions, bankrupts, certain police, suspects, certain criminal convicts, former Fascist hierarchs down to communal posts, persons convicted of Fascist crimes, and persons whom a special Provincial Commission (not the Provincial Epuration Commission) deprives of civil rights for offenses against the civic morality.

This special Commission will examine many such charges against alleged Fascists and may order them disqualified from voting as late as ten days before any election.

The duly constituted Italian authorities for public assistance and for public safety must send the Sindaco the names on their records from his commune. Where criminal records in the Casellari Giudiziali have been lost; the Allied Commission is asking for immediate notification from the AMG regions so that adequate measures may be taken to aid the Italian authorities to obtain copies of duplicate records from the Central Casellario in Rome.

All persons affected by disqualifications may appeal to the courts. Refugees, incidentally, will be able to register in the commune in which they are presently located or in their permanent residence. All qualified registrans may later change their voting address.

The electoral lists then go to the Electoral Commission itself, an all-important body which validates the final, definitive electoral list. The Electoral Commission reviews all relevant documents and again may add or subtract names on the basis of later information. There will be such a commission in every judicial district,

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

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The lists are then declared valid, are posted publicly in the communal municipio and cannot be changed except by death of a voter, disqualification through criminal conviction or loss of civil rights or by an appellate court decision.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/395/PRB

13 July 45

Press Release - Immediate

A special economic conference to examine the most urgent problems attendant to the unification of the economy of North Italy and of South and Central Italy was held today, the Italian Government and Allied Commission jointly announced.

The conference, which was held at the request of the Italian Government and which met in Allied Commission Headquarters, was attended by ranking officials of the Italian Government and of the Allied Commission, headed by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, who presided at the meeting. The Italian contingent was headed by Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri.

The conference first examined the problems of what immediate steps to take for creating a uniform policy concerning the readjustment of wages and salaries and prices on a national basis.

Projects for the relief of unemployment were also examined. Plans have been made to begin placing workers on simple public works projects within the next few weeks. It was estimated that projects were available which might cost as much as many billions of lire but that the main handicap to starting work on the projects was lack of transport to move the workers.

The agenda also included discussion of the economic price of wheat and bread, trade and exchange of goods between the North and South Italy; the control of such movement of goods, and the

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

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5177

The agenda also included discussion of the economic price of wheat and bread, trade and exchange of goods between the North and South Italy; the control of such movement of goods, and the distribution thereof.

General agreement on all problems was expressed by both Italian and Allied representatives. Admiral Stone said that further meetings between the Italian Government and the AMG Regional Commissioners might be held in order to maintain close liaison on economic policies.

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

Present also on the Allied side were Brigadier General Edward R. McKinley, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section; Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission; Brigadier Cornil R. Uyjohn, Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section; Colonel Charles Poletti, AMG Regional Commissioner of Lombardia Region, Brigadier H. Carr, AMG Regional Commissioner of Liguria Region; Brigadier J.H. Dunlop, AMG Regional Commissioner of Venezia Region; Colonel Floyd E. Thomas, AMG Regional Commissioner of Emilia Region; Colonel Clarence P. Birchett, representing the AMG Regional Commissioner of Piemonte Region; Mr. William H. Braine, Director of the Labor Sub-Commission; Colonel Robert Menapace, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, and various other Allied staff officers.

On the Italian side, in addition to the President of the Council of Ministers, there were Minister Marcello Soleri of the Treasury; Minister Giovanni Gronchi of Industry and Commerce; Minister Mauro Scoccimarro of Finance; Minister Fausto Gullo of Agriculture; Minister Ugo La Malfa of Transport; Minister Enrico Mole of Food; Minister Gaetano Barbareschi of Labor; Under-secretary of the Presidency Giorgio Amendola; Undersecretary of Public Works Giuseppe Bruno; Undersecretary of Agriculture Antonio Segni; Dr. Morandi, President of the Committee of National Liberation for Alt'Italia; Prof. Pesenti, former Minister of Finance, and Dr. A. Bonzi, secretary of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. In addition there were various other members of the CLNAI and of the Central Economic Committee.

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

Commissioner of Emilia Region; Colonel Floyd B. Thomas, AMG al Commissioner of Venezia Region; Colonel Clarence P. Regional Commissioner of Piemonte Birchett, representing the AMG Region; Mr. William H. Braine, Director of the Labor Sub-Commission; Colonel Robert Menephee, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission, and various other Allied staff officers.

On the Italian side, in addition to the President of the Council of Ministers, there were Minister Marcello Soleri of the Treasury; Minister Giovanni Cronchi of Industry and Commerce; Minister Mauro Scoccimarro of Finance; Minister Fausto Gullo of Agriculture; Minister Ugo La Malfa of Transport; Minister Enrico Molè of Food; Minister Gaetano Barbareschi of Labor; Under-secretary of the Presidency Giorgio Amendola, Undersecretary of Public Works Giuseppe Bruno; Undersecretary of Agriculture Antonio Segni; Dr. Morandi, President of the Committee of National Liberation for Alt'Italia; Prof. Pesenti, former Minister of Finance, and Dr. A. Bozzi, secretary of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. In addition there were various other members of the CLNAI and of the Central Economic Committee.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PI/295/PRB 13 Luglio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Il Governo Italiano e la Commissione Alleata annunciano congiuntamente che oggi ha avuto luogo una speciale conferenza per esaminare i problemi piu' urgenti attinenti alla unificazione della economia fra l'Alta Italia, l'Italia Centrale e quella meridionale.

Alla conferenza che è stata tenuta a richiesta del Governo italiano e si è svolta nella sede centrale della Commissione Alleata, hanno partecipato funzionari di alto grado del Governo italiano e della Commissione Alleata; a capo di questa era l'Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, che presiedeva alla seduta; a capo della delegazione italiana era il Primo Ministro Ferruccio Parri.

Sono stati immediatamente esaminati i problemi riguardanti le misure da adottare immediatamente per creare una politica uniforme che tenda al livellamento fra stipendi, salari e prezzi su una base nazionale. Sono stati anche esaminati i problemi riguardanti la disoccupazione e i provvedimenti da prendere contro di essa; si è prospettato la necessità di impiegare al piu' presto gli operai disoccupati in lavori pubblici di semplice natura : i progetti sono già pronti ed importano una spesa di parecchi miliardi, ma per realizzarli occorre superare le difficoltà costituite dalla situazione dei trasporti e dalla deficienza dei mezzi e strumenti di lavoro.

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[illegible] anche [illegible] sul tema

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Sono stati innanzi tutto esaminati i problemi riguardanti le misure da adottare immediatamente per creare una politica uniforme che tende al livellamento fra stipendi, salari e prezzi su una base nazionale. Sono stati anche esaminati i problemi riguardanti la disoccupazione e i provvedimenti da prendere contro di essa; si è prospettata la necessità di impiegare al più presto gli operai disoccupati in lavori pubblici di semplice natura : i progetti sono già pronti ed importano una spesa di parecchi miliardi, ma per realizzarli occorre superare la difficoltà costituita dalla situazione dei trasporti e dalla deficienza dei mezzi e strumenti di lavoro.

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L'ordine del giorno comprendeva anche l'esame sul tema del prezzo del grano e di quello economico del pane nel nord d'Italia, sul commercio e sugli scambi di prodotti finiti e di materie prime e sui criteri circa la loro distribuzione.

Accordi generali sono stati raggiunti su tutti i problemi delle due delegazioni. L'Ammiraglio Stone ha detto che altre

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

riunioni potranno aver luogo fra i Commissari Regionali delle AMG e il Governo italiano per mantenere stretti contatti sulla politica economica.

Fra i delegati alleati erano anche presenti il Brigadiere Generale Edward E. McMullen, Incaricato Funzioni di Vice-Presidente della Sezione Economica; il Brigadiere Maurice S. Lush, Commissario Esecutivo della Commissione Alleata; il Brigadiere Gerald R. Upjohn, Vice Presidente della Sezione Affari Civili; il Colonnello Charles Poletti, Commissario Regionale per la Lombardia; il Brigadiere M. Carr, Commissario Regionale per la Liguria; Brigadiere J.K. Dunlop, Commissario Regionale per il Veneto; il Colonnello Floyd E. Thomas, Commissario Regionale dell'Emilia; il Colonnello Clarence P. Birchett, rappresentante il Commissario Regionale del Piemonte; il Signor William H. Draine, Direttore della Sottocommissione del Lavoro; il Colonnello Robert Monapace, Condirettore della Sottocommissione delle Finanze, e vari altri ufficiali alleati.

Da parte italiana, oltre al Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, vi erano : il Ministro Mauccio Ruini della Ricostruzione e Presidente del Comitato interministeriale per la Ricostruzione; il Ministro Marcello Soleri del Tesoro; il Ministro Giovanni Gronchi della Industria e Commercio; il Ministro Mauro Scoccimarro delle Finanze; il Ministro Fausto Gullo dell'Agricoltura; il Ministro Ugo La Malfa dei Trasporti; il Ministro Enrico Molè dell'Alimentazione; il Ministro Gaetano Barbareschi del Lavoro; il Sottosegretario alla Presidenza Giorgio Amendola; il Sottosegretario ai Lavori Pubblici Giuseppe Bruno; il Sottosegretario all'Agricoltura Antonio Segni; il Dott. Morandi, Presidente del Comitato di Li-

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

Commissario Esecutivo della Commissione Alleata; il Brigadiere Gerald F. Upjohn, Vice Presidente della Sezione Affari Civili; il Colonnello Charles Poletti, Commissario Regionale per la Lombardia; il Brigadiere H. Carr, Commissario Regionale per la Liguria; Brigadiere J.K. Dunlop, Commissario Regionale per il Veneto; il Colonnello Floyd E. Thomas, Commissario Regionale dell'Emilia; il Colonnello Clarence P. Birchett, rappresentante il Commissario Regionale del Piemonte; il Signor William H. Breine, Direttore della Sottocommissione del Lavoro; il Colonnello Robert Menapace, Condirettore della Sottocommissione delle Finanze, e vari altri ufficiali alleati.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/394/PRB 12 July 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Brigadier General Edward S. McKinley, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, today was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work as former chief of the Fiscal Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the War Department.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented the award to General McKinley in the presence of the other vice presidents of the Commission and of French and Russian representatives.

The citation states that General McKinley, during a period from January, 1940, to January, 1945, "displayed superior leadership and outstanding vision in establishing fiscal policies during a period of great expansion."

The citation further reads:

"The development of the Fiscal Division, centralization of fiscal records establishment of cost analysis procedures, coordination of budgetary functions, growth of field fiscal organizations and defense of the Quartermaster Corps budget estimates were all accomplishments attributable to his extraordinary efforts. General McKinley's professional skill and tireless application to a difficult task insured notable achievements by his division and contributed greatly to the war effort."

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5375

General McKinley began his career in the U.S. Regular Army in July, 1917. He was assigned to the Allied Commission in February, 1943. In his present position as head of the A.C.'s Economic Section, General McKinley is responsible for planning and coordination of supply and production activities in AMG territory in North Italy as well as for advice and assistance

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

to the Italian Government on general economic matters, including rehabilitation projects and formulation of import-export programs.

The General is a graduate of the University of Maryland and of the Harvard University School of Business Administration. He was born in Washington, D.C. 55 years ago. He is president of the Irish Terrier Club of America.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

12 Luglio 1945

R1/394/PRB

Comunicato Stampa.

Il Brigadiere Generale Edward B. McKinley, facente funzione di Vice Presidente della Sezione Economica della Commissione Alleata, è stato oggi insignito della "Legione al Merito" per l'opera da lui svolta quale capo della Divisione Fiscale del Servizio Commissariato del Dipartimento di Guerra degli Stati Uniti.

Alla consegna della decorazione al Gen. McKinley, fatta dall'Amm. Ellery W. Stone, erano presenti gli altri Vice-Presidenti della Commissione Alleata ed i rappresentanti della Francia e della Russia.

Nella citazione è detto che il Gen. McKinley, nel periodo fra il gennaio 1940 ed il gennaio 1945, "ha dato prova di alto senso direttivo e di eccezionale capacità nello stabilire una linea di condotta fiscale durante un periodo di grande espansione".

Inoltre nella citazione vien detto: "Lo sviluppo della Divisione fiscale, l'accentramento degli archivi fiscali, lo stabilire le varie procedure per l'analisi dei costi, il riordinamento delle funzioni dei bilanci, l'ampliamento delle organizzazioni fiscali e la difesa dei piani dei bilanci del Servizio Commissariato, sono tutti risultati positivi raggiunti

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

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La grande capacità professionale del Gen. McKinley e la sua indefessa dedizione ad un compito così arduo hanno dato risultati notevoli nella Divisione fiscale ed hanno largamente contribuito allo sforzo bellico.

Il Gen. McKinley iniziò la sua carriera nell'esercito regolare degli Stati Uniti nel luglio 1917. Egli fu designato alla Commissione Alleata nel febbraio 1945. Attualmente, quale capo

5624

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

della Sezione Economica, egli è responsabile dell'organizzazione e coordinazione dei rifornimenti e della produzione nell'Alta Italia ancora sotto il Governo Militare Alleato, inoltre egli consiglia ed aiuta il Governo Italiano nelle questioni economiche generali, compresi i piani di riabilitazione e la preparazione dei programmi di importazione de esportazione.

Il Gen. è laureato alla Università di Maryland ed alla scuola di Scienze Commerciali della Università di Harvard. Nacque a Washington 55 anni fa. È presidente del "Irish Terrier Club" d'America.

Distribuzione: A - B - C

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

393/R1/PRB

July 11, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Virtually all the classic works of art removed by the Germans from Italian National collections have been recovered, the Allied Commission announced today.

Still missing, however, are nine masterpieces from Tuscany and 15 cases of bronzes and pictures taken from Monte Cassino.

The recovered art, whose value is estimated at $100,000,000, although much of it is priceless, was found in two deposits near the Brenner Pass. Most of the art came from the Florence area to which it will shortly be returned by special convoy.

Clear-cut evidence has been unearthed that the Germans planned to despoil Italy of all major works of art to take them to Germany.

Increasingly strained relations had been developing between the Nazis and their Fascist Republican allies in Italy over the question of custody of Italian art preceding the German surrender in Italy.

These facts were revealed in a special joint report just issued by Lieut. Col. Ernest T. De Wald, Director of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission for Italy, and Wing Commander Douglas Cooper, Acting Director of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branch (British) of the Allied Control Commission for Germany.

The informationwas elicited as the result of intensive

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

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Clear-cut evidence has been unearthed that the Germans planned to despoil Italy of all major works of art to take them to Germany.

Increasingly strained relations had been developing between the Nazis and their Fascist Republican allies in Italy over the question of custody of Italian art preceding the German surrender in Italy.

These facts were revealed in a special joint report just issued by Lieut. Col. Ernest T. De Wald, Director of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission for Italy, and Wing Commander Douglas Cooper, Acting Director of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branch (British) of the Allied Control Commission for Germany.

The informationwas elicited as the result of intensive interrogation by the two Allied officers of Kunstschutz (Fine Arts) personnel of the German Army now prisoners-of-war in Italy.

Before the Allied breakthrough to the Alps in the final campaign, famous Italian art missing from Tuscany included 291 paintings from the Montagnana cache, 198 paintings from the Poppi cache, 58 cases of Renaissance sculpture from the Poggio a Caiano cache, 26 cases of Hellenistic-Roman sculpture from the Diccmano

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

cache and 69 cases of Medieval Renaissance sculpture from the Sooi cache.

The art had been originally removed for safe-keeping to these deposits by Italian curators.

No estimate has been made of the individual removals from private collections by German soldiers or units.

The German-removed art was eventually transferred to two deposits at San Leonardo and Campo Tures about 20 miles from the Brenner Pass. Himmler, head of the SS, had given orders that the art should be moved to Germany for "safe-keeping" but German General Carl Wolff, head of the SS in Italy, made excuses of lack of petrol and transport.

Italian art authorities throughout these transfers were either ignored or told fabrications as to the location of the art, which the Italians wanted to remove to their own deposits on the Borromean Isles in Lago Maggiore. The Germans also said they feared Mussolini might have used the masterpieces as security to obtain loans from the outside world.

The German deposits in the Brenner pass region were in the South Tyrol Gau, administered as German territory. No Italian was ever permitted access to the region.

The interrogations also disclosed the information that the decision to blow up all of Florence's famed bridges, with the exception of the Ponte Vecchio, was taken at a meeting attended by Hitler, Goering and Marshal Kesselring, commander-in-chief of German forces in Italy.

The art taken from Monte Cassino was removed by the Hermann Goering Division and only after considerable negotiation within the German Army itself was most of the loot removed from the

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

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The German deposits in the Brenner pass region were in the South Tyrol Gau, administered as German territory. No Italian was even permitted access to the region.

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The art taken from Monte Cassino was removed by the Hermann Goering Division and only after considerable negotiation within the German Army itself was most of the loot removed from the famed abbey brought to Rome to be stored with Vatican authorities.

Fifteen cases of the Monte Cassino loot, however, have yet to be recovered. They contained six famous bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum, antique gold objects from the Naples Museum and 13 paintings, including two Titians.

A report has just been received that possibly the missing

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

art may be located at Alt Aussee in Austria, where considerable German deposits are awaiting examination.

General Wolff told the Allied interrogators that he had ordered the removals in order to preserve the art "for Europe" and that he felt that the masterpieces were safer in German than in Italian hands.

Investigation into the activities of the German Kunstschutz revealed that the German fine arts organization was not nearly as well-organized as the Allied effort. Considerable work was done by the Germans, however, in protecting monuments and frescoes and an invaluable photographic reference library was accumulated.

The head of the Kunstschutz in Italy was an SS man, Dr. Alexander Langsdorf who took his orders from Himmler and General Wolff.

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[redacted] ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

393/R1/PRB

Luglio 11, 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissionne Alleata annuncia che sono state ritrovate quasi tutte le opere d'arte portate via dai Tedeschi dalle collezioni nazionali italiane.

Mancano ancora, però, nove pezzi portati via dalla Toscana e 15 casse contenenti bronzi e quadri portate via da Monte Cassino.

Queste opere d'arte, il cui valore si calcola ammonti a 100 milioni di dollari sebbene molte di esse siano senza prezzo, sono state ritrovate in due depositi vicino al passo del Brennero. La maggior parte di esse proviene da Firenze e dalle vicinanze e fra breve vi sarà riportata con un apposito convoglio.

Si sono potute avere prove evidenti dell'intenzione dei Tedeschi di spogliare l'Italia dei suoi capolavori più importanti per portarli in Germania. Pare che poco prima della resa tedesca in Italia i rapporti fra i Nazisti e i loro alleati Repubblichini fossero assai tesi appunto per la questione della protezione delle opere d'arte italiane.

Questi fatti sono stati svelati in una relazione fatta congiuntamente dal Ten. Col. Ernest De Weld, Direttore della Sottocommissione per i Monumenti, le Belle Arti e Archivi della Commissione Alleata in Italia e dal Colonnello dell'Aeronautica Douglas P. Cooper, facente funzione di Direttore del Ramo Monumenti, Belle Arti e Archivi della Commissione Alleata di Controllo in Germania.

Le notizie si sono ottenute dal personale del Kunstschutz (Belle Arti) attualmente prigioniero in Italia mediante un serrato

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

nazionali italiane.

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Le notizie si sono ottenute dal personale del Kunstschutz (Belle Arti) attualmente prigioniero in Italia mediante un serrato interrogatorio a cui furono sottoposti dai due ufficiali alleati.

Prima che, con la campagna finale, gli Alleati arrivassero alle Alpi, delle opere d'arte più famose - che erano state messe al sicuro in varie località della Toscana dai sovraintendenti alle Belle Arti italiani - mancavano 291 quadri portati via da Montagnana, 193 quadri da Poppi, 58 casse di sculture del rinascimento da Poggio a Caiano, 26 casse di sculture Greco-romane da Dicomano e 69

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

casse di sculture medioevali e rinascimentali da Soci.

Non si è ancora calcolato l'ammontare delle opere d'arte portate via dalle collezioni private individualmente dai soldati o dalle unità tedesche.

Le opere d'arte, ora ritrovate, erano state portate dalla Toscana in due depositi, a San Leonardo e a Campo Tures, a circa 30 chilometri dal Brennero.

Himmler, il capo delle SS, aveva dato ordine che per maggiore sicurezza esse fossero portate in Germania, ma il Generale Carl Wolff, capo delle SS in Italia, aveva sempre evitato di eseguire gli ordini allungando sempre sempre la mancanza di benzina o di mezzi di trasporto.

Le autorità italiane che ignoravano tutti questi spostamenti oppure ricevevano informazioni false sulla ubicazione di queste opere d'arte, avrebbero voluto metterle nei loro depositi nelle isole Borromee sul Lago Maggiore. I Tedeschi hanno anche detto che temevano che Mussolini si valesse di questi capolavori come garanzia per ottenere dei prestiti dal mondo esterno.

La regione del Brennero dove si trovavano i due depositi era chiamata SÜd Tirol Gau ed era amministrata come territorio metropolitano tedesco; pertanto gli Italiani non avevano il permesso di accedervi.

Gli interrogatori hanno anche svelato che la decisione di far saltare tutti i ponti di Firenze, ad eccezione del Ponte Vecchio, fu presa ad una riunione a cui parteciparono Hitler, Goering e Kesselring, comandante in capo delle forze tedesche in Italia.

Le opere d'arte di Monte Cassino furono portate via dalla divisione Hermann Goering e solo dopo molte trattative in seno

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

30 chilometri dal Brennero.

Himmler, il capo delle SS, aveva dato ordine che per maggiore sicurezza esse fossero portate in Germania, ma il Generale Carl Wolff, capo delle SS in Italia, aveva a lungo evitato di eseguire gli ordini alla radio come pure la carenza di benzina o di mezzi di trasporto.

Le autorità italiane che ignoravano tutti questi spostamenti oppure ricevevano informazioni false sulla ubicazione di queste opere d'arte, avrebbero voluto metterle nei loro depositi nelle isole Borromee sul Lago Maggiore. I Tedeschi hanno anche detto che temevano che Mussolini si valesse di questi capolavori come garanzia per ottenere dei prestiti dal mondo esterno.

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Le opere d'arte di Monte Cassino furono portate via dalla divisione Hermann Goering e solo dopo molte trattative in seno allo stesso esercito tedesco la maggior parte del bottino tolto alla famosa Abbazia fu immagazzinato presso le autorità del Vaticano.

Si devono però ancora ritrovare 15 casse del bottino di Monte Cassino. Esse contenevano sei statue famose di Pompei e di Ercolano, oggetti d'oro antichi del Museo di Napoli e 13 quadri fra

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

sui due Tiziani.

Si è appena ricevuto un rapporto secondo il quale queste opere d'arte forse si trovano in Austria, nell' "Alt Aussee", dove una notevole quantità di depositi tedeschi devono ancora essere esaminati.

Il Gen. Wolff ha detto agli Alleati che lo hanno interrogato che aveva dato ordine di portar via queste opere d'arte perché così sarebbero rimaste "in Europa" e che reputava che quei capolavori sarebbero stati più al sicuro in mano tedesche che in mano italiane.

Indagini fatte sulle attività della Kunstschutz tedesca hanno rivelato che l'organizzazione tedesca per la protezione delle opere d'arte era di molto inferiore a quella allestita per lo sforzo bellico. Comunque i Tedeschi hanno fatto molto per la protezione dei monumenti e degli affreschi ed hanno fatto pure una raccolta fotografica di valore inestimabile.

Il capo della Kunstschutz in Italia era un SS. un Dott. Alessandro Langerdof, che riceveva gli ordini da Himmler e da Wolff.

5370

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

392/R1/PRB

July 7, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Approximately 25,000 migrant workers are again in the rice fields along the Po River and its tributaries and in fields irrigated from water canals, AMG agricultural experts reported to the Allied Commission today.

It is too early to forecast the probable rice tonnage for this season, except that acreage this year is somewhat less than that planted in previous years and fertilizer is in short supply.

Fortunately, the water systems are not badly damaged, although 32 bridges were knocked into the water over the Canale Cavour which runs from the Po River at Chiavasso just east of Turin in a northeasterly direction to the Ticino River a few miles west of Milan.

AMG has facilitated planting work by aiding in the transportation of migrant workers to the rice fields, and in supplying bags and twine and other essential ingredients, including fertilizers.

Rice is an important supplementary crop, particularly for North Italy. In previous years around 320,000 acres were normally planted to rice, and the production ran around 700,000 metric tons.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

392/R1/PRB 7 luglio 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA

Circa 25.000 lavoratori stagionali si trovano attualmente nelle risaie lungo il Po ed i suoi affluenti e nei campi di riso traversati da canali, accuniano oggi gli esperti agricoli dell'A.M.G. alla Commissione Alleata.

E' troppo presto ancora per prevedere il tonnellaggio, sia pure approssimativo, del raccolto di quest'anno; la superficie coltivata è inferiore a quella degli anni scorsi, e vi è stata penuria di fertilizzanti.

Fortunatamente i sistemi irrici non sono stati gran che danneggiati, benchè 32 ponti siano stati distrutti sul Canale Cavour il quale corre da Chiavasso, sul Po a nord-est di Torino, fino al Ticino, a poche miglia ad ovest di Milano.

L'A.M.G. ha facilitato il lavoro di piantagione procurando i mezzi di trasporto per i lavoratori stagionali, nonchè i sacchi e lo spago ed altro materiale indispensabile tra cui i fertilizzanti.

Quello del riso è un raccolto supplementare importante, specialmente nell'Italia del nord. Negli anni passati circa 320.000 acri di terreno erano coltivati a riso e la produzione si aggirava sulle 7000.000 tonnellate metriche.

5368

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

391/R1/PRB July 6, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The 39th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on July 6, 1945 under the chairmanship of Major General Adrian Vasiliev, the Soviet Union Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
H.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

391/R1/PRB 6 luglio 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA

Il 6 luglio 1945 ha avuto luogo a Roma la 39.ma riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia sotto la presidenza del Generale Adriano Vasiliev, rappresentante dell'Unione Sovietica presso il Consiglio. Le altre cinque Nazioni Alleate erano rappresentate da :

M. Couve de Murville	Francia
George Exintaris	Grecia
H.L.d'A. Hopkinson	Regno Uniti della Gran Bretagna
Alexander Kirk	Stati Uniti
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

L'Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata, ha presentato una relazione sui recenti avvenimenti politici in Italia.

5366

[illegible] ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

390/B1/PRB 3 July 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Five hundred thousand (500,000) tons of phosphate rock have been allocated for the next twelve months from North Africa to Italy to reactivate the Italian fertilizer industries, the Allied Commission announced today.

The allocation, authorized by the Combined Chiefs of Staff is effective July, 1945.

The Italian Government's purchase of the phosphate rock is being negotiated directly with the French Government and represents the first time since the early part of the war that any substantial amount of this product has been available to Italy.

The 500,000 tons of phosphate rock is sufficient to produce one million tons of super-phosphate which is about two-thirds of Italy's normal consumption.

A further allocation of 200,000 tons may be authorized for import at a later date. It is expected that this total of 700,000 tons of phosphate rock - a quantity 7 times larger than that available the past 12 months - will bring Italy's fertilizer industries back to almost normal produc

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

390/P1/PRB 3 Luglio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che per i prossimi dodici mesi sono state assegnate all'Italia cinquecento mila (500.000) tonnellate di fosfato di roccia provenienti dall'Africa Settentrionale, per riattivare le industrie per i concimi chimici.

Questa assegnazione, autorizzata dai Capi di Stato Maggiore alleati, decorrerà dal luglio 1945.

Il Governo italiano ne ha trattato l'acquisto direttamente con il Governo francese ed è la prima volta, dal principio della guerra, che l'Italia può disporre di un quantitativo così ingente di questo prodotto.

Questo 500.000 tonnellate di fosfati basteranno a produrre un milione di tonnellate di superfosfati e cioè due terzi del consumo normale in Italia.

Si prevede che più avanti verranno assegnate altre 200.000 tonnellate, e si presume che l'insieme di queste 700.000 tonnellate di fosfati - cioè un quantitativo sette volte maggiore di quello avuto durante gli scorsi dodici mesi - riporterà la produzione italiana di fertilizzanti quasi alla normalità.

5364

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

380/R1/PRB 5 July 1945

Press Release - For Release 5 July

Italy's chief breadbasket -the Po Valley - is in harvest, with decreased returns expected in practically every main crop, due largely to drought, interruptions because of the War, and the lack of normal fertilizer supplies.

Except in the most heavily-fortified zones and in enemy-flooded areas of the Po Valley, farmers literally spaded and cultivated the land by hand and hoe, and battling a lack of horsepower, shortage of fuel and equipment, planted something in every inch of soil.

The wheat harvest in Northern Italy, including all of the Po Valley as well as Venezia and the hill provinces beyond the Po, is virtually over. It is at least 15 days ahead of schedule due to dry weather. Italian and Allied Military Government experts, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Andrews (Little Rock, Arkansas) Agricultural Officer of 5th Army AMG, predict a wheat production this year of about 20 million quintals, as compared with the bumper crop of 30 million quintals last year, or 30 per cent below normal.

Rye, barley and oats - normally large crops in Northern Italy - are running a proportional reduction in total production, although the barley crop coming to harvest earlier

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

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Rye, barley and oats - normally large crops in Northern Italy - are running a proportional reduction in total production, although the barley crop coming to harvest earlier is probably less affected by the dry weather than the other crops. The first corn crop is normally about 20 million quintals for the area, with the second crop running about 2½ million quintals.

The early wheat harvest is not an unmixed blessing. It will give the farmers time to prepare their land for

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

planting the second crop of corn. This they are doing, and with late summer rains, a good late crop can be expected, due to increasing plantings and the fact that fertilizer materials will be distributed in the areas this summer.

Late spring and summer fruit and vegetable crops have been exceptionally good, and since transportation was more plentiful in Northern Italy, nearly all of the surplus which in normal times was exported to Central Europe, has been moved to Southern cities and the large industrial areas of North Italy. While lack of sugar prevented the preserving of the cherry crop, which was very good, pulping plants were put into operation and large stocks of cherries were pulped. Normally six thousand tons of cherries are exported.

Fruit, peaches, plums, pears and apples will begin moving in early July out of the Bolzano-Trento-Belluno area. This is one of the most highly-concentrated and highly-productive fruit areas in Europe, and normally produces one million quintals of fruit, of which about two-thirds stays in Italy and one-third goes to Austria and Germany. Italian fruit experts expect only about one-half that amount this year, due to lack of care of the trees and transportation and harvesting difficulties. The large peach district in the Savona area, which normally sent prime peaches to France and Germany, has a good crop, and nearly all of this fruit is at present moving to markets in Southern Italy.

Potatoes, normally producing about 14 million quintals a year, show about a 20 per cent. increase in the number

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

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Potatoes, normally producing about 14 million quintals a year, show about a 20 per cent. increase in the number of acres planted, but total production will not be increased by that much, due primarily to dry weather and lack of fertilizers at planting time.

Tomatoes in the Bologna area, usually a large crop, will show a decrease in the next crop, as well as a decrease in the part normally going to paste manufacture. It

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

consumed
will be largely in the fresh form and used in home-production of tomato paste, since many of the large tomato paste manufacturing plants are destroyed, or immobilized due to lack of fuel.

Vegetable oil crops, rape, sunflowers and flax, have been harvested with good returns, and these crops are moving on a free market, as opposed to an amassing program, for the first time in many years.

Sugar beets and rice, normally large and important crops in Northern Italy, come to harvest later in the season, but both crops are down in acreage by from 60 per cent. for beets to about 40 per cent. for rice. The loss in beets is due to the destruction of the sugar beet factories in the lower Emilia Region by the Germans, and the lack of coal to process the beets. Rice is down due to the lack of horse-power and the damage to irrigation and drainage installations during military operations, which hit the area during planting season.

It is too early to predict the wine and table-grape crop, although the vineyards are in good shape, and local production plus imported supplies have permitted an approximate 50 per cent. distribution of copper sulphate and other fungicides, which minimize rot on the grape. Last year nearly 50 per cent. of the wine crop in Tuscany was lost due to the lack of these essential materials.

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

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While the total picture on livestock, especially as regards horses and cattle, is about the same for Northern Italy as for the rest of the country, that is reduction from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent., the livestock picture is not as bad as originally pictured. The Germans, in their procurement program for their armies in Northern Italy last winter, concentrated on beef and pork, with the result that a large number of the oxen normally utilized for work animals were beefed, and practically all of the fat

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

hogs were taken. However, hogs reproduce quickly, and at present there are actually surpluses of feeder pigs in some areas of Northern Italy. Allied Agricultural Officers and Italian agricultural agencies are sponsoring a feeding program for 100 thousand pigs from old corn, found mainly in Lower Emilia and Venetia Regions.

Though there are some provinces almost totally devoid of cattle, there are others which have been more or less out of the active war zones and to which many cattle migrated during military operations, and in these provinces there is an actual surplus of cattle. One example is Modena Province, where there are some 20,000 head of yearling calves, and older animals in excess of normal. Presently these animals are being re-distributed to other areas as breeding stock, with the older and culled cattle going for beef.

While the cheese industry in Northern Italy was one of its most important agricultural industries, providing not only export to other areas of Italy but to the whole world, in recent years extreme difficulty has been experienced in keeping up the herds and, more important, keeping and maintaining the simple transport to move dairy products from the small farms to the cheese plants. However in many areas the cheese industry is reviving and plans by Italian farm leaders look to an early restoration of this important food-producing section of the North Italy farm economy.

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

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The sale by the Allied Armies of 20 thousand captured horses to the Italian farmers is replacing much of the horse-power lost due to the slaughter of work cattle. This

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

will materially aid fall planting, since horse and tractor power has been a limited factor in the areas of Piemonte and Lombardia Regions in recent years. In a few factories limited tractor production is being resumed.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

388/R1/TRB .

COMUNICATO STAMPA DA PUBBLICARSI IL 5 LUGLIO.

Il maggior centro di produzione granaria d'Italia, la Valle Padana, è attualmente in piena mietitura; si prevede che la resa di quasi tutti i raccolti sarà inferiore al normale in gran parte a causa della siccità ed anche perchè i lavori agricoli furono interrotti dalle operazioni militari e per la mancanza di fertilizzanti.

Tranne che in quelle parti della Valle Padana che sono state fortificate oppure allagate dal nemico, i contadini hanno ovunque continuato a coltivare la terra, unicamente a forza di braccia e di vanga. Lottando con la mancanza di cavalli da lavoro, la scarsezza di carburante e di attrezzi, sono riusciti a seminare qualche cosa in ogni centimetro quadrato di terreno.

La mietitura del grano in Alta Italia, compresa tutta la Valle Padana, il Veneto e le province collinose dietro il Po, è finita almeno quindici giorni prima del consueto a causa della siccità. Esperti italiani e del Governo Militare Alleato, sotto la direzione del Tenente Colonnello Stanley Andrews, ufficiale della 5a Armata AMG addetto all'agricoltura, prevedono che il raccolto di frumento quest'anno sarà di circa 20 milioni di quintali mentre il raccolto dell'anno scorso, che fu eccezionalmente abbondante, diede 30 milioni di quintali; quest'anno si avrà dunque una resa del 30 per cento inferiore al normale. 3360

I raccolti di segale, orzo e avena, che normalmente in Alta

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

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I raccolti di segale, orzo e avena, che normalmente in Alta Italia erano abbondanti, saranno pure ridotti in analoghe proporzioni, sebbene l'orzo, che viene mietuto prima, risentirà meno degli altri prodotti della siccità. Normalmente il primo raccolto di granturco, in quella regione, dà una resa di circa 20 milioni di quintali e il secondo ne dà circa 2 milioni e mezzo.

L'anticipata mietitura del grano non sarà però unicamente uno svantaggio. I contadini avranno più tempo per preparare

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

il suolo per la semina del secondo raccolto di granturco. E' quello che stanno facendo attualmente e, con le ritardate piogge estive si può sperare in un secondo raccolto buono, anche perchè la semina è stata fatta su più larga scala e perchè questa estate verranno distribuiti dei fertilizzanti.

La produzione di frutta e di ortaggi primaverili e estivi è stata eccezionalmente buona e, poichè in Alta Italia i trasporti sono più abbondanti, quasi tutto il sovrappiù che in tempi normali veniva esportato nell'Europa centrale, è stato inviato nelle città meridionali e nelle grandi zone industriali del nord. Mentre la mancanza di zucchero ha impedito la fabbricazione di conserve di ciliege, il cui raccolto è stato abbondantissimo, sono stati rimessi in efficenza gli stabilimenti per la polpa di frutto e ne sono stati fabbricati grossi quantitativi. In tempi normali si esportavano sei mila tonnellate di ciliege.

Al principio di luglio si incomincerà a spedire dalla zona di Bolzano-Trento-Belluno la frutta di produzione locale, cioè pesche, susine, pere e mele. Questa è una delle regioni di Europa dove la produzione di frutta è più intensa e a maggior rendimento; normalmente essa dava un milione di quintali di frutta, di cui circa due terzi rimanevano in Italia e un terzo andava in Austria e in Germania. Gli esperti italiani di frutticoltura calcolano che per quest'anno vi sarà una resa di solo la metà del normale a causa delle poche cure potute dare alle piante, della mancanza di trasporti e delle difficoltà incontrate per cogliere i frutti. La vasta zona di peschet vicino a Savona, che normalmente inviava pesche di primissima qualità in Francia e in

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

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Nel campo delle patate, che normalmente davano una resa di 14 milioni di quintali all'anno, si riscontra un aumento del 20 per cento nell'area seminata, ma il raccolto complessivo non aumenterà in proporzione, principalmente a causa della siccità e per la mancanza di fertilizzanti al momento della semina.

Il prossimo raccolto di pomodori nella zona di Bologna, dove

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

normalmente vi era una produzione abbondante, sarà inferiore al normale; pure inferiore sarà la quantità di essi che di solito andava agli stabilimenti per la fabbricazione della conserva. Quest'anno i pomodori verranno consumati in gran parte freschi o saranno adoprati per la preparazione casalinga della conserva, perchè molti stabilimenti sono andati distrutti o sono immobilizzati per mancanza di combustibile.

I raccolti di olii vegetali, di ravizzone, di girasole e di lino hanno dato una buona resa; per la prima volta, dopo molti anni in cui questi prodotti dovevano essere consegnati agli ammassi, essi saranno invece immessi nel mercato libero.

Le barbabietole da zucchero e il riso, che normalmente in Alta Italia davano raccolti abbondanti e importanti, vengono a maturazione quando la stagione è più avanzata; entrambi questi prodotti sono stati però seminati su un'area ridotta del 50 per cento per le barbabietole e del 40 per cento per il riso. La diminuita coltivazione delle barbabietole è dovuta alla distruzione degli zuccherifici fatta dai Tedeschi nella parte meridionale dell'Emilia e alla mancanza di carbone. Il raccolto del riso sarà inferiore per via della mancanza di animali da lavoro e dei danni alle installazioni di irrigazione e di drenaggio in seguito alle operazioni militari che si sono svolte in quelle zone proprio durante il periodo della semina.

E' ancora troppo presto per poter fare previsioni sul raccolto dell'uva da tavola e da vino. I vigneti però si presentano bene e la produzione locale di solfato di rame e di altri anticrittogamici, con l'aggiunta di una parte importata, ha permesso di distribuire circa il 50 per cento del fabbisogno normale. L'anno

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

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Mentre complessivamente la situazione del bestiame, specialmente per quel che riguarda cavalli e bovini, è press'a poco eguale tanto in Alta Italia che nel resto del paese, e cioè vi è una riduzione del 20 all'80 per cento, essa non è poi così brutta come si temeva da principio. Durante l'inverno scorso i Tedeschi si

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

appropriarono per rifornimenti del loro esercito quasi esclusivamente di buoi e di maiali; di conseguenza una gran quantità di buoi, che normalmente venivano usati per lavoro, furono macellati e quasi tutti i maiali furono portati via. Però i maiali si riproducano rapidamente ed ora in alcune parti dell'Alta Italia vi è addirittura un sovrappiù di maiali da ingrasso. Gli ufficiali alleati addetti all'agricoltura insieme con gli enti italiani preposti all'agricoltura stanno attuando un piano secondo il quale 100 mila maiali verranno fatti ingrassare con il grano vecchio proveniente dal Veneto e dalla Emilia meridionale.

Sebbene in alcune province il bestiame manchi completamente, in altre, che sono rimaste tagliate più o meno fuori dalle zone di combattimento ve ne è molto, che colà emigrò durante le operazioni, tanto da osservarne addirittura un sovrappiù. Per esempio, nella provincia di Modena si trovano attualmente circa ventimila capi di vitelli e di altro bestiame più vecchio in più del normale. In questo momento i vitelli vengono distribuiti per allevamento, mentre il bestiame vecchio viene destinato alla macellazione.

L'industria casearia dell'Alta Italia, che era l'industria agricola più importante della regione e che non solo esportava nelle altre parti d'Italia ma anche in tutto il mondo, in questi ultimi anni si è trovata davanti a grandissime difficoltà per mantenere gli armamenti e soprattutto per tenere in efficenza i rudimentali mezzi di trasporto che portavano il latte dalle fattorie ai caseifici. Comunque, in molte zone l'industria casearia sta riprendendo ed i grandi produttori agricoli stanno facendo piani per riattivare rapidamente questo importante settore della produzione alimentare

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

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I 20 mila cavalli catturati al nemico e venduti dagli eserciti alleati ai contadini italiani, hanno sostituito gran parte degli animali da lavoro che erano stati macellati. Questo costituirà un aiuto sostanziale per le semine autunnali, poichè in questi ultimi anni in Piemonte e in Lombardia vi è stata una grande scarsezza di cavalli da lavoro e di trattori. Alcune industrie stanno riprendendo la fabbricazione, ancora limitata, di macchine agricole.

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

388/R1/713

Press Release for Release July 1.

All Italian prisoner of war "co-operators" in Italy and Sicily are released from prisoner of war status effective to-day, 1 July 1945, the Allied Commission announces.

The men thus released will be formed into new units of the Italian Army, supplied from British and American sources, receive the regular Italian Army scales of pay and rations and henceforth will be subject to Italian military law.

The co-operators in Italy have been on duty with Allied Military service units for nearly two years and have rendered valuable service in the Allied cause.

The release of the "co-operators" from their previous status marks another step in the Allied policy of devolving an increasing measure of authority and responsibility to the Italian Government.

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5358

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

AC/387/PRB 28 June 1945

Press Release for 1600 hours, 26 June.

Radio telephone service to the United States will be available on and after Sunday, July 1 to members of the Allied Armed Forces and Italian civilians for calls dealing with personal or family matters, the Allied Commission announced today.

All calls will be limited to three minutes. No incoming calls will be accepted.

Persons desiring to use this service should go to the International Recording Operator, Room 43, Palazzo Ina on via Leonida Bissolati where calls will be booked from 1200 to 2200 hours. All bookings must be made 24 hours in advance.

Technical reasons necessitate that all calls be made from the Palazzo Ina. Calling times will be from 1300 to 2200 hours daily (0700 to 1600 New York time).

The order of priority for calls will be:

1. Official government calls
2. Authorized Press calls
3. Members of the Allied Armed Forces
4. Civilian calls

5357

The rate for three minutes will be $12.00 to Zone I and $15.00 to Zone II (1,200 and 1,500 at present rate of exchange).

Zone I includes Alabama, North and South Carolina, Connecticut,

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3257

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Zone I includes Alabama, North and South Carolina, Connecticut, District of Columbia, North and South Dakota, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

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

Zone II includes Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/387/PRB 28 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa da pubblicarsi il 28 giugno alle ore 16.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che da Domenica 1 Luglio sarà messo a disposizione delle Forze Armate alleate e dei civili italiani un servizio di radio-telefono con gli Stati Uniti per comunicazioni di carattere personale e familiare.

Le comunicazioni non potranno durare piu' di tre minuti e non saranno accettate chiamate dall'America all'Italia.

Chi desidera avvalersi di queste facilitazioni deve recarsi al Centralino telefonico internazionale, stanza N° 43, Palazzo dell' I.N.A. in via Leonida Bissolati, dove dalle 12 alle 22 si potranno prenotare le comunicazioni. Queste prenotazioni devono essere fatte con 24 ore di anticipo.

Per ragioni tecniche è necessario che le chiamate vengano fatte dal palazzo dell'I.N.A. Esse potranno aver luogo dalle ore 13 alle 22 di ogni giorno, corrispondenti alle ore 7-16 di New York.

L'ordine di precedenza per le comunicazioni sarà il seguente:

1. Comunicazioni ufficiali del Governo.
2. Comunicazioni autorizzate per la Stampa.
3. Membri delle Forze Armate alleate.
4. Civili.

5356

La tariffa per una comunicazione di tre minuti sarà di L.

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

La Commissione [illegible]

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4. Civili.

5356

La tariffa per una comunicazione di tre minuti sarà di [illegible] dollari per la I zona e 15,00 dollari per la II zona (equivalenti rispettivamente a Lire 1.200 e Lire 1.500 all'attuale cambio).

La I° zona comprende : Alabama, North and South Carolina, Connecticut, District of Columbia, North and South Dakota, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi,

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

Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

La II° zona comprende: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

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

AI
F/386/PRB

23 June 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Four Italian schools in Rome and vicinity and a home for destitute children at Ostia have been released in the last few days from Allied military use by the Rome Allied Area Command and returned to disposition of the Italian authorities, the Allied Commission announced today.

The four schools released will make space available for 2,100 school children in the fall, the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission said.

The schools returned to Italian use are the Achilia Elementary School, the Commercial Technical School at 6 Via dell'Olmata, the Ferrante Apperti School on Via Antonio Serra and the Aurelio Saffi School at 35-37 Via del Sardi.

The children's home released was the Colonia Marina Vittorio Emanuele III property at Ostia Lido.

All Italian property used by Allied military units is systematically examined by the Real Estate Section of the Rome Allied Area Command for return to Italian use as soon as possible, according to Lieut.Col. Roy S. McMurtrey, head of the section.

5355

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/386/PRB 23 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che in questi ultimi giorni il Comando dell'Area di Roma ha rilasciato quattro scuole di Roma e delle vicinanze oltre ad un Istituto per fanciulli derelitti a Ostia , finora occupate da unità militari alleate, e le ha messe a disposizione delle autorità italiane.

La Sottocommissione per l'Educazione dice che con queste quattro scuole in autunno potranno essere accolti altri 2.100 ragazzi.

Le scuole restituite sono: la scuola elementare Arcilia, la scuola tecnico-commerciale di Via dell'Olmata 6, la scuola Ferrante Apporti di via Antonio Serra e la scuola Aurelio Saffi di via dei Sardi 35-37.

L'Istituto per fanciulli derelitti è la Colonia Marina al Lido di Ostia di proprietà di Vittorio Emanuele III.

A quanto dice il Tenente Colonnello Roy S. McMurtray, capo della Real Estate Section del Comando dell'Area di Roma, tutte le proprietà italiane finora usate dalle unità militari alleate vengono prese in esame per essere restituite agli Italiani il piu' presto possibile.

5354

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

385/R1/PRB 19 June 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Leonardo Da vinci's Last Supper, probably the most famous wall painting in the world, is now open to public inspection in the convent of the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, the Allied Commission announced today.

Bomb hits in August, 1943, destroyed the wall and roof of the refectory housing the painting. The Last Supper was painted on one of the end walls in 1494-1497. The fresco at the time of the air raids was covered, heavily sandbagged and walled and supported by steel scaffoldings.

According to official reports received by the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission, the painting, which has been quite faded for years, is in satisfactory enough condition. The last restoration of the wall supporting the painting was done in 1924 and is standing up well.

On the picture, only in the area - about 10 centimeters square - of the tunic of St. James the Greater, which always has been the weakest point of the famous masterpiece psysically, is there any noticeable alteration, experts reported.

There, a very thin flake of the plastering has swollen up and the plaster underneath has been reduced to dust. This area has undergone conservation work several times in the past. The small swollen portion is not part of the original plaster.

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

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Work is now about to begin to strengthen the wall behind the fresco, since the supporting plaster is generally in danger of disintegration. Slight but prompt repairs will avoid further damage, the sub-commission believes.

Art experts are currently also studying the problem of dusting the picture, itself a delicate operation.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.C. 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

385/R1/PRB 19 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che la 'Cena' di Leonardo da Vinci, probabilmente l'affresco piu' famoso del mondo, è ora visibile al pubblico nel convento di Santa Maria alle Grazie a Milano.

Nell'agosto del 1943 alcune bombe colpirono le pareti e il tetto del refettorio dove si trova l'affresco. Ma questo, all'epoca dell'incursione aerea, era coperto e protetto da un muro costruito davanti con frammezzo sacchi di sabbia ed era sostenuto da una grossa impalcatura di ferro.

Secondo la relazione ufficiale ricevuta dalla Sottocommissione per i Monumenti e le Belle Arti, l'affresco, che da molti anni era quasi completamente sbiadito, è attualmente in condizioni abbastanza soddisfacenti. Gli ultimi restauri alla parete che lo sostiene furono fatti nel 1924 e tengono ancora bene.

Gli esperti riferiscono che solo una parte, di circa 10 centimetri quadrati, della tunica di San Giacomo il Grande, che è sempre stata la parte piu' delicata di questo famoso capolavoro, è leggermente alterata. Una leggerissima falda dell'intonaco si è sollevata con lo sfarinamento della sottostante materia. Questa parte aveva subito opere di restauro anche altre volte nel passato. La piccola parte di intonaco sollevata non è parte dell'intonaco originale.

5969

Si sta per iniziare il rafforzamento della parete dietro allo affresco, poichè tutto l'intonaco che lo regge insieme corre

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

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5339?

Si sta per iniziare il rafforzamento della parete dietro allo affresco, poichè tutto l'intonaco che lo regge insieme corre pericolo di sfaldarsi. Alcuni piccoli restauri, fatti subito, eviteranno ulteriori danni.

Esperti d'arte stanno anche studiando il problema di spolveratura dell'affresco, operazione assai delicata.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

384/R1/PRB

Press Release - For Release on June the 20th.

There is a good deal of shouting and arm waving and apparent confusion at the Allied Commission's repatriation center at Bolzano, Italy, but the net result of each day's work is 2,000 happy homeward-bound Italian repatriates from Germany.

Established on May 17 by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission and 5th Army AMG, the camp got off to a flying start and by June 10, 48,000 refugees had passed through it. On an average day the camp handles 60 former inmates of such ill-famed places as Dachau, Belsen or Buchenwald and about 600 former Italian prisoners-of-war, captured by the Germans after the Italian Armistice. The rest are men and women who had been packed off to various parts of the Reich as labor slaves.

Bartolo Bertoli, a lawyer from Lucca who was an inmate of the German-Fascist concentration camp at Bolzano before he became civilian director of the refugee center, explained that the camp staff is far too busy to bother with complicated statistical records. The same goes for AMG officers, representatives of the Vatican, CLN agents and volunteer civilian aides. Their only job, which takes about eighteen hours a day, is to keep the flow of refugees moving.

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To this end, transportation is "promoted, scrounged and

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To this end, transportation is "promoted, scrounged and practically stolen", to quote Signor Bertoli. Captured German trucks, driven by prisoners-of-war, U.S. Army trucks, Italian Red Cross trucks, trucks sent by various Italian cities, and trucks furnished by private persons are all used in transporting the repatriates to key cities throughout Italy from which they are forwarded to their homes.

None of the convoys originates in Bolzano as the repatriates

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

are all screened and processed at Innsbruck, Austria, and forwarded to Bolzano by Seventh Army transport. The border at Brenner is closed and no pedestrians are permited to cross until they have been through the processing at Innsbruck. Thus the Bolzano center is relieved of the necessity of weeding out former Fascists, war criminals, would-be illegal entrants and bearers of contagious deseases.

One narrow escape from the need for enforcing quarantine on about 1,400 transients occurred recently when it was discovered that a group of former internees from Dachau had among their number three cases of typhus. This group was shifted to a nearby hospital before they entered the camp. Many sick people arrive at the camp, however, and these are hospitalized until they regain sufficient strength to continue their journeys. Medicine, an ever pressing necessity, is furnished by U.S. and British Army medical units, the Italian Red Cross and the Vatican State.

Little reaction is noted as the repatriates sit on the bundles and boxes which hold all their worldly possessions. By the time they reach Bolzano, they are usually numb with fatigue because of the necessity of unpacking all available transport. The long awaited thrill of landing once again on Italian soil seems to leave most of them dazed. Men, who outnumber the women by about five to one, seem to be a trifle more animated than the women who, for the most part, sit vacant eyed and patient.

Another problem, that of "repatriation in reverse" is shortly to be solved after the former Bolzano concentration camp has been refitted as a staging post for German civilians in Italy who are

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

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Another problem, that of "repatriation in reverse" is shortly to be solved after the former Bolzano concentration camp has been refitted as a staging post for German civilians in Italy who are to be shipped back to their former homes in Germany. Many of these are the wives and children of German soldiers who have been on garrison duty in Italy. The soldiers are now in prisoners-of-war camps and their families, therefore, are stranded in various parts of North Italy.

Nearly 200,000 refugees have been handled in AMG and Allied Commission Camps since the German surrender.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

384/R1/PRB

Comunicato Stampa - da pubblicarsi il 20 giugno.

C'è parecchia confusione, almeno apparente, un gran vocio e affaccendarsi al Centro Rimpatri della Commissione Alleata a Bolzano, ma il risultato di tutto questo è che ogni giorno vengono rimpatriati dalla Germania verso le loro case 2.000 Italiani.

Questo Centro, che fu organizzato dalla Sottocommissione per i Profughi e Rimpatri e dall'AMG della 5a Armata il 17 maggio, si mise subito febbrilmente al lavoro e il 10 giugno aveva già smistati 48.000 profughi. Dal Centro passano ogni giorno una media di 60 ex internati provenienti da vari luoghi malfamati quali i campi di Dachau, Belsen e Buchenwald, circa 600 ex prigionieri di guerra italiani, catturati dai tedeschi dopo l'armistizio, e inoltre un buon numero di uomini e donne già deportati in varie località del Reich per lavori forzati.

Bartolo Bertoli, un avvocato di Lucca che prima di diventare il Direttore del Centro Profughi era internato nel campo di concentramento nazi-fascista di Bolzano, ci ha spiegato che il personale del Centro ha troppo da fare per poter anche pensare a tenere delle complicate statistiche; e lo stesso vale per gli ufficiali dell'AMG, per i rappresentanti del Vaticano e per gli agenti del CLN e per i volontari civili. La loro unica preoccupazione, che li fa lavorare per circa diciotto ore al giorno, è quella di non rallentare il continuo afflusso e deflusso dei profughi.

A questo scopo i mezzi di trasporto vengono "richiesti, requisiti e in sostanza sottratti", per usare le stesse parole del Bertoli

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

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A questo scopo i mezzi di trasporto vengono "richiesti, requisiti e in sostanza sottratti", per usare le stesse parole del Bertoli. Per trasportare i rimpatriati alle città di smistamento di tutta Italia, donde poi si convogliano alle loro case, vengono usati camions tedeschi, camions dell'esercito Americano, camions della Croce Rossa Italiana, camions forniti da città italiane oppure da privati.

Tutti i rimpatriandi vengono originariamente vagliati a Innsbruck e poi inviati, con i mezzi di trasporto della 7a Armata,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

a Bolzano ove vengono formati i convogli. Al Brennero la frontiera è chiusa e nessuno può attraversarla a piedi se prima non è stato discriminato a Innsbruck. In tal modo il Centro di Bolzano non ha la preoccupazione di vagliare gli ex-fascisti, i criminali di guerra, gli eventuali illegali e le persone affette da malattie contagiose.

Recentemente giunse da Dachau un gruppo di internati fra i quali ve ne erano tre affetti da tifo petecchiale. Per puro miracolo questo gruppo, prima di entrare nel centro, venne ricoverato in un ospedale e fu in tal modo evitato che tutti i 1.400 rimpatriandi del centro subissero l'internamento per quarantena. Naturalmente molti arrivano al Centro in cattive condizioni di salute e quindi vengono ricoverati nel campo finchè non riacquistano abbastanza forze per poter proseguire il viaggio. I medicinali, di cui vi è sempre un estremo bisogno, sono forniti dai reparti medici degli Eserciti americano e britannico, dalla Croce Rossa Italiana e dalla Città del Vaticano.

I profughi per lo più se ne stanno seduti muti sui loro fagotti contenenti i pochi beni terreni che ancora possiedono. Quando arrivano a Bolzano sono di solito inebetiti dalle strapazze di un viaggio effettuato su mezzi di trasporto stipatissimi. La tanto attesa emozione di calpestare nuovamente il suolo patrio li lascia per lo più sconvolti. Gli uomini, che sono molto più numerosi delle donne, nella proporzione di cinque a uno, hanno l'aria un tantino più animata delle donne.

Un ulteriore problema che dovrà fra breve essere risolto, sarà quello del "rimpatrio alla rovescia", non appena l'ex campo di concentramento tedesco di Bolzano sarà trasformato in modo da accogliere i civili tedeschi attualmente in Italia, che devono essere rimpatriati a cura loro in Germania. Molti di questi sono mogli e

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

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Dalla resa tedesca, circa 200.000 profughi sono stati assistati nei campi dell'AMG e della Commissione Alleata.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

384/R1/PRB

18 June 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The price of soft wheat in North Italy has been fixed at 750 lire a quintal, the Allied Military Government announced today.

This action has been taken on the recommendation of the Italian Government, after consultation with the Economic Section of the Allied Commission and the Commissariato per i Prezzi Alta Italia, the Commissariato per l'Agricoltura e le Foreste dell'Alta Italia and Northern AMG regional agricultural officers.

The prices have been calculated on the basis of a base price plus a cultivation premium, which together form the aggregate price. The wheat prices have been effective in North Italy as of Jule 13.

The 750-lire-a-quintal price for soft wheat, which predominates in the North, includes a base price of 450 lire a quintal and a cultivation premium of 300 lire a quintal.

The aggregate price for hard wheat is 830 lire a quintal. This is composed of 500 lire as base price and 330 lire as cultivation premium.

The cultivation premium is defined as a bonus paid to the direct or actual grower of the wheat or cereals in order to cover the additional costs incurred in cultivating this type of crop.

The aforesaid prices are effective in Emilia (including the Provinces of Forli and Ravenna), Venezia, Venezia Giulia, Lombardia, Liguria and Piemonte.

Prices were also fixed for barley, corn, rye and oats as follows:

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

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5349

Hulled Barley	583 L. per ql.	350 L. per ql.	233 L. per ql.
Hulless Barley	792 L. per ql.	475 L. per ql.	317 L. per ql.
Corn	542 L. per ql.	325 L. per ql.	217 L. per ql.
Rye	750 L. per ql.	450 L. per ql.	300 L. per ql.
Oats	542 L. per ql.	325 L. per ql.	217 L. per ql.

Not released

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

383/R1/PRB 18 June 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The public is advised that certain changes will take place in the supply of electricity in Central Italy on completion of the repairs now being made to the high voltage transmission system between North and Central Italy, the Allied Commission said today.

Electrical power will be transmitted from North Italy to Central Italy over the inter-connected grid system and will supplement the power already being generated in the Central Italy area, the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission explained.

Eventually, 100,000 kw. will be transmitted. Repairs permitting the first transfer will be completed about August 1.

For technical reasons the frequency of supply in Central Italy will have to be raised to 50 cycles at the time the interconnection with the North is completed. The change-over may cause some temporary inconvenience to electrical users at that time.

The change to the 50-cycle frequency, which is beyond the control of the electrical companies, will have the effect of increasing the speed of electrical motors. Consumers in those areas who have not previously had a 50-cycle supply should prepare the necessary alterations to the plant drive if required.

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The increase in frequency is expected to have a marked beneficial effect on industrial power.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

383/R1/PRB 18 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata avverte il publico che,col completamento delle riparazioni in corso alla rete di trasmissione ad alta tensione fra l'Alta Italia e l'Italia Centrale, avranno luogo alcuni cambiamenti nella fornitura di elettricità nell'Italia Centrale.

L'energia elettrica verrà convogliata dall'Alta Italia all'Italia Centrale per mezzo del sistema di impianti interconnessi e andrà ad aumentare l'energia già generata nell'Italia Centrale.

In tutto verranno convogliati 100.000 kw. Le riparazioni che permetteranno il primo trasferimento saranno ultimate verso il 1 Agosto.

Per ragioni tecniche , quando l'interconnessione con il nord sarà ultimata, la frequenze della fornitura nell'Italia Centrale dovranno essere portate a 50 cicli. Questo cambiamento di frequenza potrà causare qualche disagio temporaneo agli utenti.

Questo aumento delle frequenze a 50 cicli, che non puo' essere controllato dalle compagnie di elettricità, farà aumentare la velocità dei motori elettrici. Gli utenti di quelle zone che prima non avevano una frequenza di 50 cicli devono prepararsi ad effettuare gli opportuni cambiamenti alle resistenze degli impianti.

Si presume che l'aumento di frequenze porterà un notevole [illegible] all'energia industriale.

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

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Si presume che l'aumento di frequenze porterà un notevole giovamento all'energia industriale.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

382/R1/PRB 18 June 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Italian civilians are requested to turn in the location of the graves of all Allied soldiers buried in other than established Allied cemeteries in Italy to the nearest Allied Commission or AMG office, the Allied Commission said today.

Allied airmen, POW escapees and soldiers have died in unfrequented places throughout Italy. Many of these were buried by Italian civilians or by the military in civilian cemeteries or isolated graves, and no record of their burial place has reached Allied military authorities.

The following information is desired: Place of burial, nationality of deceased, particulars of identity, date and circumstances of death.

This information should be turned over to the nearest Allied office or to Italian officials who are requested to pass on the information to the Allied Commission.

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5346

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

Italian civilians are requested to turn in the location of the graves of all Allied soldiers buried in other than established Allied cemeteries in Italy to the nearest Allied Commission or AMG office, the Allied Commission said today.

Allied airmen, POW escapees and soldiers have died in unfrequented places throughout Italy. Many of these were buried by Italian civilians or by the military in civilian cemeteries or isolated graves, and no record of their burial place has reached Allied military authorities.

The following information is desired: Place of burial, nationality of deceased, particulars of identity, date and circumstances of death.

This information should be turned over to the nearest Allied office or to Italian officials who are requested to pass on the information to the Allied Commission.

Distribution B and C.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

382/R1/PRB

13 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata fa richiesta che tutti i civili italiani denunzino al piu' vicino ufficio della Commissione Alleata o dell'AMG l'ubicazione di tombe di militari alleati seppelliti in località che non siano i regolari cimiteri alleati.

Aviatori alleati, prigionieri fuggitivi e soldati sono morti in località poco accessibili di tutta l'Italia. Molti di questi sono stati seppelliti da cittadini italiani oppure da militari in cimiteri civili o in tombe isolate senza che le autorità alleate ne fossero informate.

Pertanto si richiedono, a chi è in grado di darle, le seguenti informazioni: luogo di sepoltura, nazionalità del deceduto, particolari di identificazione, date e particolari sulla morte.

Queste informazioni dovranno essere consegnate al piu' vicino ufficio alleato o alle autorità italiane che sono pregate di trasmetterle alla Commissione Alleata.

5345

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

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5845

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

15 June 1945

381/R1/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

The 38th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 15, 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:

Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. 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 Italy.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

381/R1/PRB

15 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La 38ma riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia ha avuto luogo a Roma il 15 giugno 1945 sotto la presidenza del Sig. George Exintaris, Rappresentante della Grecia nel Consiglio stesso.

I Rappresentanti delle altre cinque nazioni alleati partecipanti alla riunione erano:

Jacquos de Beaumarchais	Francia
Generale Adrian Vasiliev	Unione Sovietica
Sir Noel Charles	Regni Uniti
Alexander Kirk	Stati Uniti
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

L' Ammiraglio Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata, ha presentato al Consiglio un rapporto sui recenti avvenimenti politici in Italia.

2263

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

380/R1/PRB 14 June 1945

Press Release - Hold for release on the 14th of June.

The Provinces of Florence, Livorno, Pisa and Pistoia, effective June 19, will be returned to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, with the exception of the contiguous Communes of Pisa, Colle Salvetti and Livorno, which will remain under Allied Military Government, the Allied Commission announced today.

The communes reserved for AMG contain large military installations and supply dumps adjacent to the military port area of Livorno.

As a consequence of the turnover of territory, the Tuscany Region of the Allied Commission, with headquarters in Florence, will shut down on June 19 and officers withdrawn from the affected Provinces.

The Provinces of Lucca and Apuania, which remain AMG areas, will be turned over to Liguria Region for administration.

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5342

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

380/R1/PRB

14 June 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA - Da pubblicarsi il 14 Giugno.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che a datare dal 19 giugno le province di Firenze, Livorno, Pisa e Pistoia, ad eccezione degli attigui comuni di Pisa, Colle Salvetti e Livorno che rimarranno sotto il Governo Militare Alleato, passeranno sotto la giurisdizione del Governo italiano.

I comuni che restano sotto il controllo dell'AMG contengono vaste installazioni militari e grossi ammassi di rifornimenti adiacenti alla zona del porto militare di Livorno.

In conseguenza di questo passaggio di territorio al Governo italiano, l'amministrazione della Toscana della Commissione Alleata, che aveva i suoi quartier generali a Firenze, si chiuderà il 19 giugno ed gli ufficiali verranno ritirati da dette province.

Le province di Lucca ed Apuania, che rimangono ancora sotto il Governo Militare Alleato, saranno annesse alla amministrazione della Liguria.

5341

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

379/R1/PRB 12 June 1945

Press Release - Immediate

"Yellow seal" dollars and British Military Authority notes expressed in sterling will not circulate in any part of Italy as legal tender after July 31, the Allied Commission announced today.

These two currencies, used by the Allies for a short period during the liberation of Sicily in the summer of 1943, have steadily been withdrawn since that time. The volume now outstanding is so small that there is no longer any need for such notes to remain legal tender.

The withdrawal of BMA notes and yellow seal dollars has already taken place in French North Africa and other countries where they have been used.

Yellow seal dollars (which bear a yellow seal on the right hand of the face of the note) and BMA notes may be exchanged for lire currency at any branch of the Banca d'Italia at the official exchange rates during the month of August, the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission explained.

No fee or commission will be charged for such exchange.

The Italian Government is effecting the withdrawal of the legal tender privilege from these two currencies by legislative decree in that part of Italy under its jurisdiction. The Allied Commission is doing likewise in Military Government territory by the issuance of a new proclamation.

5340

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

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Persons who continue to hold yellow seal dollars and AM notes after September 1 will be violating the law and will be subject to appropriate penalties.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

379/R1/PRB

12 Giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che i dollari gialli e le sterline emesse dalle Autorità britanniche, non avranno piu' circolazione legale a partire dal 31 luglio.

Questi due tipi di banconote, che furono usati dagli Alleati per un breve periodo dopo la liberazione della Sicilia nell'estate del 1943, sono stati costantemente ritirati dalla circolazione fin da quell'epoca. Il volume di questi tipi di moneta ancora in circolazione è talmente piccolo che non è piu' necessario che abbiano valore legale.

Il ritiro delle sterline del BMA (Governo Militare Britannico) e dei dollari gialli è già avvenuto nell'Africa Settentrionale Francese e negli altri paesi in cui erano usati.

I dollari gialli (cioè che portano un marchio giallo sulla parte anteriore a destra) e le banconote BMA possono essere cambiate al cambio ufficiale contro moneta italiana ad ogni filiale della Banca d'Italia durante il mese di agosto, ha spiegato la Sottocommissione per la Finanza della Commissione Alleata.

Nessuna tassa o addebito verrà richiesto per tale scambio.

Il Governo italiano effettua il ritiro della circolazione legale di queste banconote a mezzo di decreto legge in quella parte del territorio nazionale che è sotto la sua giurisdizione, mentre la Commissione Alleata fa altrettanto nei territori sotto il Governo Militare a mezzo di proclama.

5889

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

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che i dollari gialli e le sterline emesse dalle Autorità britanniche, non avranno più circolazione legale a partire dal 1° luglio.

Questi due tipi di banconote, che furono usati dagli Alleati per un breve periodo dopo la liberazione della Sicilia nell'estate del 1943, sono stati costantemente ritirati dalla circolazione fin da quell'epoca. Il volume di questi tipi di moneta ancora in circolazione è talmente piccolo che non è più necessario che abbiano valore legale.

Il ritiro delle sterline del AMA (Governo Militare Britannico) e dei dollari gialli è già avvenuto nell'Africa settentrionale francese e negli altri paesi in cui erano usati.

I dollari gialli (cioè che portano un marchio giallo sulla parte anteriore a destra) e le banconote AMA possono essere cambiate al cambio ufficiale contro moneta italiana ad ogni filiale della Banca d'Italia durante il mese di agosto, ha spiegato la Sottocommissione per la Finanza della Commissione Alleata.

Nessuna tassa o addebito verrà richiesto per tale scambio.

Il Governo italiano effettua il ritiro della circolazione legale di queste banconote a mezzo di decreto legge in quella parte del territorio nazionale che è sotto la sua giurisdizione, mentre la Commissione Alleata fa altrettanto nei territori 5989 il Governo Militare a mezzo di proclama.

Chi sarà in possesso di dollari gialli o di sterline AMA dopo il 1 settembre violerà la legge e sarà suscettibile di punizioni.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Relations Branch

Lady Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Capo-Guida del Mondo e consorte del Fondatore del Movimento Scout, ha portato ierí il saluto dei due movimenti mondiali alle rinate Organizzazioni italiane, l'ASCI e il CNGEI, riunite in Suo onore con oltre duemila dirigenti e giovani d'ambo i sessi, nella Villa Doria-Pamphyli, gentilmente messa a disposizione.

Lady Baden-Powell ha ricordata la missione che attende gli Scouts e le Guide italiani: preparare sé stessi e le nuove generazioni contribuendo così alla ricostruzione del Paese ed alla creazione di un mondo migliore e più felice, nel quale la gioventù italiana sarà accolta fraternamente dai Movimenti degli altri Paesi.

Erano presenti: il Colonnello Washburn della Sottocommissione Educativa dell'A.C., numerose personalità e i dirigenti delle Organizzazioni, guidati della Principessa Lancelotti per le Guide Cattoliche, dalla Contessa Graziadei per le Esploratrici Nazionali, dall'Ing. Monass per la Federazione Italiana Esploratori, dal Dr. Alberto Savini per il C.N.G.E.I. e dal Prof. Mazza per l'ASCI.

Lady Baden-Powell ha passata la giornata al bivacco delle Guide Cattoliche e delle Esploratrici Nazionali, che hanno svolto nel pomeriggio un programma di giuochi, esibizioni, ecc.

11 June 1945

5338

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

378/R1/PRB 11 June 1945

Press Release - Immediate

A request by the Italian Government for immediate delivery of supplies under the joint program for first-aid to Italian economic reconstruction -now based on total needs of the country following complete liberation - has been forwarded to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Allied Commission announced today.

In a letter by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi of Italy to Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, the Italian Government, further requested that coal and raw materials purchases have absolute priority over all other requisitions filed in the program to provide the war-stricken economy with a portion of the tools needed to rehabilitate itself.

The coal and raw materials would be allocated to textile, fertilizer and other industries in Southern Italy and to key industries found undestroyed in the North. Already on the high seas are 15,000 bales of cotton for the textile mills of Naples and the Northern area.

In his letter to Admiral Stone, Prime Minister Bonomi pointed out that provision of coal and raw materials were urgently needed to prevent unemployment.

This first shipment of supplies is requested for September of this year and amount 710,000 tons, of which 383,000 is coal. The Prime Minister added:

5327

"I am aware that all this represents for the Allies a sea transportation problem of sizeable proportions. However, I speak

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

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This first shipment of supplies is requested for September of this year and amount 710,000 tons, of which 383,000 is coal. The Prime Minister added: 5337

"I am aware that all this represents for the Allies a sea transportation problem of sizeable proportions. However, I speak in the name of 40 million persons, of whom half have been reduced by the war to conditions of want and suffering. The other half is ready to repair the destruction and to provide the urgent requirements of their fellow countrymen, but they have no materials for the gigantic task".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

STA/R1/PRB 11 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Una domanda del Governo italiano per la consegna immediata dei rifornimenti richiesti nel programma comune dei primi aiuti per la ricostruzione economica dell'Italia - basati sulle necessità di tutto il paese, in seguito alla sua completa liberazione - è stato trasmesso ai Capi di Stato Maggiore delle Forze Armate Alleate, annuncia oggi la Commissione Alleata.

In una lettera del Presidente del Consiglio, Ivanoe Bonomi, all'Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Capo Commissario della Commissione Alleata, il Governo italiano chiede inoltre che l'acquisto di carbone e di materie prime abbia la precedenza assoluta su tutte le altre voci elencate nel suddetto programma inteso a fornire l'economia italiana duramente colpita dalla guerra, di una parte dei macchinari necessari per la sua ricostruzione.

Il carbone e le materie prime verrebbero assegnate alle industrie tessili, di fertilizzanti o altro dell'Italia meridionale e alle industrie basilari trovate intatte nell'Alta Italia. Già 15.000 balle di cotone stanno navigando in alto mare per gli stabilimenti tessili di Napoli e delle regioni dell'Alta Italia.

Nella sua lettera all'Ammiraglio Stone, Il Ministro Bonomi fa notare che i rifornimenti di carbone e di materie prime sono 5236 urgentissimi per combattere la disoccupazione.

Il primo invio di rifornimenti è richiesto per il settembre di questo anno ed ammonterà a 710.000 tonnellate, di cui 383.000 saranno di carbone. Il Presidente del Consiglio aggiunge:

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

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Nella sua lettera all'Ammiraglio Stone, il Ministro Bonomi fa notare che i rifornimenti di carbone e di materie prime sono 5336 urgentissimi per combattere la disoccupazione.

Il primo invio di rifornimenti è richiesto per il settembre di questo anno ed ammonterà a 710.000 tonnellate, di cui 383.000 saranno di carbone. Il Presidente del Consiglio aggiunge:

"Mi rendo conto che questo rappresenterà per gli Alleati un problema di trasporti marittimi di ingente proporzione. Ma io parlo in nome di 40 milioni di individui di cui la metà è stata ridotta dalla guerra alla piu' nera miseria. L'altra metà è pronta a lavorare per riparare le distruzioni e provvedere alle necessità urgenti dei loro compatriotti, ma manca il materiale necessario per compiere questo compito immane."

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

377/PRE/R1 11 June 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Mr. A.G. Antolini, who was just relinquished his post as acting Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, was conferred with the Cross of Grand Officer with order of the Crown of Italy, by the Lieutenant-General of the Realm yesterday, June 10, in appreciation of Mr Antolini's services to Italy.

Mr. Antolini is now en route to the United States.

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0128

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

377/R1/PRB 11 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Ieri, 10 giugno, al Signor A.G. Antolini, che ha appena lasciato la sua carica di Vice Presidente della Sezione Economica della Commissione Alleata, è stata conferita dal Luogotenente Generale del Regno la Croce di Grand Ufficiale dell'Ordine della Corona d'Italia, in riconoscimento dell'opera da lui svolta in favore dell'Italia.

Il Signor Antolini è ora in viaggio alla volta degli Stati Uniti.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

6 June 1945

376/R4/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

The new museum in the centre of the excavations of OSTIA ANTICA will be formally opened by the Minister of Public Instruction on Tuesday, June 12th at 1000 a.m., the Allied Commission announced today.

The museum contains the results of the extensive recent excavations undertaken by Prof. Calza, which include some of the finest discoveries of classical sculpture in recent years. Unlike the provincial cities of POMPEII and HERCULANEUM, OSTIA was a busy commercial town, the sea-port of ancient ROME.

A notable feature of recent excavations is that many of the houses reveal an architecture which is the direct forerunner of the Roman palazzo, with its compact exterior, tall rooms, and deep, colonnaded, central courtyard.

The reopening of the Museum arises out of the policy of the Italian Government, with the aid of the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-commission, to get as many as possible of Italy's collections open on a normal basis as rapidly as possible.

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5333

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

376/21/PRB

6 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Il nuovo Museo nel centro degli scavi di OSTIA ANTICA sarà inaugurato ufficialmente Martedi' 12 giugno alle ore 10 antimeridiane, annuncia oggi la Commissione Alleata. Il Museo contiene i risultati dei recenti vasti scavi intrapresi dal Prof. Calza, fra cui si trovano alcuni dei piu' begli esemplari di scultura classica scoperti durante questi ultimi anni. A differenza di Pompei ed Ercolano, che erano città di provincia, Ostia era una attiva città commerciale nonchè il porto di Roma antica.

Uno dei tratti piu' notevoli dei recenti scavi è che molte case rivelano uno stile di architettura che precorre direttamente il Palazzo romano con la sua facciata piena, le sale grandi e alte di soffitto, i colonnati e un cortile centrale.

La riapertura di questo Museo fa parte della politica del governo italiano che, con l'aiuto della Sottocommissione per i Monumenti e le Belle Arti, mira a ridurre al pubblico il maggior numero possibile di collezioni per ritornare rapidamente alla normalità.

5232

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

375/R1/ERB

Press Release - For Release 10 June 1945

Re-created out of the confusion and chaos of 18 months ago, a brand-new, efficient and compact Italian Army has arisen which has made invaluable contributions to the Allied war effort both in support of military lines of communications and in the final assault on the Nazi lines in Italy, the Land Forces Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission said today in a special report.

The sub-commission's report, which summed up the history of the Italian Army's re-organization under joint Italian and Allied leadership, paid tribute both to the tremendous saving in Allied manpower made by Italian service troops and to the valiant battle record of the four combat groups which participated in the fighting with the 8th Army in April.

The strength of the Italian Army was publicly revealed for the first time as consisting of more than 500,000 officers and men. Apart from Combat Groups, thousands of troops were used to guard import installations. The service troops numbered 175,000 and worked directly under Allied Commands. Port labor battalions have broken many records in the unloading of Allied ships. Road construction units have maintained vital communications under enemy fire to allow armored forces to advance without delay. Mine clearance companies have lifted nearly 600,000 mines.

The Land Forces Sub-Commission, which also has the title of

5961

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

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The Land Forces Sub-Commission, which also has the title of Military Mission to the Italian Army, is headed by Major General Langley Browning (B). It is the agency which from the beginning has been responsible, with the Italian Ministry of War, for re-organizing and re-disciplining the Italian Army. General Browning said in his report:

"Great credit must go to the officers of the Italian War Ministry and General Staff under the good leadership and untiring

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

efforts of H.E. Count Casati - the War Minister. Many cross-currents have tended to hamper and even divert the re-creation of this truly national army. The task of the Minister of War has been a heavy one. Yet, with true patriotism, he has overcome all difficulties and has undoubtedly succeeded in restoring much of the prestige of the Italian Army in the eyes of the United Nations."

In the new Order of Battle of the Italian Army appear hundreds of Italian units, Combat Groups, Guard Battalions, Service Units, Territorial Headquarters. These units represent Italians from every walk of life, and every part of Italy - hartened soldiers repatriated from the Balkans, Patriots, Grenadiers, Bersaglieri, Alpine Troops, Parachutists, Assault troops - many of whom have seen fighting in the Balkans, in Africa, on the Garigliano, at Cassino, on the Gothic line and in the final assault, whilst others have seen serving the Allied Armies in the Ports, on the roads or with their mules.

The birth of the new Italian Army goes back to September 8, 1943. A new Italian Army was essential to the smooth-running of, and assistance to, the Allied war effort and for the internal security of both the Allied Armies and the Civilian population.

Work of reconstruction was started at once. The Italian Ministry of War and General Staff sought out Generals and staff officers from all quarters in order to set up the vital administrative machinery necessary for the formation of an Army.

The first Italian formation chosen to fight with the Allies was concentrated in Apulia for re-organization and training. Fitted throughout with Italian Arms and equipment, this First

known the Corpo Italiano di Liberazione

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

of Italian units, Combat Groups, Guard Battalions, Service Units, Territorial Headquarters. These units represent Italians from every walk of life, and every part of Italy - hartened soldiers repatriated from the Balkans, Patriots, Grenadiers, Bersaglieri, Alpine Troops, Parachutists, Assault troops - many of whom have seen fighting in the Balkans, in Africa, on the Garigliano, at Cassino, on the Gothic line and in the final assault, whilst others have seen serving the Allied Armies in the Ports, on the roads or with their mules.

The birth of the new Italian Army goes back to September 8, 1943. A new Italian Army was essential to the smooth-running of, and assistance to, the Allied war effort and for the internal security of both the Allied Armies and the Civilian population.

Work of reconstruction was started at once. The Italian Ministry of War and General Staff sought out Generals and staff officers from all quarters in order to set up the vital administrative machinery necessary for the formation of an Army.

The first Italian formation chosen to fight with the Allies was concentrated in Apulia for re-organization and training. Fitted throughout with Italian Arms and equipment, this First Motorized Group became known the Corpo Italiano di Liberazione (C.I.L.). Overcoming great difficulties owing to shortage of equipment and arms, the corps was ready for battle by December 1943, when it went into the line under command of the American 5th Army.

This C.I.L., made up of Infantry, Bersaglieri, Alpini, Parachutists and Artillery men, handicapped by poor equipment and lack

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

of modern arms, with very little transport, met the enemy for the first time at Monte Lungo, sustaining heavy casualties. In this action, the C.I.L. gave a good account of itself and won the praise of General Mark W. Clark, then commanding general, 5th Army, who said:

"This action shows the determination of Italian soldiers to liberate their country from German domination, a determination which may well serve as an example to the example to the oppressed peoples of Europe."

After four months in the line, the C.I.L. passed to under command 8th Army and took part in the brilliant action which seized the height of Monte Camrone on March 31, 1944. After months of patrol work and holding, Filettrano was captured by the "Nembo" parachutists, sustaining over 300 casualties. Many brilliant actions were to follow before the C.I.L. was pulled out of the line in August, 1944.

Behind the fighting line, the Italian Army was by no means inactive. A far greater number of Italian troops were working and co-operating for the Allied War effort. Labor battalions, road construction units, mine clearance units, signal and line telegraph companies, docks operating companies had been formed and put to work on the maintenance and safe-guarding of the Allied lines of communications.

Italian mule pack transport companies were carrying supplies and ammunition right forward in the mountainous regions of the Appenines, where no vehicles could move. Much work had to be carried out under enemy shell fire and many casualties were sustained. Recognition and praise was freely given by Allied

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

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At the Ministry of War, hard work and loyal cooperation was being given by the Italian staffs. Difficulties of equipment, transportation and documentation were daily problems. Italian staff procedure had to be changed to conform with Allied procedure and directives. The Italian Territorial lay-out was put into effect as territory was handed over to Italian administration.

2230

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

Call-ups and recalls to the colors were re-started.

Allied equipment and material, however, were not available to maintain a large Italian fighting force, Allied commitments in Europe and in the Far East being very heavy.

Finally, in response to the strong desire of the Italian nation and the Army for a greater representation of Italian fighting troops in the line, and the successes of the C.I.L. combined with the work of the service units, brought about the decision of the Allies in July, 1944 to form six Italian combat groups to be employed in combat with the Allied Armies. British Arms and equipment for these Groups were made available and Italian and British staffs set to work.

The work of re-equipment, organization, training in British methods and clothing in khaki battle dress was initiated by a relatively small staff of British and Italian personnel. Units were formed, training pamphlets and manuals were translated into Italian, training schools were opened and bi-lingual Italian officers and non-commissioned officers were found, trained and instructed. The vast task entailed was carried out by hard work and loyal cooperation of the Italian staffs and British instructors.

Towards the end of 1944, five months after its formation, the first Italian combat group - the "Cremona" - went into the line under the command of the 8th Army, having been completely re-formed, re-equipped and trained in British arms and methods an achievement of original character and considerable speed. Soon other combat groups were ready and by March 2, 1945, four

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

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During the last great assault of the Allies in Italy, the Italian Combat Groups - CREMONA, FRIULI, LEGNANO, and FOLGORE - all played their part. The "FRIULI" sustained 500 casualties in the attack on Bologna - units of the "LEGNANO" were engaged

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

the first to enter the city. The "CREMONA", for example, pursued the enemy across the R. SANTERO, and won the praise of the Commander of the 5th British Corps who said:

"You and your Group have admirably carried out operations assigned to you and your officers and men have shown great courage and zeal during the recent fighting."

In addition to the praise given by the Commanding Generals of 15th Army Group and of the 5th and 8th Armies, the Supreme Allied Commander himself, Field Marshal Alexander, under whose over-all command the more than 300,000 Italian soldiers operated, has always been the first to appreciate the good work of the Italian Army, and has said so publicly on many occasions, the report concludes.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

375/R1/PRB

Comunicato Stampa per il 10 maggio.

La Sottocommissione per le Forze Armate Terrestri della Commissione Alleata, in una speciale relazione, comunica che dalla confusione e dal caos di 18 mesi fa è risorto un Esercito italiano completamente nuovo e combattente che ha dato un contributo incalcolabile allo sforzo bellico alleato sia cooperando al mantenimento delle linee di comunicazione militari sia nell'attacco finale dato alle forze tedesche in Italia.

Il rapporto della Sottocommissione, che riassume la storia della riorganizzazione dell'Esercito italiano sotto la comune guida italiana e alleata, riconosce con compiacimento tanto l'enorme risparmio fatto di mano d'opera alleata per mezzo delle truppe ausiliarie italiane quanto il valoroso comportamento dei quattro Gruppi di combattimento che in aprile presero parte alle battaglie dell'8a Armata.

Con questo rapporto per la prima volta si rende pubblica l'entità dell'Esercito italiano, che comprende piu' di 300,000 unità fra ufficiali e uomini di truppa. A parte i Gruppi di combattimento, sono stati addetti alla sorveglianza delle istallazioni portuali migliaia di soldati. Le truppe ausiliarie ammontavano a 175.000 unità che operavano direttamente sotto i Comandi alleati. I battaglioni addetti allo scarico portuale hanno battuto parecchi records di velocità nello scaricare navi

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

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La Sottocommissione per le Forze Terrestri, che si chiama anche Missione Militare presso l'Esercito Italiano, è diretta

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

dal generale inglese Langley Browning. Questo è l'organismo che, insieme con il Ministero della Guerra italiano, ha avuto fin dall'inizio la responsabilità di riorganizzare e ridisciplinare l'Esercito italiano. Nella relazione, il Generale Browning dice:

"Molte lodi vanno fatte agli ufficiali del Ministero della Guerra e del Comando Supremo sotto l'eccellente guida e l'instancabile sforzo di S.E. Il Conte Casati, Ministro della Guerra. Molte correnti contrarie hanno tentato di impedire e perfino di deviare la riforma di questo esercito veramente nazionale. Il compito del Ministro della Guerra è stato assai duro. Ciò, nonostante con vero senso patriottico, egli ha vinto tutte le difficoltà e indubbiamente è riuscito a restaurare molto del prestigio dell'Esercito italiano presso le Nazioni Unite."

Tra i nuovi corpi dell'Esercito italiano sono centinaia di Gruppi di Combattimento, di Battaglioni di Vigilanza, di Unità di truppe ausiliarie, di Comandi territoriali. Questi corpi sono formati da Italiani di ogni classe sociale, di ogni regione d'Italia - soldati rimpatriati dai Balcani, Partigiani, Granatieri, Carabinieri, Alpini, Paracadutisti, Gruppe d'assalto - molti dei quali hanno assistito alle battaglie dei Balcani, dell'Africa, del Garigliano, di Cassino, della Linea gotica e all'attacco finale, mentre altri hanno lavorato con le Armate Alleate nei porti, sulle strade e per i rifornimenti.

La data della nascita del nuovo Esercito italiano si può far risalire all'8 settembre 1943. Era indispensabile un nuovo esercito italiano affinchè lo sforzo bellico alleato procedesse, con la cooperazione di questo, senza intoppi e affinchè fosse mantenuta la sicurezza tanto delle Armate alleate, quanto

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

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L'opera di ricostruzione fu iniziata immediatamente. Il Ministero della Guerra e il Comando Supremo vagliarono Generali e ufficiali per la costituzione della macchina amministrativa indispensabile per formare un esercito.

La prima formazione italiana scelta per combattere con gli Alleati fu concentrata nelle Puglie per la riorganizzazione e

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

l'addestramento. Questo primo Gruppo Motorizzato, completamente equipaggiato con armi e materiale italiano, fu dato il nome di Corpo Italiano di Liberazione (C.I.L.). Nonostante le grandissime difficoltà per la mancanza di materiale e di armamento, esso fu pronto ad entrare in campo nel dicembre 1943, quando andò in linea al comando della 5a Armata Americana.

Il C.I.L., formato di uomini di Fanteria, di Bersaglieri, di Alpini, di Paracadutisti e di Artiglieri, intralciato dalla deficienza di mezzi e dalla mancanza di armi moderne, provvisto solo di scarsissimi mezzi di trasporto, si scontrò con il nemico per la prima volta a Monte Lungo, e subì dure perdite. In questa azione il C.I.L. si fece molto onore e si meritò l'elogio del Generale Mark W. Clark, allora comandante della 5a Armata, il quale disse:

"Questa azione è una prova della volontà dei soldati italiani di liberare il loro paese dalla dominazione tedesca, volontà che può benissimo servire di esempio ai popoli oppressi di Europa."

Dopo quattro mesi di prima linea, il C.I.L. passò sotto il comando dell'8a Armata e prese parte alla brillante azione con cui fu conquistata l'altura di Monte Marrone il 31 marzo 1944. Dopo diversi mesi di guerra di posizione e di attività di pattuglie, i paracadutisti della "Nembo" conquistarono Filottrano, subendo più di di 300 morti. Seguirono molte altre brillanti azioni prima che il C.I.L. fosse ritirato dal fronte nell'agosto 1944.

Dietro le prime linee l'esercito italiano era tutt'altro che inoperoso. Un numero assai più grande di uomini lavoravano e cooperavano allo sforzo bellico alleato.

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

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Compagnie italiane salmieriste portavano rifornimenti e munizioni fino alle prime linee nelle zone montuose degli Appennini, dove non potevano arrivarci i mezzi motorizzati, spesso sotto il fuoco nemico e con molte perdite. I Comandi alleati non hanno loro lesinato lodi e riconoscimento.

Al Ministero della Guerra il personale italiano ha lavorato intensamente e collaborato lealmente. Le difficolta' di

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

equipaggiamento, di trasporti e di riorganizzazione erano quotidiano. La procedura italiana fu dovuta cambiare per uniformarsi alla procedura e alle direttive alleate. L'organizzazione territoriale venne ripristinata via via che il territorio passava sotto la giurisdizione amministrativa italiana. Le leve e i richiami furono ripresi, Però, poichè gli impegni degli Alleati in Europa e nell'Estremo Oriente erano molto gravosi, non era disponibile abbastanza materiale alleato per il mantenimento di un grande esercito combattente italiano.

Finalmente, per venire incontro al vivo desiderio della nazione e dell'esercito italiano di avere un numero maggiore di truppe combattenti al fronte e, dati i successi del C.I.L. da un lato e l'opera delle truppe ausiliarie dall'altro, gli Alleati nel luglio 1944 vennero nella decisione di formare sei gruppi di combattimento da utilizzarsi in prima linea insieme con le Armate alleate. Venne messa a disposizione una certa quantità di armi e di equipaggiamenti inglesi e il personale inglese e italiano si mise al lavoro.

L'opera di equipaggiare, organizzare, addestrare ai metodi britannici e rivestire con le uniformi da campo kaki fu iniziata da un gruppo relativamente ristretto di personale britannico e italiano. Furono formate le unità, vennero tradotti in italiano opuscoli e manuali di istruzione, furono aperte delle scuole di addestramento e vennero preparati ufficiali e sotto-ufficiali italiani che sapevano l'inglese. Il vasto compito fu portato a termine per merito del duro lavoro e della leale collaborazione del personale italiano e degli istruttori britannici.

Verso la fine del 1944, cinque mesi dopo la sua formazione, il primo Gruppo di Combattimento italiano - la "Cremona" - andò

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

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

prigionieri piu' di 200 tedeschi. Un quinto gruppo, la "Mantova", stava per entrare in combattimento quando i tedeschi si arresero in Italia.

Durante l'ultimo grande attacco delle Armate Alleate in Italia, i Gruppi di combattimento italiani - Cremona, Friuli, Legnano e Folgore - ebbero tutti la loro parte. La "Friuli" ebbe 500 perdite nell'attacco a Bologna; alcune unità della "Legnano" furono tra le prime ad entrare nella città. La "Cremona", per esempio, inseguì il nemico oltre il fiume Santerno e si meritò gli elogi del Comandante del 5° Corpo britannico che disse:

"Voi e il vostro Gruppo avete magnificamente portato a termine i compiti assegnati e voi e i vostri ufficiali avete dato prova di grande coraggio e molto zelo durante gli ultimi combattimenti."

Per concludere, il rapporto dice che, oltre agli elogi fatti dai Generali comandanti del 15° Gruppo di Armate e della 5a e 8a Armata, lo stesso Comandante Supremo Alleato, Maresciallo Alexander, sotto il cui comando generale hanno operato piu' di 300.000 soldati italiani, è sempre stato il primo, come ha avuto occasione di dire pubblicamente a piu' riprese, ad apprezzare l'efficace attività svolta dall'Esercito italiano.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

374/R1/PRB 2 June, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Lady Baden-Powell, international head of Girl Guides and widow of the founder of the Boy Scouts, and Mrs. Leigh White, Director, World Bureau Girl Guides, are expected to visit Italy shortly to aid in the revival of Italian Guides, the Allied Commission announced today.

The Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission hopes the movement will grow big enough to be officially recognized by the World Guide Bureau at an early date.

Girl Guides (known as Girl Scouts in America) were not strongly established in pre-Fascist Italy, although at least one company of Guides was in existence when Scouting was declared illegal by a Fascist decree in 1928.

The present history of Italian Guides actually began as a clandestine movement nine months before Rome was liberated. On September 5, 1943 a group of women met and constituted the Catholic Guide organization which was called the Associazione Guide Italiane. The first Patrol made its "Promise" on December 24, 1943, in the Catacombs of Priscilla. A second Patrol was formed the following April. Both these patrols were of girls over 20 who were expected to become the future leaders of the movement.

5225

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

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The Germans were driven from Rome in June, 1944, and by October 21 this group had nine Companies with about 300 Guides. A training camp was set up in the grounds of the Villa Pamphili, through the interest of Prince Doria Pamphili whose daughter was one of the original eleven. A committee was formed which began to draw up the rules of the A.G.I., and contact was made with the Rev. V.C.K. Logan, assistant International Commissioner

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

Boy Scouts, through whom a request for official recognition was made. The draft Statute and organization received the approval of the Pope.

Since then the A.G.I. has made further progress. There are now fifteen Companies in Rome, including several of Rangers, and some Brownies, called "Aspi" - i.e. "half-guides". These were present at the first rally held in Rome at the Villa Pamphili on April 29, 1945. In the provinces, companies have formed or are forming at Bari, Florence, Perugia and Lucca. The President and International Commissioner of the organization are respectively Princess Maria Massimo Lancellotti di Prossedi and Signorina Giuliana di Carpegna.

The other Italian Guide organization is the Unione Nazionale Giovani Esploratrici Italiane, parallel with the non-denominational Boy Scout Association (C.N.G.E.I.). A committee was formed in March 1945. A training course for Guide Captains is now organized, supplemented by regular Sunday practices of outdoor activities. The formation of three companies (one of Brownies - to be called "Primule" in the U.N.G.E.I.) began in April. The President of the U.N.G.E.I. is Signora Ercole Graziadei, Via Bernabo Orianni, 56, Rome. A similar group has been formed in Florence.

As would be expected, the main handicap to the progress of the movement in Italy at present, is a lack of materials - uniforms, tents, equipment, literature, etc., all of which are only obtainable, if at all, at excessive prices. Any help in this connection, even gifts of second-hand uniforms, and every visit or message from abroad will do much to encourage

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

374/R1/PRB 2 giugno 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che Lady Baden-Powell capo della organizzazione internazionale delle "Girl Guides" e vedova del fondatore dei Boy Scouts, e la Signora Leigh White, Direttrice dell'Ufficio Mondiale delle Girl Guides, sono attese fra breve in Italia dove verranno a fare una visita per studiare la riattivazione delle "Guide" italiane.

La Sottocommissione per l'Educazione della Commissione Alleata spera che questo movimento possa prendere uno sviluppo abbastanza vasto per venire quanto prima riconosciuto ufficialmente dall'Ufficio Mondiale delle Guide.

Nell'Italia prefascista il movimento delle "Girl Guides" (conosciute in America col nome di Girl Scouts) non era molto sviluppato sebbene esistesse almeno una compagnia di Guide al momento in cui il fascismo, col decreto del 1928, dichiaro' il movimento scoutistico illegale.

Le attuali Guide italiane incominciarono la loro vita come movimento clandestino nove mesi prima della liberazione di Roma. Un gruppo di donne si riunì il 5 settembre 1943 e fondo' l'organizzazione delle Guide Cattoliche che fu chiamata "Associazione Guide Italiane". Il primo nucleo fece la sua "promessa" il 28 dicembre 1943 nelle Catacombe di Priscilla.

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

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I tedeschi furono scacciati da Roma il giugno 1944 e già il 21 ottobre questo gruppo iniziale aveva nove Compagnie che contavano complessivamente circa 300 Guide. Nel parco della Ville Doria Pamphili, gentilmente concesso dal Principe Doria Pamphili, la cui figlia è una delle undici promotrici del

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

movimento, fu messo su un campo di addestramento. Fu formato un comitato per preparare i regolamenti dell'A.C.I. e furono presi contatti col Rev. V.C.K. Logan, Vice Commissario Internazionale dei Boy Scouts, attraverso il quale fu fatta domanda di riconoscimento ufficiale. Il progetto dello Statuto e dell'Organizzazione furono approvati dal Papa.

Da allora l'A.C.I. ha fatto altri progressi. Attualmente in Roma vi sono quindici Compagnie, comprendenti varie Compagnie di "Rangers" e alcune di "Brownies" chiamate in Italiano "Gui", cioè "mezze guide". Queste erano presenti al primo raduno che ebbe luogo nella Ville Doria Pamphili il 29 aprile 1945. Altre Compagnie si sono formate e si stanno formando nelle province di Bari, Firenze, Perugia e Lucca. Presidentessa e Commissaria Internazionale di questa organizzazione sono rispettivamente la Principessa Maria Massimo Lancellotti di Prossedi e la Signorina Giuliana di Carpegna.

Altra organizzazione italiana di Esploratrici è l'Unione Nazionale Giovani Esploratrici Italiane, parallela alla Associazione aconfessionale dei Boy Scouts (C.N.G.E.I.). Nel marzo 1945 fu costituito un comitato e un corso di addestramento per Capitane Guide, accompagnato da esercitazioni all'aria aperta fatte regolarmente ogni domenica. Nell'aprile si iniziò la formazione di tre compagnie (una di Brownies che nell' U.N.G.E.I. sarà chiamata "Primule"). La Signora Ercole Graziadei, via Barnaba Oriani 56, Roma, è presidente dell'U.N.G.E.I. Un gruppo simile è stato formato a Firenze.

Come era prevedibile, attualmente il maggior impedimento al progresso del movimento [illegible]

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

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Come era prevedibile, attualmente il maggior impedimento al progresso del movimento in Italia è la mancanza di materiale - uniformi, tende, equipaggiamento, libri, ecc., tutte cose che, quando anche si trovano, hanno prezzi esorbitanti. La Sotto-Commissione per l'Educazione ha detto che qualsiasi aiuto in questo senso, anche doni di uniformi usate e ogni visita o messaggio dall'estero saranno di grande beneficio per incoraggiare questo movimento in Italia.

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

373/R1/PRB 1 June, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 37th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 1, 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 Exintaris	Greece
George Akopov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. 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 Italy.

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5323

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

373/R1/PRB 1 June 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La 37ma riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia ha avuto luogo a Roma il 1 giugno 1945 sotto la presidenza del Sig. Couve de Murville, Rappresentante della Francia nel Consiglio stesso.

I Rappresentanti delle altre cinque nazioni alleate partecipanti alla riunione erano:

George Exintaris	Grecia
George Akopov	Unione Sovietica
Sir Noel Charles	Regni Uniti
Alexander Kirk	Stati Uniti
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

L'Ammiraglio Stone, Capo della Commissione Alleata, ha presentato al Consiglio un rapporto sui recenti avvenimenti politici in Italia.

5322

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/372/PRB 30 May, 1945.

Press Release for release 12.00 hours.

A meeting will be held at the Ministry of Marine at 11 o'clock this morning under the auspices of the Mediterranean Shipping Board, with the Italian Ministry of Marine and representatives of the Italian shipping industry, the Allied Commission announced today.

Admiral Sir John D. Cunningham, R.N., K.C.B., M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, will address the meeting.

It will be announced that the Ministry of Marine will resume control of the Italian schooner fleet under the supervision of the Allied shipping authorities, and also of those vessels allocated by the shipping authorities to the Ministry of Marine to maintain the coast-wise shipping service, according to Mr. J. Gibson Graham, Director of the Shipping Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission and Chairman of MEDBO.

Besides Admiral Cunningham, the meeting will be attended by Rear-Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R., Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission; Rear-Admiral G.L. Warren, A.C.; Brig. A.T. de Rhe Philips, C.B., C.B.E., of G-4, A.F.H.Q.; 5321
Commodore C.R.E.W. Perryman, R.N., D.S.T.O. Med.; Commodore H.W. Ziroli, U.S.N., A.C.; Colonel E.W. Lastayo, U.S.A., G-4 (Am); Colonel M.J. Sieff, O.B.E., A.C.; Lt. Cdr. G. Pawle,

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Commodore H.W. Ziroli, U.S.N., A.C.; Colonel E.M. Lastayo, U.S.A., G-4 (Am); Colonel M.J. Sieff, C.B.E., A.C.; Lt. Cdr. G. Pawle, R.N.V.R., Flag Lieut. to Admiral Cunningham; Mr. J. Gibson Graham, M.C., Chairman of the Mediterranean Shipping Board and M.W.T.R. Med.; Mr. C.W. Kalloch, War Shipping Administration;
Mr. Ian D. Campbell, D.M.W.T.R. Med.; Mr. A.G. Antolini, Head of the Economic Section, A.C.; Mr. Merritt H. Taylor, A.C.;
Mr. J. Henderson and Mr. W. Williams of Ministry of War Transport;
Commander Pettoli, Liaison M.W.T.

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

The Italians will be represented by Admiral De Courten, Minister of Marine; H.E. G. Montalbano, Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Marine; Lt. Gen. Mattoini, Director General, Merchant Marine; Gr. Uff. Ballanti, Merchant Marine; Dott. Sarmella, COGEMA; Prof. Minoletti, Commiss. for Merchant Marine in the C.N.L.A.I.

A representative of the Gente del Mare will attend, as well as representatives of the shipping industry from the following regions: Genoa - 4; Venice - 3; Naples - 4; Sicily - 2; Sardinia - 1; Rome - 3.

After the formal meeting, the Committee will proceed to discuss the future of Italian shipping.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref:372/R1/PRB 30 May 1945

Comunicato Stampa per le ore 12.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che Mercoledi' 30 Maggio alle ore 11.00, nella sede del Ministero della Marina, avra' luogo una riunione fra il Mediterranean Shipping Board e i rappresentanti del Ministero della Marina Italiano, della Marina mercantile e degli armatori.

Parlera' l'Ammiraglio Sir John D. Cunningham, R.N., K.C.B., M.V.O., Comandante Supremo nel Mediterraneo. Nel corso della riunione, annuncia il Sig. J. Gibson Graham, Capo della Sotto Commissione per la Marina Mercantile e Presidente del MEDSHIPBO, verra' comunicato che il Ministero della Marina riprendera' il controllo della flotta di motovelieri, sotto la sorveglianza delle autorita' navali alleate, nonche' di quel naviglio assegnato dalle Autorita' Navali al Ministero della Marina per mantenere i servizi di piccolo cabotaggio costiero .

Oltre all'Ammiraglio Cunningham a detta riunione saranno presenti le seguenti autorita' militari alleate: Rear - Admiral Ellery W. Stone U.S.N.R. Capo Commissario della Commissione Alleata; Rear - Admiral C.L. Warren, A.C.; Brig.A.T. de Rhe Philipe, C.B.,C.B.E.,of G-4 A.F.H.Q.; Commodore H.W. Ziroli, U.S.N.,A.C.; Commodore C.R.B.W. Perryman, R.N., P.S.T.O. Med.; ColonelE.H.Lastayo, U.S.A. G-4 (Am); Colonel M.J. Sieff, O.B.E., A.C. ;
Lt.Cdr. C. Fawle R.N.V.R., Flag Lieut to Admiral Cunningham;

5320

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

Marina, avra' luogo una riunione fra il Mediterranean Shipping Board e i rappresentanti del Ministero della Marina Italiano, della Marina mercantile e degli armatori.

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5320

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

Le autorita' italiane presenti saranno:
Ammiraglio De Courten, Ministro della Marina;
S.E. G. Montalbano, Sottosegretario per il Ministero della Marina; Gr. Ufficiale Ballanti, Marina Mercantile;
Dottore Sernella, COGENA; Prof Minoletti; Commissario per la Marina Mercantile nel C.N.L.A.I.

Inoltre parteciperanno alla riunione rappresentanti della Gente del Mare e degli Armatori delle seguenti regioni:
Genova - 4 ; Venezia - 3 ; Napoli - 4 ; Sicilia - 2 ;
Sardegna - 1 ; Roma - 3 .

Alla riunione ufficiale seguira' l'esame da parte del Comitato dell'avvenire della Marina Mercantile Italiana.

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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

R1/371/PRB

28 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Only between 500 and 1,000 civilians in the Rimini area are being moved to new locations to permit Allied military authorities to concentrate German prisoners-of-war, the Allied Commission announced today. Reports that 10,000 persons would be moved are without foundation.

AMG officers of the Allied Commission's Emilia Region and British staff officers responsible for collecting the German prisoners are working with local Italian authorities and civic leaders to make the transfer of the families affected as easy as possible.

In many cases, the Allied officers are changing locations of prisoner compounds so as to save a family's home which otherwise would have been in the path of the construction planned for the camps.

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5319

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

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[illegible]

R/371/XIII [illegible] 4 agosto 1943

Comunicato stampa.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che soltanto 500 o 1000 abitanti delle zone di Rimini dovranno evacuare per consentire alle autorità militari di concentrarvi i prigionieri di guerra tedeschi. La notizia che 10.000 persone sarebbero state fatte evacuare è infondata.

Gli ufficiali del Governo Militare Alleato della Regione Emilia e gli ufficiali britannici che hanno l'incarico di rastrellare i prigionieri tedeschi, stanno lavorando insieme con le autorità italiane affinchè il trasferimento delle famiglie sia effettuato in tutta l'efficienza possibile.

In vari casi gli ufficiali alleati hanno la disposizione, precedentemente stabilita, delle baracche per i prigionieri per poter salvare una casa che altrimenti si troverebbe in mezzo alle concentrazioni dei campi dei prigionieri.

5318

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

370/R1/PRB

25 May 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Effective Monday, May 28, civilian movement in Italy will be free up to the Piave River and to within a short distance from the frontiers and the economic boundary line between the North and the rest of Italy will be abolished, the Allied Commission announced today.

Abolition of the economic boundary will not mean unrestricted movement of goods. All movement of goods will be controlled through EWAC and recognized Autotrasporti according to fixed rates and schedules designed to facilitate the orderly resumption of internal commerce, the Commission's Economic Section said.

The lifting of restrictions for civilian movement means that any civilian can now proceed freely without an Allied pass up to the two following lines:

1. The Security Control Line, which runs from the mouth of the River Piave, across the Piave and Route 13, through Conegliano, Vittorio Veneto, Pieve di Cadore, St. Stephano di Cadore and thence due north to the frontier.

5317

2. Frontier Zone Line, which is a line 25 kilometers inside the frontier and parallel with it.

Movement in frontier zones below these two lines will be

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

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2. Frontier Zone Line, which is a line 25 kilometers inside the frontier and parallel with it.

Movement is free in territory below these two lines and between the island of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and the mainland.

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5017

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

370/R1/PRB

25 maggio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che a partire da Lunedì, 28 maggio, la circolazione dei civili in Italia sarà libera fino alla linea del Piave e fino a breve distanza dalle frontiere; sarà inoltre abolito il cordone economico che divide il Nord dal resto dell'Italia.

La Sezione Economica della Commissione Alleata rende noto che l'abolizione del cordone economico non significa una completa libertà di traffico di merci. Ogni spostamento di merce sarà controllato per mezzo dell'E.L.C. e l'autorizzato Ente Autotrasporti, secondo le tariffe predisposte e gli itinerari stabiliti in modo da facilitare la normale ripresa del commercio interno.

La predetta abolizione di restrizioni nel movimento dei civili significa che qualsiasi civile può circolare liberamente senza bisogno del permesso alleato fino alle seguenti linee:

1. La Linea di Controllo di Sicurezza che parte dalla foce del Piave, segue il corso di questo fiume e la strada No. 13, attraversa Conegliano, Vittorio Veneto, Pieve di Cadore, S. Stefano di Cadore e si spinge al Nord fino alla frontiera.

5246

2. La Linea della Zona di Frontiera, [illegible] distante 25 Km. dal confine e parallela a questo.

Ogni movimento nei territori sottostanti queste linee è libero, compresa le isole di Sicilia, Sardegna e Elba.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

369/PRB 26 May 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The Allied Commission has received word from the Allied authorities in Milan that Signor Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader, who was arrested yesterday at Vercelli for addressing an unauthorized public meeting, has been released with the warning that he must not address further public meetings without authorization from the Allied authorities.

A similar warning is being issued to other political leaders in areas under Army control.

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5215

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

359/R1/PRB 25 maggio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata è stata informata dalle Autorità Alleate di Milano che il Segretario del Partito Socialista, Pietro Nenni, arrestato ieri a Vercelli per aver tenuto un discorso senza previa autorizzazione, è stato rilasciato. Egli è stato ammonito di non prendere piu' la parola in pubbliche adunanze senza aver prima ottenuto regolare autorizzazione dalla autorità alleate.

Un simile ammonimento verrà dato ad altre personalità politiche che si trovano in zone sotto il controllo Militare Alleato.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

366/E1/PRB 21 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The heavy demands upon the Italian transportation system since the German surrender in Italy on May 2 have produced the most acute transport crisis since the liberation of Italy, the Allied Commission reported today.

Increased use of existing railroad facilities to support and maintain the Allied armies to the borders of Italy and beyond into Austria; the need for railway cars to take care of the redeployment of thousands of troops for the war against Japan; the necessity of prompt movement of German prisoners-of-war to the established concentration points; the priorities required for movement of the most essential food, coal and industrial commodities, and lastly, the tremendous number of refugees in North Italy, all have combined to make previous transportation difficulties even more critical, the Transportation Sub-Commission explained.

These conditions will obviously make it impossible for any expectation of increased availability of railroad transport for civilian use until a much later period, the Sub-Commission said.

Any undue optimism that rail facilities are, or shortly will be, more liberal is woefully unfounded and without any basis of fact, it was added.

5313

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

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Any undue optimism that rail conditions are, or shortly will be, more liberal is strictly unfounded and without any basis of fact, it was added.

5318

Unessential journeys or demands for transport must be avoided by the public in the interest of helping the nation and the Allied Armies to meet and solve the present critical situation, the Sub-Commission said.

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HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

368/R1/PRB

21 marzo 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata riporta in data odierna che una grave crisi di mezzi di trasporto si è verificata in Italia sin dal giorno delle rese tedesca, il 2 maggio, a causa delle grandissime necessità di mezzi.

La Sotto-Commissione spiega che le già esistenti difficoltà sono diventate da quel giorno sempre piu' critiche a causa della aumentata richiesta delle esistenti linee ferroviarie sia per l'invio di truppe Alleate alle frontiere d'Italia e in Austria, sia per lo spostamento di migliaia di truppe dirette al Pacifico, sia inoltre per il necessario spostamento dei prigionieri di guerra tedeschi ai campi di concentramento stabiliti, per il trasporto di cibo, carbone e materie industriali e infine per l'enorme numero di profughi esistenti al Nord.

La Sottocommissione rende quindi noto che a causa delle predette condizioni non si puo' attendere per il momento nessun miglioramento nei trasporti per uso civile. Aggiunge inoltre che ogni ottimismo in una immediata o prossima sistemazione del sistema ferroviario è assolutamente infondato e privo di basi di fatto.

La sottocommissione invita il pubblico a non presentare richiesta di mezzi di trasporto per viaggi non strettamente indispensabili onde aiutare la Nazione e le Armate Alleate a risolvere e superare la presente critica situazione.

5212

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

367/R1/PRB 21 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Approximately 40 camps have been established in North Italy by the Allied Commission to take care of an expected repatriation of 1,000,000 Italians, once the frontiers are opened to movement again, it was announced today.

In addition, special steps are being studied to move to their homes approximately 100,000 Italians from the Po Valley to Southern Italy and from Southern Italy to homes in the North.

Lastly, military and AMG units are attempting to speed the movement of an estimated 50,000 refugees now on the roads who crossed the borders into North Italy before the closing of the frontiers was effected. All Army trucks proceeding South from the Bolzano area, for example, have orders to pick up all refugees and transport them as far South as the trucks are travelling. Practically every commune in the area also is helping by providing special food counters where the refugees can eat.

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

5214

[illegible] refugee movement exist - at

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

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5341

Two chief bottlenecks to the refugees movement exist - at Bologna and at Rome. Movement south to Bologna is fairly easy but movement from Bologna further south is difficult due to the aforesaid limited rail capacity.

At Rome where currently there are 10,000 refugees under care (despite the fact that nearly 2,500 Southern Italians were repatriated during the past week), only one train a day for

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

1,000 persons can be used for refugees. At least 2,000 refugees are arriving each day in Rome. Many have walked the entire distance from Berlin and Danzig to Italy.

The Northern camps of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission range in size from those at Treviso, with a capacity for 20,000, and at Modena with a capacity for 12,000, to camps with capacities for 3,000 to 5,000. In addition, many AMG regional and provincial commissioners have established smaller camps for refugees moving in trucks from coast to coast.

Steps are also being taken to move refugees south by sea from Venice and Genoa.

The first rush of refugees over the frontiers met the sweep of the Allied Armies to the Alps. Most of the persons encountered on the roads were able-bodied men, without women or children, who had been conscripted to help the German Todt Organization in building fortifications in the Bolzano area, which apparently was to have been the southern limit of the so-called Nazi bastion for last-ditch resistance.

This "slave labor" poured back into the Po Valley in streams, augmented by "forced labor" from the Reich. Their happiness at reaching Italy is described as beyond words. All were unutterably tired but inexpressibly happy. The Udine section has been one avenue of ingress of Italy. In one day 30,000 persons were found in one border hamlet. AMG officers, Red Cross officials and war correspondents helped pile them into trucks for their southward and homeward trip.

Among the refugees are an estimated 10,000 Yugoslavs in

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

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Ships are also being taken to move refugees south by sea from Venice and Genoa.

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Among the refugees are an estimated 10,000 Yugoslavs in Northeast Italy who are trekking southwards.

Way stations on the way to Southern Italy are already crowded. Forli has 10,000, Bologna has at least 4,000. Emilia Region was said to have at least 20,000 refugees all together, including many Italian soldiers taken prisoner by the Germans and sent to Germany.

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

AMG units are providing the refugees with biscuits, canned meat, dehydrated soup, medical supplies and DDT powder for delousing. Some 5,000 refugees are reported to have entered through the Brenner Pass in one day alone.

Many of the refugee arrivals are dressed in the oddest garments -- improvised kilts out of blankets, a spangled gypsy shirt, boots and a loin cloth, an Italian flag and nothing else, striped convict uniforms.

The importance of the refugee camps was stressed by AC officials who said that many of the returning refugees were either tubercular or had contagious diseases. The medical screening given at the camps was one measure taken to safeguard the health both of the refugees and that of the home population to which they were returning.

Special personal problems of an intricate sort are also cropping up among the refugees and aliens found in the camps. Polish, Austrian and Russian women assert they were brought into Italy by German soldiers and ask assistance. Others have married Italians and want to stay in Italy. German soldiers of satellite Axis nations who turn up in refugee camps ask to be returned to their homes in the Tyrol, Austria or Hungary.

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5234

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

367/R1/PRB 21 maggio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commission Alleata annuncia oggi che sono stati stabiliti nell'Italia settentrionale una quarantina di campi per raccogliere, non appena le frontiere si riapriranno al traffico, gli italiani da rimpatriare e che si prevede ammonteranno ad un milione.

Sono inoltre allo studio speciali provvedimenti onde facilitare lo spostamento di circa 100,000 profughi della Valle Padana alle loro case nel Sud e viceversa.

Infine unità militari e del Governo militare alleato stanno cercando di affrettare lo spostamento di circa 50,000 profughi attualmente in viaggio che hanno passato il confine prima che le frontiere fossero chiuse. Tutti i mezzi di trasporto militari diretti al Sud da, per esempio, la provincia di Bolzano, hanno l'ordine di raccogliere i profughi e trasportarli verso il Sud fin dove è loro possibile. Ogni comune offre il suo aiuto provvedendo apposite mense per i profughi.

La critica deficienza di linee ferroviarie intralcia gravemente il movimento dei profughi attualmente sotto controllo, dato che tutti i mezzi ferroviari esistenti sono adibiti a linee militari di comunicazione e al trasporto al Nord di cibi e carbone industriale come anche allo spostamento dei prigionieri di guerra tedeschi.

809

Esistono due punti principali dove il traffico dei profughi

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

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5709

Esistono due punti principali dove il traffico dei profughi è molto intralciato e precisamente a Bologna e a Roma. Il movimento del Sud verso Bologna è piuttosto facile, ma quello da Bologna verso l'Italia Meridionale è fortemente intralciato dalla predetta deficienza di linee ferroviarie.

A Roma, che attualmente accoglie 10.000 profughi e malgrado del fatto che circa 2.500 italiani del Sud sono stati rimpatriati durante l'ultima settimana, soltanto un treno al giorno

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

per 1.000 persone può essere utilizzato per i profughi. A Roma arrivano giornalmente circa 2.000. Molti di essi sono arrivati in Italia a piedi da Berlino e da Danzica.

Nel Nord i campi stabiliti dalla Sottocommissione per i Profughi vanno dalla capacità di 20.000 persone, come quelli di Treviso, e di 12,000, come quelli di Modena a campi da 3.000 o 5.000. Inoltre molti commissari regionali e provinciali del Governo Militare Alleato hanno stabilito campi più' piccoli per i profughi che viaggiano in senso del versante Adriatico a quello Tirrenico e viceversa.

E' anche allo studio la possibilità di spedizioni via mare da Venezia e Genova verso il Sud.

La prima migrazione di profughi oltre la linea del fronte s'incontro' al momento dell'avanzata Alleata verso le Alpi. La maggior parte delle persone che si incontravano per via erano uomini prestanti, senza donne nè bambini, tutte persone che erano state forzate a lavorare per l'organizzazione tedesca Todt per la costruzione di fortificazioni nella zona di Bolzano, che sembra dovessero essere il limite meridionale della cosiddetta fortezza Nazista, come ultimo vallo di resistenza.

Questi lavoratori schiavi si riversavano a fiumane nella Valle del Po e a loro si aggiungevano i lavoratori forzati che tornavano dal Reich. La loro felicità nel raggiungere l'Italia è indescrivibile. Tutti erano terribilmente stanchi, ma felici oltre ogni dire. La zona di Udine è stata una delle strade di accesso in Italia. In un solo piccolo villaggio di confine c'è stato il passaggio di 30.000 persone in un sol giorno.

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

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Questi lavoratori soldavi si riversavano a migliaia nella Valle del Po e a loro si aggiungevano i lavoratori forzati che tornavano dal Reich. La loro felicità nel raggiungere l'Italia è indescrivibile. Tutti erano terribilmente stanchi, ma felici oltre ogni dire. La zona di Udine è stata una delle strade di accesso in Italia. In un solo piccolo villaggio di confine c'è stato il passaggio di 30.000 persone in un sol giorno. Ufficiali del Governo Militare Alleato e della Croce Rossa e persino corrispondenti di guerra dettero il loro aiuto per raccogliere più' persone possibili in carri e mandarli verso le loro case.

Fra i profughi vi sono circa 10.000 Jugoslavi che dal Nord-Est d'Italia si spingono verso il Sud.

I posti di concentramento per i profughi diretti al Sud sono già affollati. Forli' ne ospita 10.000, Bologna almeno 4.000.

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

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

Si ritiene che in tutta l'Emilia ve ne siano almeno 20.000 complessivamente, comprese anche molti soldati italiani presi prigionieri dai Tedeschi e inviati in Germania.

Unità del Governo Militare Alleato riforniscono i profughi con biscotti, carne in iscatola, minestra in polvere, medicine e polvere insetticida. Viene riferito che in un solo giorno sono passati attraverso il Brennero 5.000 profughi.

Molti arrivano vestiti nelle foggie piu' disparate: gonne improvvisate con coperte, pittoreschi abiti da zingari e alcuni con solo stivali e una bandiera italiana avvolta intorno ai fianchi, altri poi con abiti da detenuti.

Ufficiali della Commissione Alleata hanno rilevato la necessità di simili campi per profughi essendo molti di essi o tubercolotici o affetti da malattia contagiosa. Le misure sanitarie adottate nei suddetti campi servono a salvaguardare la salute sia dei profughi stessi quanto quella della popolazione dei paesi dove essi sono diretti.

Fra i profughi e gli internati che si trovano nei campi sorgono anche speciali e intricate complicazioni personali. Donne polacche, austriache e russe assicurano di essere state portate in Italia dai soldati tedeschi e pertanto chiedono assistenza. Altre hanno sposato italiani e vogliono quindi rimanere in Italia. E infine soldati tedeschi di nazioni satelliti dell'Asse chiedono di essere rimandati nelle loro case, nel Tirolo, in Austria o in Ungheria.

5208

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

366/R1/PRB

19 May 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Approximately 23 tons of gold have been discovered by American troops near Bolzano and brought to Rome to be placed in custody of the Allied Financial Agency, the Allied Commission announced today.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

366/R1/PRB

19 Maggio 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA

Secondo informazioni emanate oggi dalla Commissione Alleata una quantità d'oro (approssimativamente 23 tonnellate) trovata dalle truppe americane vicino a Bolzano è stata portata a Roma e messa in luogo sicuro sotto la custodia dell'Agenzia Finanziaria Alleata.

5307

5186

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

365/R1/PRB 19 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Italian fishermen may resume operations in all Mediterranean coastal waters except the Port of Genoa and in Adriatic waters as far East as Caorle, the Allied Commission announced today.

In announcing the lifting of the wartime ban on offshore fishing, the Agriculture Sub-Commission stressed the fact that fishermen will operate at their own risk. Pointing out that certain areas are known to be heavily mined, the sub-commission warned fishermen to avoid approaching ships at anchor or buoys and other harbor markings.

Fishermen will be required to return to the ports from which they embarked, unless prevented from doing so by heavy weather, it was added.

The Adriatic boundary, fixed at 13° East Longitude, includes Caorle.

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5306

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

365/R1/PRB

19 maggio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione alleata annuncia oggi che i pescatori possono riprendere la loro attività in tutte le acque costiere del Mediterraneo, ad eccezione del Porto di Genova, ed in quelle dell'Adriatico fino a Caorle.

Nell'annunciare la cessazione delle restrizioni di guerra per la pesca costiera, la Sottocommissione per l'Agricoltura fa presente che i pescatori navigheranno a loro rischio e pericolo. La Sottocommissione avverte che, essendo alcune zone fortemente minate, i pescatori dovranno curare di non avvicinarsi a navi ancorate o a boe o ad altre demarcazioni di porti.

I pescatori dovranno inoltre ritornare ai porti da cui si sono imbarcati o meno che ne siano impediti dal mal tempo.

La linea limite nell'Adriatico è stata fissata al 13° grado longitudine est, che comprende Caorle.

5305

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

21/364/PRB 18 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 35th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on May 18, 1945 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sloven Smodlaka, the Yugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

M. Couve de Murville	FRANCE
George Exindaris	GREECE
General A. Vasiliev	SOVIET UNION
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	UNITED KINGDOM
Alexander Kirk	UNITED STATES

The Council discussed current business.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

16 maggio 1945

3:4/E1/ERB

Comunicato Stampa

La 36ma riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia ha avuto luogo a Roma il 16 maggio 1945 sotto la presidenza del Dr. Aleksa Bundjaka, Rappresentante Delegato della Jugoslavia nel Consiglio stesso.

I Rappresentanti delle altre cinque nazioni alleate partecipanti alla riunione erano:

M. Couve de Murville — FRANCIA
George Exintaris — GRECIA
Generale A. Vasiliev — UNIONE SOVIETICA
Sir Noel Charles — REGNO UNITO
Alexander Kirk — STATI UNITI

Il Consiglio ha discusso questioni di attualità.

5303

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

363 R1/PRB 11 May 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

EDUCATION IN WAR-TIME ITALY

After twenty-two years of Fascism the Italian educational system, though it had managed to preserve some of its worthier traditions, stood in need of a thorough overhaul. The immediate task of Allied Military Government in newly liberated areas, under the supervision of the Allied Commission, was to get the elementary schools functioning again as soon as possible, using a new series of textbooks in place of the previous ones which were more or less richly larded with Fascist ideology. However, during the period before the final April offensives, which brought the war in Italy to a dramatic conclusion, the Allied Commission made a study of the system and conditions of Italian education as a whole, from kindergarten to university, and the present article is based on this inquiry.

Kindergartens

Kindergartens (Asili) are fairly common in Italy, and are found to be pretty much the same wherever they are visited. They are not under the provincial superintendent of schools (Provveditore agli Studi) but under the Sindaco of each Commune.

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Kindergartens (Asili) are fairly common in Italy, and are found to be pretty much the same wherever they are visited. They are not under the provincial superintendent of schools (Provveditore agli Studi) but under the Sindaco of each Commune. Fifty to eighty children, very quiet and well behaved, and usually fairly clean, are marshalled by a woman teacher and perhaps an assistant. Since many kindergartens are run by Church orders the teacher is often a nun. The children are demure, shy and obedient. The program includes reciting prayers, speaking pieces, singing, drawing, marching and occasional little trips.

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

Elementary Schools

An example may be seen in a school visited at Leghorn. It was functioning in the flimsy frame buildings, or "pavilions", of a former recreation center. The destroyed windows had been replaced by odds and ends of glass gathered by the resourceful provveditore and mounted by the teachers. The children had put the rather attractive garden in order and some classes were being held in groups of benches under the trees. A bomb crater had been filled in by the children, and a small tree planted in it bearing the inscription which, translated, read:

Here a bomb fell.
The pupils filled the hole.
A plant is placed where fell
an instrument of death.
It springs up as a sign of life,
A promise and augury of Freedom from Fear.
6 February 1945

While the indoor classrooms were crowded, the work was going forward with good spirit. Present were 290 of the 463 children enrolled. The enrollment in the fifth grade was about half the enrollment in the first.

In the elementary schools there are five classes, for children from 6 to 11 years of age. Less than half of the children entering the first class ever finish the fifth, the majority leaving at the end of the third at the age of eight or nine - indeed rural schools often have only three classes. There is an old compulsory education law on the statue books which still provides a penalty of only two lire (!) - once a sizable figure - against parents who fail to send their children to school. But the law has never been enforced, there is no machinery for enforcing it, and were it to be enforced there

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

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6 February 1945

While the indoor classrooms were crowded, the work was going forward with good spirit. Present were 290 of the 463 children enrolled. The enrollment in the fifth grade was about half the enrollment in the first.

In the elementary schools there are five classes, for children from 6 to 11 years of age. Less than half of the children entering the first class ever finish the fifth, the majority leaving at the end of the third at the age of eight or nine - indeed rural schools often have only three classes. There is an old compulsory education law on the statue books which still provides a penalty of only two lire (!) - once a sizable figure - against parents who fail to send their children to school. But the law has never been enforced, there is no machinery for enforcing it, and were it to be enforced there would not be nearly enough schools or teachers to handle all the children.

5382

Schools are currently in session in many places not usually used for schools. Along the Via Adriatica, one of the main arteries for the military traffic of the Eighth Army, were tucked away unseen many children busy with their studies in private homes. In the Commune of Misano, for example, one went through what

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

looked like a barnyard to a little door leading to a basement. What was formerly a living room was now converted to school purposes. Benches, badly used and in poor condition, held about 20 children ranging from 6 to 11 years of age. The embarassed teacher, a young chap of hardly more than 20 years, was illustrating an arithmetic example. For a blackboard he was utilizing a little slate, perhaps a foot square, suspended by a string from the ceiling. Most of the children, the poorly-dressed offspring of peasants, were clean of face and hands but their clothes and shoes were old and worn. Only a bright ribbon on the heads of one or two of the black-haired girls gave color to the dark room. The new textbooks were in evidence on the desks. Parts of copy books, some with old Fascist covers obviously removed, were being fast filled with the lessons of the pupils. Here, and in scores of similar homes, the future of the new Italy was being formed - and along the road outside rumbled the tanks and trucks to drive the enemy from their country.

In the same army area there was a rural elementary school "Nepezzano" in a small farming community. The broken windows were replaced with cardboard from "C" ration cartons. The bare interior was clean and there was still plenty of light. As usual, there was no playground. Desks, typically, were the two-seater benches, old and worn - perhaps more so than usual since they were what remained after the Germans had taken benches and the school's little library of 200 books for fuel. Except for a map of Italy and one of pre-World War I Europe, and some colored chalk, there were no educational supplies and equipment. When the third grade teacher was asked what she most needed for her class she said: "A crucifix - it is the basis of our education. Of course, we need some didactic materials, too."

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

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The boys and girls were children of peasants and laborers. Of the 146 enrolled, 120 were present. The children came in two shifts - morning and afternoon. The enrollment in the fifth grade was 17 compared with 48 in the first. Only one of the fifth graders planned to continue her schooling after this year; and only one fourth-grade child planned to go to a secondary school - an industrial trade school. The inspector, provveditore and teacher talked loudly about the children, in front of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

them, and the teacher pointed out those who were not doing well or for whom there was little hope of improvement.

In Florence a group of well-to-do women got permission of the provveditore to open one of the public elementary schools as an experiment in democratic education. They picked the poorest and most undisciplined children from the neighbourhood as pupils, and personally paid the teachers extra time for after-school activities. With the help of the children they had got the damaged and dirty building repaired and clean. On entering, everything was found to be spotless. Bright pictures were on the walls and school benches were arranged in informal semi-circles, each with a can or little jar full of spring flowers. The children were divided into committees with various responsibilities - one committee kept the classroom clean and attractive, another kept the toilets clean, another helped cook the school lunch, another washed the dishes, and so on. There was evidence of creative handcrafts - things the children had made after school hours under the competent man who taught the fifth class. In the third grade an eight-year-old girl was giving the lesson in dictation, getting practice herself in clear enunciation and in poise before a group. The regular academic program was followed, but with a sense of participation by the children. It was a model for elementary schools of Italy's future.

5929

Lower Secondary Schools

There are two kinds of lower secondary schools: the Scuole di Avviamento Professionale (lower trade schools) and the Media Inferiore (lower secondary schools proper). The former provide three years (sometimes only one or two) of post-elementary school education, free of charge, for children who do not plan

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

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

An example of a lower trade school (Avviamento Professionale) may be found in Pistoia. This is a commercial school, in the wing of a good, undamaged school building, for children of (theoretically) 11 to 14 years of age - actually they ranged up to 18. The academic classes - Italian, mathematics, history, etc. - were the usual dry lessons and bore no relation to the commercial classes. In one crowded, ill-ventilated room the students were taking notes on a lecture on accounting. The visitors asked to see a class in typewriting and were taken to a room where some twenty-five boys were seated at the usual double benches, some drawing, some working on arithmetic, etc., and two or three with manuals of typewriting lying on their desks. The young, pretty, quite ineffectual teacher called one after another to her desk to recite on the "theory" of typewriting. "Define a typewriter".- "It is a machine made of two parts, one movable and the other immovable." - "When was it invented?" And so on. The students did badly, and the director explained in a loud voice,"This is a lazy, undisciplined group - they just come to school because their parents send them to get them out of the house." The boys grinned sheepishly. Asked whether they got any practice in typing, the Director stated that the Germans took all but half a dozen machines. When pressed as to where these were the director managed to locate a key and unlocked a room where six typewriters were gathering dust. It was pointed out that even six machines, rotated throughout daylight hours, would give thirty minutes practice a day to 120 students. Such an unorthodox idea had never occurred to teacher or director. nas 5289

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

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Not far from Pistoia, in a small village, is an agricultural school. The first three years are lower trade school (Avviamento Professionale) for boys from 11 to 14. A small group continue for two more years of agricultural training. The academic work observed there was like that in all lower trade schools and bore no relation to agriculture or practical life. But the school had a very well tended fruit farm on which the boys got practical experience. A peasant did the heavy work and the work requiring high skill, but the boys -themselves children of peasants - did actual work under supervision. There are only two such schools in the province - this small one and a larger one with a boarding department.

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

The Media Inferiore, or ordinary lower secondary school, also provides a three year course for graduates of the elementary schools. There is a bifurcation of post-elementary education; the poorest and least intellectually endowed of those who have the desire and means to continue in school until the compulsory age limit of 14 go to the lower trade schools. Those who wish to continue their secondary education further go to the lower secondary schools, for which a low tuition is charged. The course in the lower secondary school is purely academic. Latin is compulsory for all. It is not an exciting class of school to visit - there are no shops, no playgrounds, no laboratories. The course is the same for all children. The children come from families of a higher economic and social status than those of children in the lower trade schools.

A typical lower secondary school could be found housed in the same building with one or more upper secondary schools. The children were clean and fairly bright looking. In the first of the three classes relatively few were found to have decided on what kind of upper secondary school they wished to go to later. But in the third (top) class practically all had made their decisions. They seemed to be fairly evenly divided in their choices among the four types of upper secondary education.

Their course of study consisted of Latin, Italian, history, geography, mathematics, a modern language, drawing and physical education, each for two hours a week and religion one hour. An hour of music per week was optional. And the girls got two hours per week of domestic economy - verbally, since there is no laboratory or cooking equipment in such schools.

5298

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

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5298

Upper Secondary Schools

The upper secondary schools comprise the Ginnasio - Liceo Classico, Liceo Scientifico, Istituto Tecnico and Istituto Magistrale. On leaving the lower secondary school the child must at once decide on his life career. If he plans to be a doctor, lawyer, secondary-school teacher or university professor he enters the Ginnasio (two years) and continues in the Liceo Classico for three more years. He then gets a certificate of maturity at the age of about 19 and is eligible to the University. He may, instead, go to the Liceo Scientifico for

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

five years, if he is going into medicine, veterinary science, agriculture, engineering or the teaching of science. The main difference between these two institutions is that Greek is omitted from the Liceo Scientifico which, instead, puts a bit more stress on science and mathematics and gives five years of a modern language. Graduates of the Liceo Classico are eligible for any department (faculty) of the university, while graduates of the Liceo Scientifico are eligible to all except the faculties of Letters and Philosophy, and Law.

Students who do not wish to take Latin and want a more practical training enter one of the technical institutes. These, too, give a five year course, but the graduates are not permitted to enter the university (except in the faculty of Economy and Commerce). These institutes train managers, overseers and subordinate officials. There are five main types: Commerce, "Geometry" - a sort of elementary civil engineering, Agriculture, Nautical, and Industrial. The industrial institutes specialize in various fields - textiles, building trades, aeronautical construction, and so on. These technical institutes are, on the whole, the most practical part of Italian education, and some of them are really excellent.

The fourth type of upper secondary school, the Istituto Magistrale, is the only one with a four-year instead of a five-year course. Legally, it is the school which prepares students to be elementary teachers. Actually, it gives no practical training in pedagogy or psychology, and includes no practice teaching. Its course of study is an attenuated version of that of the Liceo Scientifico, but it also includes music and the history of pedagogy and psychology. Graduates are not admissible to the university except, on examination, in the one

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

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

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

In Pisa there us a technical high school of the industrial type in which the students may specialize either in aeronautic construction or in building trades. Part of each day is given to the usual unrelated academic work - Italian, history, abstract mathematics, etc. The other half is practical. The school is not currently able to use its large, fairly modern building on the outskirts if the city (which was requisitioned by an Allied army unit), and was functioning in its once-discarded and run-down old buildings. Its extensive machine shops had been looted of their best machines by the Germans who, when they left, went through the shops systematically with a sledge-hammer breaking the machines they could not take away. The boys and teacher were forging new parts by hand and had five machine lathes ready to use in repairing the others. There were pictures of an air-plane the boys had once built and which had flown. In one laboratory there was a fair amount of expensive equipment which had been successfully hidden from the Germans. Leaving the shops, a teacher and a group of boys who were specializing in building trades were seen mixing mortar and laying bricks to repair a bombed portion of their requisitioned school.

A technical institute for "Geometri" - elementary civil engineering - is in Arezzo, housed with a scientific high school (Liceo Scientifico) and a normal high school (~~Liceo~~ Istituto Magistrale). A mathematics class was visited and conversation had with the boys who looked quite alert:

"Why did you choose this high school?"

A tall young man of about 18 or 19 rose to say, "First of all, Italy needs men with this training to carry out its reconstruc-

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

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"Why did you choose this high school?"

A tall young man of about 18 or 19 rose to say, "First of all, Italy needs men with this training to carry out its reconstruction; and then, I like engineering and planning."

"Do you intend to work in the city or in the country?"

"In the city: there is a great need there and it will not be hard to find work."

"What does your father do?"

"He works for the Railroad Administration."

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

Similar answers were obtained from others in the class, although a few planned to work in rural areas.

They then asked: "Can't something be done to let us enter the engineering and agricultural schools of the university?"

"How many of you would take university work after graduating if you could?" Everyone stood up.

"How many of you could find the means to take engineering or agricultural training in the university if it were open to you?" Again the answer was unanimously affirmative.

The Director said: "Before Fascism the faculties of engineering, agriculture, etc., were open to technical school graduates. It was the Fascist government which stopped it. All technical institutes want access to the universities again." They were told that the Minister had a commission studying the problem. The impression gained was one of admiration for their spirit, sympathy with their desires and a feeling that it is on such middle-class, practically trained youth that Italy's future depends.

Normal High Schools

Across the hall from this technical high school in Arezzo is the normal high school. There was little to distinguish the classes visited from the academic classes of the technical high schools, either in program or in type of student, except that both boys and girls were present. They were found to come from middle class families - shopkeepers, civil servants, occasionally teachers.

"Why did you choose this type of high school?"

5295

"I like to teach - have always liked working with children."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

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The classes were orderly and serious. The teaching was of the lecture type and academic, but, as is quite common, with a pleasant spirit between professor and students. There was no provision in the program for the students to study children, the problems of child health and school hygiene, methods of teaching or psychology - just the usual secondary course: Italian, Latin, history, philosophy, natural science, mathematics and physics, religion, physical education and a year each of geography and a modern language. That the students were to become elementary

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

teachers was recognized by the inclusion of an hour a week of drawing and one of singing, and by including with philosophy the history of pedagogy and a suggestion in the published program (this year, for the first time since the Fascist "reform") that the professors of various subjects give some notions as to how they should be taught.

On the next floor of the same building in Arezzo a visit was made to the Classical and Scientific high schools (Ginnasio - Liceo Classico and Liceo Scientifico). The students here, on the average, were found to come from a somewhat higher economic and social level and to have stronger academic interests. These consisting of about two per cent of the children who had originally enrolled in the first grade, were the ones who hoped to go to the university and enter one of the learned professions.

When asked why they chose this type of high school they answered quickly:

"I am going to study medicine."

"I plan to enter law."

"I want to become an engineer." etc.

There is little difference between the scientific and classical high schools: those heading for engineering or agriculture, etc., are likely to take the former; those bound for medicine may be in either; those who are going into law or teaching must take the classical course. The classical students have five years each of Latin and Greek and only two years of a modern language. The science students omit Greek and have five years of a modern language. Classical students have only three years of science, the science students four years, and more hours per year in both

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

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UNIVERSITIES

Italian universities differ radically from British and American Universities in two particulars. First, they give no general education. One enters the faculty of Medicine, Law,

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

etc., from the beginning and proceeds at once with one's professional education.

It is in the professional education of secondary-school teachers or future university professors that courses in languages, sciences, philosophy and letters, etc., are offered. Second, there is no campus life in the American sense. Students enroll in the university, attend, optionally, a few lectures, study in accordance with the professor's syllabus, and come back for examinations. Only in laboratory courses is attendance required. Examinations in most subjects are oral, one student at a time coming before a professor or a small committee of professors for a twenty-minute quizzing on the year's work. If the student fails, he may repeat the spring examinations in the fall. Professors lecture three or four hours a week, prepare syllabi, write text books and hear examinations, but they have little real contact with the students, except those who seek them out for consultation, and no responsibility for them. There is no analogue for the tutors of Oxford and Cambridge, for example, or for the discussions and teaching (as contrasted with mere lecturing) in many American universities.

At the end of the university course, which averages from four to six years, depending on the faculty, and after successfully completing a thesis, the student receives the "Laurea" and becomes a "Laureato". This corresponds roughly to a master's degree, and entitles the "Laureato" to be called "doctor" - whatever his profession. There is no equivalent of a Ph.D. To practice a learned profession - to teach, practice medicine, veterinary science, law, etc. - the "Laureato" must take a State examination.

5293

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

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5293

Crowning a low mountain top, above a valley surrounded by higher mountains, is the little town of Camerino. Here the University of Camerino was visited recently by an Allied Commission officer. Partly housed in a thirteenth century castle are faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary, Science, Pharmacology and Law. In the Rector's office the visitors were shown the ancient charter which, in the 1200's, established the present university as a "studium", and the later charter making it a university. There was a well-stocked library, a pharmacological museum with a wealth of specimens, research laboratories with

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

precision instruments. In one of these laboratories a chemistry professor, surrounded with publications from various parts of the world, was pursuing original research.

Down a flight of winding castle stairs was a room in which examinations were being given in pharmacology. The students were waiting in the anteroom, smoking, chatting, or pacing up and down with a sheaf of notes and rehearing to themselves the answers to possible questions. In the examination room two professors were seated at a table with an array of specimens, and a student was sitting opposite them to answer their questions. After about twenty minutes of kindly quizzing, interspersed with promptings and a bit of teaching where the student was hazy, he was sent out. Then the professors conferred on the grade to give him, entered the grade in a book, called the student in and announced the result and sent for the next student.

At the sizable University of Pisa a lecture in history was in progress. It was well given, with touches of humor, to a dozen students who scribbled notes, or just listened. At the close the professor was asked how many students were enrolled in the course. "Eighty" - "How many usually attend your lectures?" "These twelve." This is quite typical. Except in laboratory courses, attendance is not required. Students enroll, attend a few lectures to get the professor's slant, then with syllabus and books prepare for the annual examination. It was found that all but one of the students in the history class were preparing to be teachers (except that some of the girls hoped to be married instead). The exception was a student in journalism. Not one of them had a parent with a university degree; the parents were manufacturers, business men, civil servants, land owners, railway executives, etc.

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

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5292

The visitors slipped into an examination room and found a professor of law interrogating a little middle-aged town clerk, who had been studying for years in spare moments and who was taking his examinations while his two children were enrolled in the same university. The professor was lenient with him, explaining to the visitors that one did not learn so readily at this man's age and that he studied under a handicap. The professor passed him with a fairly good grade.

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

At the University of Florence a little while was spent in the medical school. An assistant was engaged in research on vitamins. Another was preparing bacteriological cultures. A professor led the way to laboratories and class rooms. In the dissecting room there were only two cadavers, only partly carved into, the other still intact. There was little evidence of the sort of thorough individual dissection one finds in American medical schools. The professor said, however, that every student did repeated dissections - one time to study muscles, one time to study blood vessels, again to study nerves, and so on, in each part of the body.

On the outskirts of Florence, on a hill across the river, was the University's solar observatory. Here it was stated that, except for a couple of weeks when bombardment and shelling were too thick around so exposed a spot, solar observations had continued throughout the war. The Director of the Observatory expressed his appreciation to the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission for having got him back into contact with Allied observatories.

An idea of the progress made in re-opening schools in liberated Italy is given by the following figures which refer to 29 provinces of the Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Abbruzzi-Marche and Tuscany regions. They show that nearly 18,000 schools out of a total of 22,130 had been re-opened by March 1945.

	Total	Opened	Enrollments	Percentage of Normal
Kindergartens	1,715	1,201	77,957	65
Elementary Schools	19,210	15,698	852,258	52911
Lower trade schools	466	378	44,503	69
Secondary schools	739	631	128,965	81

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

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Secondary schools	739	631	128,965	81

In March 1945 all the universities in Italy then so far liberated were functioning. These were fifteen, namely Catania, Messina, Palermo, Cagliari, Sassari, Bari, Naples, Perugia, Rome, Camerino, Macerata, Urbino, Florence, Pisa and Siena.

In Italian education, as one may see, there are elements of scholarship, examples of initiative, and a pervading good spirit.

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

But, narrowed by tradition, ineffectual in meeting the needs of the masses, set back by Fascism, it needs the thorough overhauling that the Italian Minister of Public Instruction hopes that he or his successors can bring about. Some of the weaknesses are frankly recognized by all, others by a few. Nrarly everyone wants to bring about some changes and is eager for knowledge as to what other countries have been learning, thinking and doing about their educational systems during Italy's twenty-two years of Fascist isolation.

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

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5239

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

362/R1/PRB 10 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

A new transfer of territory back to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, and simultaneous withdrawal therefrom of practically all Allied administrative personnel, will take place today, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, announced last night.

The transfer includes the nine Provinces of Grosseto, Siena and Arezzo in Tuscany, Terni and Perugia in Umbria and Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Ancona and Pesaro in the Marche.

The Port and Commune of Ancona, however, will remain under Allied Military Government.

In making the announcement, Admiral Stone said:

"This, the fifth transfer of territory to the Italian Government since the liberation of Italy, will bring approximately three-fifths of Italian territory and approximately 24,000,000 persons under direct administration of the national Italian Government.

5239

"It is with distinct pleasure that the Allied Commission, with the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, Field Marshal Alexander, announces this step as a measure of the trust and confidence the Allies have in the efficiency and

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

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"This announcement, coming immediately after the celebration of victory in Europe, for which so many millions suffered and died in the cause of the United Nations, and to which Italy, through the Italian Army, the valorous Patriots and the unstinted labor of the thousands of Italians directly employed in support of the Allied war effort, has contributed, should

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

make all of us face with ever greater vigor and determination our duty in the tasks of reconstruction that lie ahead, so that we may be all worthy of those who planned and fought and died to liberate Italy and make this return of territory possible.

"A further transfer of territory will be made in the near future."

Concurrent with the transfer effective today, the Umbria-Marche Region of the Allied Commission has been abolished and all of the Commission's officers withdrawn except a few liaison officers and transportation specialists.

Ancona remains under Allied Military Government as a port of entry for military supplies.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

362/R1/PRB 10 maggio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

L'ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Commissario Capo della Commissione Alleata, ha annunciato ieri che oggi avrà luogo un ulteriore trasferimento di territorio sotto la giurisdizione del Governo italiano e contemporaneamente il ritiro da detto territorio di quasi tutto il personale amministrativo alleato.

Le provincie che passeranno sotto la giurisdizione del governo italiano sono nove e cioè : Grosseto, Siena e Arezzo in Toscana, Terni e Perugia in Umbria, Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Ancona e Pesaro nelle Marche.

Il porto e il comune di Ancona però rimarranno sotto il Governo Militare Alleato.

Nel dare questo annuncio l'Ammiraglio Stone ha detto:

"Con questo trasferimento di territorio sotto la giurisdizione del Governo italiano, che è il quinto dall'inizio della liberazione dell'Italia, circa tre quinti del territorio italiano e 24 milioni di abitanti passeranno sotto la diretta amministrazione del governo nazionale italiano. 5288

"E' con vero piacere che la Commissione Alleata, con il beneplacito del Comandante Supremo Alleato, Maresciallo Alexander, dà questo annuncio, prova della fiducia che gli Alleati hanno nella efficienza e capacità del Governo italiano di riprendere la

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

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"Questo annuncio, che viene subito dopo la celebrazione della vittoria in Europa, per cui tanti milioni di persone hanno sofferto e dato la loro vita per la causa delle Nazioni Unite, e a cui l'Italia con il suo esercito, i suoi valorosi patrioti e l'indefesso lavoro delle migliaia di italiani impiegati direttamente per aiutare lo sforzo bellico alleato, ha pure contribuito,

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

deve incitarci ad affrontare con sempre maggiore energia e determinazione i nostri doveri nel compito della ricostruzione che ci aspetta, affinchè si possa tutti essere degni di coloro che combatterono e morirono per liberare l'Italia e render così possibile questa restituzione di territorio.

"Presto sarà fatto un ulteriore trasferimento di territorio."

In conseguenza del trasferimento avvenuto oggi, la Commissione Alleata della Regione Umbria-Marche sarà sciolta e tutto il personale alleato verrà ritirato ad eccezione di pochi ufficiali di collegamento e di altri specializzati in trasporti.

Ancona sarà usata come porto di accesso dai rifornimenti militari e pertanto rimarrà sotto il Governo Militare Alleato.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

333/R1/PRE

Press Release - For Release 4 May, 1945.

Coal, grain and other foodstuffs and materials essential to the life of Rome and environs are now coming through the historic port of Civitavecchia in steadily-increasing volume as a result of Allied Commission efforts in rehabilitating the German-devastated port.

Completely knocked out by air raids and by German demolitions which smashed every port building and pier and scores of fishing boats and large ocean-going cargo ships, Civitavecchia is once again a picture of activity as Liberty and other ships are unloaded and their cargoes transferred to rail cars or trucks and headed for Rome.

Huge piles of rubble - conglomerates of stone and twisted masses of steel - are everywhere in the port area. Partially sunk ships and wrecked cranes and harbor equipment strew the harbor itself. But throughout this maze of ruins Italian workers have cleared channels in the harbor, rebuilt piers and cleared the dockside sufficiently to enable ships to come in and discharge.

5287

Within a brief period port facilities will be restored sufficiently to handle 3,000 tons a day, all for Italian civilians. This tonnage, Allied Commission and Italian transportation authorities say, will be enough to supply the Eternal City with or least its minimum requirements from Allied countries.

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

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Of crucial importance because of its proximity to Rome, this old port, begun in 102 A.D. by the great architect Apollodorus under the Emperor Trajan, and shaped down through the centuries by such world-renowned artists and architects as Bramante, Bernini and Michelangelo, was damaged so badly that it was completely immobilized for three months after it was occupied by Allied Forces. The waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea were muddy from the

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

great underwater explosions prepared by the Germans before their departure. Mines continued to explode for weeks after the area was liberated.

Civitavecchia fell to the Allies June 7, just three days after Rome had been freed. It was not until September that enough debris had been cleared away to allow any traffic at all; in that month only 731 tons were unloaded. In October some headway had been made in clearing a channel and readying a berth, and 4,748 tons were unloaded. Tonnage has been increased every month since, and for April 1945 tonnage was in excess of 60,000.

In October, 1944 it was decided to turn the port, which is about 40 miles northwest of the capital city, back to the Italians, since by that time the Allies had moved considerably farther north and had occupied Leghorn, thus gaining an important port near the Fifth Army. It also was decided that Civitavecchia should be a port to receive supplies for Italian civilian account, so it was logical that responsibility for the port should be placed in Italian hands.

Accordingly, Allied military authorities handed over the devastated port to the Royal Italian Navy. Cranes, bulldozers, face shovels, dumpers, a quantity of compressors and a repair ship were also turned over to the Italians, since all such Italian salvage and construction equipment had been destroyed or had been removed and taken north by the Germans.

One thousand Italians working under the direction of the Italian Navy began unscrambling the shambles of the port. Hundreds of thousands of tons of wreckage had to be removed from the water and unloading areas. Piers which had been blasted

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

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A visitor to the port area finds Italian workmen at these tasks of clearing away and rebuilding. Much work has to be done by hand because there are not enough power machinery and tools and

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

progress is necessarily slow. Commander Giuseppe Vocaturo is the Royal Italian Navy officer in charge of the port. With him are two officers from the Allied Commission: Major C.P.P. Goldson, RA (Newcastle-on-Tyne, England) port construction officer, and Captain J.N. Bowes, Manchester Regiment (Manchester, England), port liaison officer.

Four berths have been restored and ships up to 10,000 tons are being unloaded, all by Italian labor. A fifth berth will be ready to take ships shortly. Smaller craft can tie up at a few odd docks and colliers, and in addition to discharging direct to railway cars, can anchor in the harbor and offload their cargoes into British Mine lighters or barges to be taken to Fiumicino, at the mouth of the Tiber, and towed up the river to Rome.

Rail connection to Rome directly from the harbor area has been restored by the Italian State Railways. Additional spur lines to the docks are yet to be built, but great piles of wreckage will have to be removed before any progress can be made in that direction.

In addition to its responsibilities in connection with rehabilitation of the port, the Italian Navy has control of all ships and craft in the harbor and in the loading and unloading of schooners and coasters.

5236

Two fishing boats which had been sunk in the harbor have been raised, as have a 200-ton coaster and three barges of 30 tons each, a tug and a pilot boat. Some 30 barges are still underwater, but many will be floated within the next few weeks. The City of Trieste, 8,000 tonner, which plied the Adriatic before the war, is a complete

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5286

Two fishing boats which had been sunk in the harbor have been raised, as have a 200-ton coaster and three barges of 80 tons each, a tug and a pilot boat. Some 60 barges are still underwater, but many will be floated within the next few weeks. The City of Trieste, 8,000 tonner, which plied the Adriatic before the war, is a complete wreck and cannot be recovered. Its presence does not obstruct traffic, nor does the Sabbia, 6,000 ton passenger-cargo ship, partially submerged near the harbor entrance.

In 1937 Civitavecchia handled 1,615 ships and discharged 1,145,672 tons. Many ships put out from this port to fish the Atlantic as well as the less fruitful Mediterranean. A lively traffic ran through this port to Sardinia.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/Rivers

Comunicato Stampa per il 4 maggio 1945.

Carbone, grano, generi alimentari e altri rifornimenti, necessari alla vita di Roma e dei suoi dintorni, arrivano ora in quantità sempre maggiori dello storico porto di Civitavecchia. Questo è il risultato degli sforzi della Commissione Alleata per riattivare questo porto distrutto dai tedeschi.

Civitavecchia, fiaccata dai bombardamenti aerei, con tutte le costruzioni portuali, i moli a decine e decine di pescherecci e di grossi navi da carico distrutti dai tedeschi, ha ripreso adesso la sua attività. Navi Liberty e di ogni tipo vuotano il loro carico che viene poi trasportato a Roma per ferrovia o per automezzo.

Grossi mucchi di macerie - un misto di calcinacci e rottami di ferro contorti - sono disseminati per tutta la zona portuale. Il porto stesso è in cumuli di navi affondate, di gru e altri altri di portuali sfasciati. Ma ora questo ammasso di rovine gli operai italiani hanno aperto due varchi, ricostruito moli e sgombrato banchine nel tanto sufficiente perchè le navi possano entrare nel porto e scaricare.

In brevissimo tempo il porto sarà risistemato tanto da poter ricevere 3.000 tonnellate al giorno, tutte destinate alla popolazione italiana. Questo tonnellaggio, riferiscono la Commis-

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

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La previsione tempo il porto è già risistemato tanto da poter ricevere 3.000 tonnellate al giorno, tutte destinate alla popolazione italiana. Questo tonnellaggio, riferiscono la Commissione Alleata e le autorità italiane preposte ai trasporti, basterà a rifornire la città eterna almeno di quel minimo che può ricevere dai paesi alleati.

Di grande importanza per la sua vicinanza a Roma, questo antico porto, iniziato nel 100 D.C. dal grande architetto Apollodoro al tempo dell'Imperatore Traiano, e trasformato durante i secoli da architetti e artisti famosi quali il Bramante, il

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

Leonardo e Michelangelo, fu talmente danneggiato che per tre mesi dopo l'occupazione alleata non potè essere utilizzato. La zona venne minata a causa delle esplosioni successive perpetrate dai tedeschi prima della ritirata. Le mine continuarono a scoppiare per parecchie settimane dopo la liberazione da parte degli Alleati.

Civitavecchia fu presa dagli Alleati il 7 giugno, tre giorni dopo la liberazione di Roma, ma solo a settembre si era riusciti a rimuovere abbastanza macerie da permettere l'accesso alle navi. Durante quel mese furono sbarcate solo 731 tonnellate. In ottobre si incominciò ad aprire un varco nelle acque del porto e a preparare le spiagge per sbarcare le navi. In questo mese furono sbarcate 4.748 tonnellate. Il tonnellaggio in arrivo è andato aumentando ogni mese fino a raggiungere in Aprile 70.000 tonnellate.

Nell'ottobre 1944 fu deciso di riconsegnare in mani italiane il porto, poichè gli Alleati erano ormai avanzati più a nord ed avevano occupato il porto di Livorno, più vicino alla 5a Armata. Si anche deciso che il porto di Civitavecchia sarebbe stato adibito ai rifornimenti per la popolazione italiana e perciò era logico che fosse in mani italiane.

Durante le autorità militari alleate lo passarono alla Marina Militare. Gru, spalatrici, compressori, vari altri tipi di macchine per la rimozione delle macerie e una nave per le riparazioni furono lasciati agli italiani, poichè l'attrezzatura per scaricare e costruzioni di salvataggio era stata distrutta o portata al nord dai tedeschi.

Mille operai italiani si misero al lavoro sotto la direzione

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

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Mille operai italiani si misero al lavoro sotto la direzione della Marina italiana. Centinaia di migliaia di ton. di macerie e rottami dovevano essere rimosse dall'acqua e dalle banchine. Moli che erano stati fatti saltare dovevano essere ricostruiti e spianati in modo che le navi potessero avvicinarsi. Chiatte, rimorchiatori, moto-velieri e altri scafi che erano stati affondati dai tedeschi appositamente per impedire il traffico delle navi, dovettero essere ripescati oppure fatti saltare in modo

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

in riaprire la rotta.

Visitando oggi il porto si vedono gli sforzi italiani intesi al ripristino e a ricostruire. Molto lavoro deve essere fatto a mano perchè non ci sono abbastanza attrezzi di scavo elettrico e perciò i progressi sono lenti. Il Commissario Giuseppe Vecchiarelli dell'ufficio delle Imprese è quello a cui è affidato il comando del porto. Con lui lavorano due ufficiali della Commissione Alleata, il Tenente G.P.F. Goldson addetto alla costruzione del porto e il Capitano J.M. Bowes, ufficiale di collegamento.

Quattro punti di attracco sono stati ripristinati e navi fino a 10.000 tonnellate di stazza possono entrare, sebbene soltanto una alla volta. Ora si sta facendo anche un quinto posto di attracco. Vi sono inoltre altri tredici luoghi dove possono attraccare navi più piccole. Le navi ormeggiate, oltre a scaricare direttamente nei vagoni ferroviari, possono anche recarsi nel porto a scaricare se chiatte che vengono portate a Mazzocolino, alla foce del Tevere, e di qui rimorchiate lungo il fiume fino a Roma.

Le comunicazioni per ferrovia col porto di Civitavecchia e Roma sono state ripristinate dalle Ferrovie dello Stato italiane. Altre diramazioni che portano ai vari moli devono ancora essere costruite, ma prima che si possa avere qualche miglioramento in questo senso sarà necessario aver ripulito gli attuali moli di macerie.

Oltre a provvedere alla sovraintendenza del porto, la Marina Militare italiana deve anche controllare tutte le navi e le imbarcazioni che si trovano nel porto stesso nonchè il canale e la darsena

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

il comando del porto. Con lui lavorano due ufficiali della Capitaneria di Porto, il Sig. Dott. C.P.S. Gaetano Alberto, Vice Comandante del Porto e il Sig. Dott. J.N. Bruno, ufficiale di collegamento.

Questo porto è capace di ogni sorta di traffici e può ricevere navi fino a 10.000 tonnellate di stazza lorda, escludendone, per il momento, quelle di stazza superiore. Per navi più grandi esiste un ancoraggio esterno. Vi sono attualmente [illegible] pontili per l'attracco delle navi, ognuno dei quali può accogliere una alla volta. Il vecchio pontile, oltre a servire di attracco ai grossi piroscafi, serve anche per l'imbarco e sbarco dei passeggeri e dei bagagli. Vi è un deposito per il carbone di fronte al pontile. Il porto è ben illuminato e dispone di due rimorchiatori.

Le comunicazioni per ferrovia del porto di Civitavecchia con Roma sono state ripristinate dalla Ferrovia Alleata subito dopo l'occupazione. Altre disposizioni che potranno essere prese saranno portate a conoscenza, non appena si potrà avere un quadro più preciso della situazione. In questo senso sarà necessario avere risposta [illegible] ai seguenti quesiti.

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Oltre a provvedere alla ripulitura del porto, la Marina Militare Italiana deve anche provvedere tutte le navi e le imbarcazioni che si trovano nel porto stesso nonchè il carico e lo scarico dei piroscafi e delle navi mercantili.

I piroscafi che erano stati affondati nel porto sono stati rimossi, ad eccezione di una nave mercantile da 200 tonnellate e una chiatta da 80 tonnellate circa, la cui ubicazione è nota al pilota. Un'ostruzione di cemento armato esiste nella parte meridionale del porto, ma [illegible] ostruzione [illegible] "Città di Tripoli", di 8.000 tonnellate, che giace

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

delle coste nord-ovest dell'Adriatico, è completamente abbandonato e non potrà essere riaperto, in una prossima data, neppure parzialmente al traffico, come non lo potrebbero gli scambievoli "Schenker" di 1.000 tonnellate, particolarmente comodi per alcuni locali porti.

Nel 1937 passarono dal porto di Sinigaglia 1.711 navi e furono scaricate 1.145.472 tonnellate. Molte navi di passaggio approdano in questo porto per l'Adriatico come pure per il mediterraneo. Vi era molto attivo traffico fra questo porto e la Svizzera.

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

0238

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

4 Nov. 1945

331/F1/PRB

Press Release - Immediate

The 35th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Nov 4, 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 :

M. Couve de Murville	FRANCE
George Waitzaris	GREECE
Gen. A. Kislenko	SOVIET UNION
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	UNITED KINGDOM
Slavan 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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0259

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

J.1/M1/PR3 4 marzo 1945

Immediato Stampa

La 25ma riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia si è tenuta Bucco a Roma il 4 marzo 1945 sotto la presidenza del Sig. Alexander Kirk, Rappresentante Aggiunto degli Stati Uniti nel Consiglio stesso.

I rappresentanti delle altre nazioni nominati allo scopo preposti alla riunione erano :

M. Couve de Murville	FRANCIA.
George Exindaris	GRECIA.
Sir Noel Charles	REGNO UNITO
General .. Kindenko	UNIONE SOVIETICA.
Sloven Smodlaka	JUGOSLAVIA.

Il Contrammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Commissario Capo dell'A.C., riferì al Consiglio circa recenti sviluppi politici nell'Italia liberata.

5252

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R1/MPB

4 May. 1945

Press Release - Immediate

"To see a crippled kid set up and walk - that's the greatest thrill in the world for me."

Thus Boss Staff Sergeant Louis J. Paula, former Norwalk (Conn.) attorney, now chief clerk, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, Italy, sums up the reason for his philanthropic interest in 25 Italian paralysis victims in Rome.

The story of how Sgt. Paula happened to "adopt" the 25 Italian youngsters began when representatives of the Italian Army and of an association devoted to the care of civilian war cripples called upon Lt.Col. John McSweeney, Welfare Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. What the Italians wanted were artificial legs which to make artificial limbs and other orthopedic appliances.

Col. McSweeney was eager to help but was baffled by the technical problem involved. What types of metal could be used, if obtainable? That was only one of several questions that presented themselves at the outset. The answer came in a hurried conversation between the Colonel and Sgt. Paula who worked in the adjoining office.

The sergeant owns the Allied Medical and Orthopedic Company in Norwalk. Having left his law practice for manufacturing, Sgt. Paula had become a skilled [illegible]

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

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

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

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

technical vocation.

Explaining that every fighting prisoner is a new problem, the lieutenant highly praised Italian craftsmen for their ability to improvise, pointing out that they had managed to make some excellent appliances in the face of a critical shortage of material.

Entering the army in December, 1942, Sgt. Paiula was first assigned to the Air Force. Later, because he spoke Italian fluently, he was sent to the army's Military Intelligence School at Camp Ritchie, Md. Assigned to the AMGOT Military Government in August, 1943, he landed at Salerno on D-Day. As duty chief of his unit, he assisted in the organization of the first Allied military court system in the 5th Army area and helped to prosecute the first violators of AMG proclamations in continental Italy.

He has been awarded the Good Conduct Medal and wears battle stars for the Naples-Foggia and Rome-Arno campaigns.

Sgt. Paiula's wife, Ella, is now residing at the home of his father, 84 West Ave., Norwalk.

Distribution:
Norwalk Hour - Norwalk, Conn.
Bridgeport Post & Telegram, Bridgeport, Conn.
Surgical Bulletin - New York
News Week
Reader's Digest

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

359/R1/2RB

4 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The economic boundary line between North Italy and previously liberated Italian territory, established to prevent an inrush of profiteers and speculators into the North, will be maintained only as long as is necessary to work out a policy for interregional movement that will promote the well-being of Italian economy as a whole, the Allied Commission said today.

"Only in this way can the differences between the cost of living in the North and in Central and Southern Italy be equalized without sudden and violent changes", said Dr. A.F. Ancolini, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission.

"The measure", Mr. Ancolini added, "is simply a wise precaution to protect an organism, whose tone is already considerably lowered, from receiving further shocks that could not but retard its revival."

The recommendation to establish the boundary was made by the Economic Section as a result of its experience to date in liberated Italy, which has shown that as the Allied Armies advanced northward each region became a zone of speculation and illegal traffic, with consequent grave repercussions on the food and industrial markets. This danger is particularly

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

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"Only in this way can the differences between the cost of living in the North and in Central and Southern Italy be equalised without sudden and violent changes", said Mr. A.C. Antolini, Acting Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission.

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The goal of the Allied Commission, Mr. Antolini said, is to restore the normal ebb and flow of internal commerce as soon as possible so that full circulation of products and resources may go to the more needy and deficient areas without damaging

5279

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

the richer and surplus areas which supply the goods.

Restoration of such free movement, now that all Italy is liberated, will also bring much nearer the resumption of normal commercial relations by Italy with the United Nations and neutral countries. The mechanism of such relations are being currently re-studied in the light of the new situation created by the liberation of the North. The war up to the recent surrender of the enemy in Italy has precluded greater progress in solution of this problem of foreign trade.

The renewal of commercial relations between Italy and the world is aimed not only at enabling Italy to help in her own reconstruction but to allow her to contribute to the re-adjustment of the world's economy, Mr. Antolini said.

In conformity with the principles so often declared by the Allied Governments, private enterprise, in Italy must be encouraged as far as possible, so that, freed from the rigid Fascist controls of the past, private enterprise may take the leadership in giving Italy all the advantages derived from a flourishing foreign commerce.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

359/PI/PRB

4 maggio 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che il cordone sanitario tra l'Italia del Nord e il territorio nazionale precedentemente liberato, istituito per impedire l'afflusso di speculatori nel Nord, sarà mantenuto soltanto fino a che non sarà stato elaborato un sistema di scambi interregionali che portino al benessere di tutta l'economia italiana.

"Solo così la differenza tra il costo della vita nell'Italia settentrionale e quello dell'Italia centrale e meridionale potrà livellarsi evitando un mutamento improvviso e violento", ha detto il Signor A.G. Antolini, Vice Presidente della Sezione Economica della Commissione Alleata.

"Questo provvedimento", ha aggiunto il Sig. Antolini, "non è altro che una saggia precauzione per proteggere un organismo già considerevolmente debilitato, da altri colpi che non potrebbero che ritardare la sua guarigione."

La proposta di stabilire questo cordone sanitario è fatta dalla Sezione Economica in seguito alle esperienze conseguite fino ad ora nelle Italie liberate, dalle quali si è visto che, via via che gli eserciti alleati avanzano, ogni regione liberata diventava preda delle speculazioni e dei traffici illegali, con conseguenti gravi ripercussioni sui consumi alimentari e industriali. Questo pericolo è particolarmente grave nella situazione attuale, poichè i prezzi al nord sono considerevolmente

7278

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

0249

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

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

358/R1/2RB

4 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Recently promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, FRANK M. WILLIAMS of Sarepta, Louisiana, is now assigned to the Motor Transport Group, Allied Commission, Italy, where he is acting as assistant G-3.

A combat veteran with over two years of overseas service, Col. Williams served with an anti-aircraft unit before his transfer to the Allied Commission.

The Allied Motor Transport Group, composed of nearly 9,000 Italian Army personnel under Allied officers, provides sorely needed transportation to distribute food and other essential commodities. When a current project of expansion is completed, the Group will have a monthly lift capacity of 150,000 tons.

The colonel, a son of Mrs. Reed Williams, 107 McDonald St., Minden, Louisiana, graduated from Louisiana Tech at Ruston in the class of 1932. His wife, Kathleen C. Williams, resides in Sarepta.

Prior to his entry into the army, Col. Williams was employed at the Southern Kraft Paper Mill, Springhill, La.

5277

He wears the American Defense ribbon and the Mediterranean Theatre ribbon with two battle participation stars.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

357/R1/PRB 3 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Recently appointed Warrent Officer Junior Grade, Robert A. Ladd, 509 Georgia St., Harriman, is now serving with the Allied Commission in Italy.

Formerly a teacher in the Fairview School, Roane County, Mr. Ladd, who is 33, entered the Army in May, 1941. Landing in Italy in July, 1944, he was employed in the Adjutant General section, Allied Force Headquarters.

With his promotion from Technician Fourth Grade, Mr. Ladd was transferred to the Allied Commission as assistant to the adjutant of his regiment. Primary work of the Allied Commission, as representative of the United Nations in Italy, is to aid in the physical and political rehabilitation of that country's civilian population.

Born in Kingston, Mr. Ladd attended the University of Tennessee. His mother, Mrs. Alice M. Ladd, lives in Harriman and he has one brother in the Navy.

Mr. Ladd is a holder of the Good Conduct Medal and on his European Theatre campaign ribbon wears a bronze battle 5276 for the Rome-Arno campaign.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

396/R1/PRB 2 May, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Brigadier General Udwar Erskine Hume, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff - G 5 - Senior Civil Affairs Officer and Chief of Allied Military Government of the 5th Army, like so many of his peers in this war, is no desk general.

Fifth Army troops, for example, recently captured Bologna, Modena, Reggio, Verona, and Vicenza, cities which General Hume's officers and men must relieve and organize. AMG officers with the troops took immediate stock of how many there would be to feed, how many more people would arrive in the cities from outlying districts, how the food situation was, how many buildings were demolished, how the water and public utilities functioned, etc.

At forward headquarters emergency staff meetings were held to meet the problems and present recommendations to the AMG chief. But in each case, General Hume had been in every town on the first day of liberation, often even before his own officers and had brisk recommendations of his own to make. His staff officers, in fact, not infrequently complain that the paper work gets left behind, to which the General replies that there is always a chief of staff to do that.

3275

General Hume, who has spent more than 30 of his 50 years in the Regular Army, has been making a habit of being first into towns throughout the entire Italian campaign. He landed in Sicily on D-Day, July 10, 1943, and at Salerno on D-Day, September 9, 1943. He entered Naples with the first combat elements on October 1, 1943, and received the surrender of the city in the

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

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Laying a solid groundwork for the rehabilitation of Naples, which had been damaged severely by German demolitions which especially wrecked all public utilities, and mobilizing all

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

resources to meet the most serious threat of a typhus epidemic in the present war, General Hume then went forward to the double job of directing AMG operations in the field with the 5th Army, and of planning for the liberation of Rome, the first step of which was the Anzio beachhead, where AMG officers were continuously under fire for as long as any combat units in their tours of duty.

Rome was another "first" for General Hume, who entered it with General Clark on June 5, while the team he had organized and trained went to pre-assigned stations and took over the administration of the refugee-packed Eternal City, the first European Capital to be liberated in the war, in what has been called the smoothest military government operation in history. One of General Hume's most notable acts in Rome was the unprecedented granting of freedom of the press to Italian newspapers which had been regimented as propaganda sheets for 20 years under Fascism.

From Rome, as the 5th Army advanced, General Hume went to Florence, where he directed rehabilitation of that classic city of Dante and Art, and helped to meet the problem of the Partisans, Italian Patriots who had engaged in guerilla warfare against the Germans, and were left unemployed and homeless behind the Allied lines. Having looked ahead to the preparations for Bologna, General Hume went on to make his plans for the military government of the industrial cities of north Italy, hard-hit by Allied air bombardments, when the 5th Army should liberate them in its advance.

In his task of directing the 5th Army AMG, which calls for fluid tactics to meet situations as the army's area expands or contracts with operational necessities, the General has not only to keep in mind the tactical needs of the moment - where

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

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In his task of directing the 5th Army AMG, which calls for fluid tactics to meet situations as the army's area expands or contracts with operational necessities, the General has not only to keep in mind the tactical needs of the moment - where populations have to be evacuated, rearlines secured against civilian-clothed spies, unrest allayed, etc., - but has to begin carrying out the long-term objectives of the Allied Comaission as the organ of the United Nations in Italy. The 5th Army AMG operates under Army Operational Command, but carries out its mission on the lines of policy objectives laid down by the Allied Commission,

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

which has the benefit of field recommendations made by General Hume.

On the recent anniversary of the establishment of the Allied Commission, General Clark publicly commended the 5th Army AMG in a letter written to General Hume, and American personnel of 5th Army AMG were awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque by Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr. several weeks ago.

A native of Frankfort, Kentucky, General Hume still lists that city as his home, using the address of his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Hume Offut. He is a widower. A son, Edgar Erskine Hume Jr. is a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army. A first cousin, Commander Perry South, Jr. is in the Navy.

Entering the Regular Army Medical Corps in 1915 through competitive examination, in which he stood first among several hundred applicants, General Hume attended the Army Medical School from which he was graduated highest in his class, and was executive officer of the Division of Sanitation in the Surgeon General's office during the 1917 mobilization. He was sent overseas, where he became the youngest Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, and was in command of all U.S. hospitals in Italy. He also saw duty on the Western Front during the Meuse-Argonne St. Mihiel offensives.

For his services during the battle of Vittorio Veneto, when the Italians routed the Austrians in the First World War, he was awarded the Silver Medal of Military Valor and the War Cross by the Italian Government. He was also given the Croix de Guerre by the French and Czechoslovak Governments. He has been twice wounded in Italy. He holds the following American decorations:

5274

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

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5294

In Italy in 1915 General Hume also directed the American relief expedition after the earthquake in the hard-hit Abruzzi. After the war he was chief medical officer and head of the American Red Cross Staff in Serbia, where he so successfully combatted

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

the typhus then scourging the country that he received his citation for the D.S.M., which also noted his services in Italy. Later he directed refugee operations in the Baltic countries.

A medical scholar and historian, General Kuhn has degrees and honors from universities all over the United States, and eight foreign countries. He has been listed in WHO's WHO since 1923. He studied medicine, including tropical medicine, and public health, at the University of Munich, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins and Harvard Universities. In addition he has honorary degrees from the Royal University of Naples, the Royal University of Madrid, Centre College, College of William and Mary, Georgetown University, Washington and Lee University, Hampden-Sydney College, Transylvania University, University of Kentucky, Washington and Jefferson College, the University of Leon in Nicaragua, the University of Pisa and the University of Florence.

He is a member of medical and learned societies in the United States, England, Scotland, France, Italy, Spain, Peru and Mexico. He has taught at Georgetown University, the University of Kansas and Johns Hopkins. As librarian of the Army Medical Library, the largest of its kind in the world, he edited the Index Catalogue which serves as the standard for medical bibliography the world over. The author of more than 300 books and articles, he was also the editor of THE MILITARY SURGEON, the monthly journal of military medicine. He speaks and has translated from Italian, French, Spanish, German and Portuguese.

The General is a member of the Explorers Club of New York, of the Association of Military Surgeons (of which he has been Vice President,) vice president general of the Order of the

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

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The General is a member of the Explorers Club of New York, of the Association of Military Surgeons (of which he has been Vice President,) vice president general of the Order of the Cincinnati, and has been U.S. representative to 11 international scientific congresses.

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0261

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

355/R1/PRB

May 2, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Agreement has been reached between the Italian Government and the delegations representing the U.S. and British Governments which have been conferring in Rome that a public telegram service shall be opened between Italy on the one hand, the U.S.A. and beyond and the U.K. and beyond on the other, the Allied Commission announced today.

Collection and delivery will be in the hands of Italcable and the external service will be conducted by Radio Corporation of America and Cables and Wireless while military necessity requires the presence of these companies in Italy.

The service will be available initially to the U.S.A. and its possessions and to the British Commonwealth of Nations. Traffic will be limited initially to private telegrams and to business telegrams containing simple enquiries and exchanges of information. Telegrams containing simple enquiries and exchanges of information. Telegrams must be in plain language and must be in either the Italian, English, French, Spanish or Portuguese languages. The service will be opened on Friday, May 4.

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5273

0262

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

355/21/PRB 2 Maggio 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che un accordo è stato raggiunto fra il Governo Italiano e le delegazioni rappresentanti i governi degli Stati Uniti e della Gran Bretagna, che hanno conferito in Roma in questi giorni, per l'inizio di un servizio pubblico di telegrafo fra l'Italia da un lato e gli Stati Uniti ed il Regno Unito dall'altro.

L'accettazione e la distribuzione dei telegrammi sarà limitata all'Italcable, mentre il servizio esterno sarà fatto dalla "Radio Corporation of America" e il "Cable and Wireless" fin tanto che le necessità militari richiederanno la presenza di questa compagnia in Italia.

Inizialmente il servizio funzionerà con gli Stati Uniti ed i loro possedimenti e con la Commonwealth britannica. In principio verranno accettati solo telegrammi privati e telegrammi commerciali contenenti domande semplici e scambi di informazioni. I telegrammi dovranno essere stilati in termini chiari ed essere scritti in italiano, in inglese, in francese, in spagnolo e in portoghese. Questo servizio avrà inizio il 4 maggio.

5272

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

354/R1/PRB

1 May, 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Col. Charles W. Walton, staff officer in the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, Italy, was today awarded the Legion of Merit in a ceremony conducted at the Allied Commission headquarters in Rome.

Cited for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Italy from March 1, 1944 to March 1, 1945", Col. Walton was accorded recognition for his work as chief of the administration division in the headquarters, Army Air Forces Service Command, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, the citation stated.

The colonel was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin when he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Cavalry in 1917. His service in the Army has included duty on the Mexican border in addition to periods spent on several cavalry posts. He was born in 1894 in Beallsville, Illinois, where his mother, Mrs. A.E. Walton now resides.

In 1936 Col. Walton was graduated from the Harvard University School of Business Administration. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

5271

Col. Walton was assigned to the Allied Commission in April, 1943, after completing his Air Force assignment and now occupies a key position in the supply division of that agency.

The Colonel's wife, Mrs. M. Walton, lives at 1525 Hinman ave.

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

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The colonel was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin when he was commissioned and a 2nd Lieutenant in the Cavalry in 1917. His service in the Army has included duty on the Mexican border in addition to periods spent on several cavalry posts. He was born in 1894 in Beloit, Illinois, where his mother, Mrs. A.E. Walton now resides.

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The Colonel's wife, Mrs. L. Walton, lives at 1125 Hinman ave. Evanston, Illinois. A sister, Mrs. E.F. Henderson, resides in Dubuque, Iowa.

The award was made by Col. C.I. Perkin, Infantry, commanding officer of the 2677th Regt., Allied Commission, Rome.

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

Col. Walton's citation follows :

CITATION FOR LEGION OF MERIT

CHARLES W. WALTON, 0571?, Colonel, Headquarters, Army Air Force Service Command, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Italy from 1 March 1944 to 1 March 1945. As Chief of the Administration Division, Colonel Walton demonstrated superior executive ability and initiative in organizing, planning and supervising A-1 and A-3 activities of the Air Force Service Command. He assumed the responsibility of obtaining an authorized War Department bulk allotment of grades and ratings so that the headquarters might be reorganized to meet forthcoming operations. This reorganization entailed a tremendous amount of study and preparation and its subsequent approval by the War Department contributed greatly to the efficient operation of the Headquarters. Colonel Walton directed the establishment of policies pertaining to employment of Italian civilian personnel which greatly increased the value of these workers to service installations in the Theater and through his untiring efforts Italian military units were assigned for duty with this and other service commands, thereby relieving skilled American personnel for other vital duties. Under his guidance a large and successful program of information and educational training was inaugurated and constantly expanded, and the smooth and efficient functioning of a Rest Camp program for Air Forces in the Mediterranean Theater is a direct tribute to his outstanding administrative ability. His superior leadership, keen judgement and tireless devotion to duty made possible the accomplishment

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

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Galena Gazette, Galena, Illinois
Evanston Review, Evanston, Illinois
Tribune Syndicate
Chicago Daily News
Chicago Times
Chicago Sun
Dubuque, Iowa, Telegraph-Herald

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

0267

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

28 April 1945

253/R1/PEB

Press Release - Immediate

The Allied Commission today made the following statement:

There has appeared in the Italian press statements attributed to Colonel Charles Poletti in which he is alleged to have said that as a result of events in the North, he would renounce his position as Regional Commissioner of Lombardy and although he will go to Milan, he will only be there as an observer or adviser.

Reached by telephone en route to his post in the North, Col. Poletti vehemently denied having made any such statement or having seen any newspapermen in many days.

"I am en route to my assignment as AMG Regional Commissioner for Lombardy, which speaks for itself," he said.

Distribution A, B and C.

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5268

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

353/R/PRB 26 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Le Commissione Alleate comunica :

Sono apparse nella stampa italiana dichiarazioni attribuite al colonnello Poletti; e si avrebbe detto che, in seguito agli ultimi avvenimenti verificatisi nell'Italia del Nord egli rinunciava al suo posto di Commissario Regionale per la Lombardia e che si recava a Milano solo in veste di osservatore o di consigliere.

Il Colonnello Poletti è attualmente in viaggio per il nord - raggiunto per telefono, ha violentemente smentito di aver fatto dichiarazioni simili o di aver concesso interviste a giornalisti durante questi ultimi giorni.

"Io sono in viaggio per assumere il mio posto di Commissario Regionale per la Lombardia" egli ha affermato. "Questa affermazione rende inutile ogni supposizione."

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0269

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 304
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

352/P1/PRS 28 April 1945

Press Release -- Immediate

No permits will be given to civilians to travel to forward areas of the 5th and 8th Army zones until the present situation in North Italy is stabilized, the Allied Commission announced today.

Civilians are urged to make no requests for travel to the North until further notice.

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Distribution A, B and C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

382/Pi/PRB.40 23 April 1945.

Comunicato stampa.

La Commissione Alleata ha presente che, fino a che la situazione nell'Italia del Nord non sarà stabilizzata, non verranno rimandati, per nessun motivo, permessi di ritorno ai civili per le zone sotto il controllo delle forze armate.

I civili sono pertanto vivamente pregati di non ordinare permessi per le loro città a nuovo avviso.

Si prega vivamente di pubblicare la presente comunicazione in cornice visibile, possibilmente in prima pagina, o nel primo foglio stampato.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

349 /R1/ERB

23 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The most up-to-date American method of cattle vaccination - from vaccine manufactured in Rome - is now being carried out in Liberated Italy to protect dairy herds from brucellosis, thus safeguarding herds dangerously depleted by German confiscations, the Allied Commission reported today.

The fact that the disease germs are carried in the milk of infected cows and cause undulant fever in man makes prevention of the disease especially important, Allied Commission officers said. Undulant fever has increased as a result of infected cows, it was noted.

Brucellosis is a disease commonly referred to as contagious abortion. Introduced by a germ known as the brucella abortus, it causes heavy losses to the cattle industry each year, largely through the loss of calves by premature birth, sterility and reduced milk production.

The new vaccine was introduced into Italy five months ago after the Allied Commission's Public Health Sub-Commission observed that Italian cattle were falling victim in increasing numbers to brucellosis. An order for vaccine was placed with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

5266

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

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The fact that the disease germs are carried in the milk of infected cows and cause undulent fever in man makes prevention of the disease especially important, Allied Commission officers said. Undulent fever has increased as a result of infected cows, it was added.

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5266

When the first cultures of newly developed bacteria arrived, Lieut.Colonel Rowland W. Rushmore (Jefferson, Iowa), head of the Commission's Veterinary Branch, had them sent to Rome's Istituto Superiore di Sanita, with instructions for producing the vaccine on a large scale.

Now, under the direction of Professor Vittorio Mazzarocchi, Head of the Veterinary Section of the Institute, cultural media

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

are being inoculated by Italian experts and manufacture of the vaccine is proceeding. Already 5,000 tubes of vaccine have been produced.

The laboratory is now in process of vaccinating all the calves in the largest herd - some 2,000 cattle - in the vicinity of Rome. Calves from 3 to 8 months old are treated. The regular use of the vaccine will aid in eradicating the disease from the herd.

Although new to Italy, as Allied methods of cattle disease control were not available to Italian agricultural experts in the early days of the war, the vaccine has been in use in the United States for the last five years. Large herds have been vaccinated with considerable success and the method has also been adopted in England.

Widespread use of the vaccine in Italy over a period of years will do much to rehabilit te Italy's depleted herds. From an economic point of view it will enable many thousands of additional dairy cattle to be raised each year.

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Distribution A, B and C.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

S4l/Pi/RER. 26 Aprile 1944.

Comunicato Stampa.

La Commissione Alleata comunica oggi che nell'Italia liberata viene ora applicato, con vaccino prodotto in Roma, il piu' moderno metodo di vaccinazione studiato negli Stati Uniti, allo scopo di proteggere dalla brucellosi bovina gli allevamenti bovini, gia' duramente minacciati dalle depredazioni tedesche.

Gli Ufficiali della Commissione Alleata hanno dichiarato che la prevenzione di questa malattia e' particolarmente importante perche' i germi della malattia, che determinano nell'uomo la cosidetta "febbre ondulante", sono presenti anche nel latte delle bovine infette.

La brucellosi dei bovini, comunemente nota col nome di "aborto epizootico", e' causata da un microbo chiamato Brucella Abortis e determina ogni anno perdite notevoli al patrimonio zootecnico, sia a causa degli aborti, sia a causa dell'aumentata sterilita' e la conseguente minore produzione del latte.

Il nuovo siero di vaccino e' stato introdotto in Italia cinque mesi or sono dalla Sottocommissione per la Sanita' Pubblica della Commissione Alleata, la quale aveva constatato un aumento di brucellosi tra il bestiame bovino in Italia. Il

5265

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

liberata viene ora applicato, con vaccino prodotto in loco, il più moderno metodo di vaccinazione studiato negli Stati Uniti, allo scopo di proteggere dalla infezione brucellare gli allevamenti bovini, già duramente colpiti dalle sopravvenute difficoltà belliche.

Gli Ufficiali della Commissione Alleata hanno rilevato che la preservazione di questo patrimonio è particolarmente importante perchè i germi della malattia, che determinano nell'uomo la cosidetta "febbre ondulante", sono presenti anche nel latte delle bovine infette.

La brucellosi dei bovini, comunemente nota col nome di "aborto epizootico", è causata da un microbo chiamato Bacillo dell'aborto - determina ogni anno perdite notevoli al patrimonio zootecnico, sia a causa degli aborti, sia a causa dell'accertata sterilità e la conseguente ridotta produzione del latte.

Il nuovo ceppo di vaccino è stato introdotto in Italia cinque mesi or sono dalla Sottocommissione per la Sanità Pubblica della Commissione Alleata, la quale aveva constatato la diffusione della brucellosi tra il bestiame bovino in Italia. Il vaccino fu ottenuto da Bureau of Animal Industry del Dipartimento d'Agricoltura degli S.U.

Appena arrivato, le prime culture di questo particolare ceppo batterico furono passate, dal Ten.Colonnello Bernard W. Kusmore, Capo della Sezione Veterinaria della A.C., all'Istituto di Sanità Pubblica di Roma, colle relative istruzioni per la produzione del vaccino su vasta scala.

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5265

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

Attualmente, sotto la direzione del prof.Vittorio Mazzaracchio, Capo della Sezione Veterinaria di quell'Istituto, tecnici italiani insegnano ai terreni la cultura con i sepoi americani e proseguono in tal modo la preparazione del vaccino, di cui sono state già preparate 3.000 dosi.

L'Istituto si sta ora vaccinando ora tutti i vitelli nel più grande allevamento bovino (circa 2000 capi) nei dintorni di Roma; il vaccino viene inoculato nei giovani bovini tra i sei e i dodici mesi di età. L'uso regolare di questo vaccino avrà di grande aiuto per estirpare l'infezione dall'allevamento.

Sebbene una novità per l'Italia, - i metodi dei paesi anglosassoni per la lotta contro le malattie del bestiame non erano praticabili agli esperti italiani nel primo periodo della guerra, - questo vaccino e già in uso negli Stati Uniti da cinque anni. Grandi allevamenti sono stati vaccinati con notevoli risultati; e questo metodo è stato anche adottato in Inghilterra.

L'uso su vasta scala di questo vaccino per un certo numero di anni darà il grande vantaggio per la ricostituzione del patrimonio zootecnico italiano di accertare evidente beneficio economico derivante dall'allevamento di un maggior numero di capi di bestiame italiano.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 374
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

26 April 1945.

345/RL/PRB.40

Press Release - Immediate.

Mr A.G. Antoniadi, Assistant Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, will hold a press conference on Monday, 30 April, at 5 p.m. in Room 48, 6th Floor, Allied Commission Headquarters, to discuss matters of economic interest, including the private export trade.

DISTRIBUTION -

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

346/R1/PRB 24 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

With the 15th Army Group in Italy, April 23.- Because 1,000 Italian soldiers now fighting on the 15th Army Group Front originally came from Bologna, General Mark W. Clark today ordered that they be given 48-hour passes in the liberated city.

The Commanding General, 15th Army Group, directed that 500 men at a time from the Friuli and Folgore Groups, fighting under 8th Army, would go to Bologna for reunions with their families and friends.

Both groups, by their aggressive fighting, contributed to the swift fall of Bologna and the retreat of the Germans from the lower Po plain.

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Distribution E and G.

5263

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

348/R1/PRB 24 Aprile 1945

COMUNICATO N. 348

Del 15th Army Group in Italia - Poichè 1.000 soldati italiani, che ora combattono col 15th Army Group sono originari di Bologna, il Gen. Mark W. Clark ha oggi dato ordine che siano concesse loro 48 ore di permesso per rivedere la loro città liberata.

Il Generale in capo del 15° Gruppo di Armate ha saputo che questi soldati della unità Friuli - Bolgorno, combattenti con l'Ottava Armata, vedono rivedere le loro famiglie e i loro amici in gruppi di 500 alla volta.

Ambedue queste unità, col loro valoroso comportamento, hanno contribuito alla rapida avanzata di Bologna e alla ritirata dei Tedeschi dalla parte inferiore della Valle padana.

5282

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

347/P1/PRB

Press Release - For Release 30 April, 1945

Increased rates in every local and national tax of any consequence, together with recently enacted penalties for failure to make proper returns of income, have combined to improve the revenue situation in Liberated Italy, the Allied Commission reported today.

Government spending, however, is increasing at a rate faster than revenue collection, with the result that each month the budget deficit gets larger. The Finance Sub-Commission of AC has made strong recommendations on the subject.

Improvement in tax machinery and higher rates afford considerable hope, particularly if brakes can be more vigorously applied on the spending side. The Ministry of Finance and its counterpart in AC have worked closely in tightening up the taxing system. Most of the suggestions from the AC finance experts have been incorporated into the Italian decrees.

Tax collections for January and February reflected the improving tax situation, 3,587,700,000 lire being paid in. This compares with 2,480,500,000 for November and December, 1944, with 2,277,000,000 in September and October and only 1,543,800,000 in July and August.

3291

Manufacturing taxes (amounting to 64,700,000) were higher

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Manufacturing taxes (amounting to 64,700,000) were higher than for any month since the Germans were driven out. Direct taxes totaling 626,200,000 were also the best for any month, as were also indirect taxes which amounted to 788,900,000 lire.

For centuries in need of a major overhaul, the Italian tax system has become unwieldly and expensive, both Allied and Italian officials agree. Everywhere the poor taxpayer looks

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

a tax collector is in waiting. There are 54 State revenue and 21 local taxation heads under which the taxpayer must pay tribute. Many of these tax units have sub-heads, which together bring the total number of different taxes to well over a hundred.

When the Germans retreated northward, the tax machinery ceased to function. Records in many places had been destroyed, property damage was such that tax values would have to be re-assessed, and tax offices themselves were disrupted by some tax officials departing with the Germans.

It was planned to abolish the old tax system, simplify the tax laws and start off with a revenue plan which would rest almost entirely on two or three principal taxes. It was soon realised, however, that because of the tremendous disruption of property values, the confusion in tax offices and because of the psychological apathy on the part of both taxpayers and government officials, that it would be wiser to limit the effort to resuscitation and improvement of the existing machinery and the stimulation of tax collection.

A new tax system will have to await liberation of all Italy and an opportunity for the switch-over to be made under more orderly circumstances.

The Allied Commission directed the re-establishment of the tax administration. Its officers in the field ascertained where the shortage of personnel was most acute and arranged for the transportation of replacements, and assisted in finding accomodations where offices had been rendered uninhabitable. Paper was supplied for office stationery and distribution arranged to central depots.

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

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The system employed in Biblical times of farming out the collection of taxes is still used in Italy today. The state sells the tax book, which stipulates what each taxpayer is to pay, to the highest bidder on contract for a period of five or ten years. These collectors, or "Esattori" as they are called, have to deposit substantial amounts as guarantee and for this reason the contracts are often undertaken by bankers or syndicates of financiers.

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

Under this contract system the collectors have to pay over the total amount of the tx roll to the state coffers within a few days of its due date, whether they have collected it or not. For undertaking this risk and to cover the cost of collection they receive an "aggio" or percentage of the total amount collectible. The "aggio" is recovered from the taxpayer by adding it on to the tax demand note. The average aggio is about 6 per cent., a high cost by comparison with the cost of tax collection in the United States and England.

The cost of gathering in communal taxes is even more expensive. Until the recent change in the basis of assessing Imposta di Consumo, or consumer's tax, the main source of communal revenue, the cost of collection was in some instances as high as 50 per cent. of the total collected.

State revenue officers determine the amount of the liability to tax. Until now this has been done by "accordo" or verbal agreement between civil servant and taxpayer. This has been a most corrupt system, and the fast talker or unscrupulous often were able to obtain a much better deal than deserved. With enforcement of new decrees this practice will cease.

It has been customary for centuries past for the individual to admit to having earned only about one quarter or so of his real earnings. Even less recording changes in title seldom give the figure at which the transaction actually was made. Tax rates are high in Italy only because they are a charge on only a portion of the taxpayer's actual liability.

3280

What is wanted, say tax authorities, is a greater sense of [illegible] responsibility in tax matters, higher type tax officials,

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

[redacted] collectible. The "aggio" is recovered from the taxpayer by adding it on to the tax demand note. The average aggio is about 6 per cent., a high cost by comparison with the cost of tax collection in the United States and England.

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[redacted]

What is wanted, say tax authorities, is a greater sense of civic responsibility in tax matters, higher type tax officials, a recognition on the part of the public of the necessity of Government revenues, and a new and modernised tax system.

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Special Distribution and Distribution C.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

345/E1/PRB 25 April 1945

Press Released - Immediate

More than 182,000 blankets from Allied sources are now being distributed to institutions throughout Liberated Italy, the Allied Commission announced today.

The blankets, which were furnished by the Commerce Sub-Commission, have been placed at the disposal of the Welfare Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission.

Hospitals, orphanages, child welfare and other institutions will receive priority treatment. Twenty thousand of the blankets are already on their way to Sicily and a further 5,000 are being sent to Berlinia for distribution there, Lieut. Col. John McSweeney, chief of the Welfare Branch, said.

In Rome a comprehensive survey of local charitable institutions has been made under the direction of Captain George M.V. Brown, public welfare officer for the former Lazio-Umbria Region. The survey was carried out by a group of Italian women who volunteered to conduct personal investigations under the supervision of Mrs. Meysie G. Robinson, American social worker of the AC.

As a result of these efforts, statistics have been compiled of local child welfare needs and the distribution of 10,000 blankets in Rome is now taking place. Another distribution of blankets is being made to Rome hospitals.

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Transport for the distribution of the blankets is being provided by the Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi in Italia (E.N.D.S.I.). The trucks were the gift of the American Relief for Italy Inc.

DISTRIBUTION B - C

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

3ab/PL/PRB 23 aprile 1945.

Comunicato Stampa.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che oltre 1i 164.000 coperte, di cotone alleato, sono state distribuite a istituzioni benefiche di tutta l'Italia liberata.

Queste coperte, fornite dalla Sottocommissione del Commercio, sono state messe a disposizione della Sezione Assistenza della Sottocommissione per la Sanita' Pubblica.

Gli ospedali, orfanotrofi ed altre istituzioni per l'assistenza all'infanzia ammalata ne hanno avuto la precedenza. Il Ten.Col. Jos. McSweeney, Capo della Sezione Assistenza, riferisce che 80.000 coperte sono gia' state spedite in Sicilia e che 5.000 saranno inviate in Sardegna.

A Roma, sotto la direzione dell'ufficiale di Sanita' Capitano George L.V. Brown, so o stati fatti sopralluoghi accurati in tutte le istituzioni beneficiate. Questi sopralluoghi sono stati eseguiti personalmente da un gruppo di signore guidate dalla signora Lavale T. Robinson, assistente speciale aggiunta della Commissione Alleata.

In base alle statistiche risultate da queste indagini si e' venuto a conoscenza di quanto occorreva per l'assistenza all'infanzia e si e' iniziata subito in Roma la distribuzione di 10.000 coperte. Altre coperte sono distribuite agli ospe-

5258

dali.

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

te a istituzioni benefiche di tutta l'Italia liberata.

Queste coperte, fornite dalla Sottocommissione del Commercio, sono state messe a disposizione della Sezione Assistenza della Sottocommissione per la Sanità Pubblica.

Gli ospedali, orfanotrofi ed altre istituzioni per l'assistenza all'infanzia avranno la precedenza. Il Ten.Col. John McSweeney, capo della Sezione Assistenza, ha dichiarato che 30.000 coperte sono già state spedite in Sicilia e che 9.000 saranno inviate in Sardegna.

A Roma, sotto la direzione dell'ufficiale di Sanità Capitano George L.V. Brown, ha avuto luogo analogo accantonamento di tutte le istituzioni benefiche. Questo immenso lavoro è stato eseguito volontariamente da un gruppo di signore guidate dalla Signora Lavale T. Robinson, assistente sociale americana della Commissione Alleata.

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I trasporti per tutta la distribuzione sono forniti dall'Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione nel Sottosuolo in Italia (E.N.D.S.I.) I lavori sono stati eseguiti dalla Società Americana per gli Aiuti all'Italia.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

345/P1/PRB

24 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Colonel GEORGE D. MURPHEY, QMC, 54, of Galveston, Texas, now assigned to Economic Section, Headquarters, Allied Commission, was yesterday awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from June 1942 to March 1943.

During this period Colonel Murphey served with the South Atlantic Wing, established in June 1942, and later with the United States Army Forces South Atlantic. He showed, in the words of the official citation:

"Exceptional organizing ability and foresight in making the necessary provision for supply during the emergency period of the establishment of the South Atlantic Wing. Through his great effort and foresight supplies were always available when needed during the various emergencies that occurred. He supervised their distribution along a 4,000 mile line of communications by continual inspections. His indefatigable energy and efforts were an inspiration to his personnel. To a great extent his excellent judgement and constant attention made it possible to accomplish the tasks assigned to the American Forces in the South Atlantic."

Colonel Murphey's organization had a vital responsibility

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

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5227

Colonel Murphey's organization had a vital responsibility in keeping open the line of communication between the U.S. and the Middle East and Persia which, before the North African landing, was the only one available. The chain of airfields, for which supplies were maintained, extended from Belem (Para), in Brazil, to Ascension Island, and at times dealt with nearly 1,000 planes a day.

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

The presentation of the award was made at Headquarters, Allied Commission by Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Acting Executive Commissioner.

Colonel Murphey has had a long military career, being first commissioned in December 1911 as an Infantry Officer. He was with the A.E.F. in France in World War I, as a Lieutenant-Colonel. The Colonel joined Allied Military Government in November 1943, entering Italy from Sicily during the same month, and was assigned to the Allied Commission in January 1944.

Colonel Murphey was born at Augusta, Ga., and is married to Mrs. George D. Murphey. His home address is 42 Cedar Lane North, Galveston, Texas.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

344/PRB

Press Release - For Release 1 May,1945.

In the past 2,000 years the Adriatic town of Rimini has many times been the scene of war. Tactical pivot for the Po Valley and east coast base for attack on Rome, Rimini has seen every aggression in Italy directed north and west. Julius Caesar's legionaries mobilised for their march on Rome in this town and since that day Rimini has been torn by war at frequent intervals. But never before in its history has the town been so destroyed: modern warfare has clawed down and razed its historic buildings and homes.

In the attack of the Allied 8th Army and in the defence of the Wehrmacht 85 per cent. of the town was destroyed. It represents a scene of disaster, destruction and hopelessness. But, curiously enough, from this worst damaged of all east coast Italian towns there has risen a very definite spirit of hope.

The keynote of Rimini is reconstruction and it is not merely talk. Today, eight months after the liberation and under the guidance of the Allied Commission's 8th Army AMG, reconstruction is a fact in terms, not only of ideas, plans and hopes but in terms of work and achievement.

The story of new Rimini began during the battle for the town when the town held only ten civilians. The remainder were sitting, eating, sleeping, being sick, dying and being born in the dim, overcrowded tunnels of San Marino. There, while

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

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The keynote of Rimini is reconstruction and it is not merely talk. Today, eight months after the liberation and under the guidance of the Allied Commission's 5th Army AMG, reconstruction is a fact in terms, not only of ideas, plans and hopes but in terms of work and achievement.

The story of new Rimini began during the battle for the town when the town held only ten civilians. The remainder were living, eating, sleeping, being sick, dying and being born in the dim, overcrowded tunnels of San Marino. There, while their town was disintegrating before their eyes, a group of Italians led by Commendatore Elio Alessandrini, a local contractor, planned the new Rimini before the old had been completely destroyed. In the unlit tunnels and cellars of San Marino, they discussed with young architectural students, engineers and

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

craftsmen how the new city should be built, for what purpose it should be built and by what means they could build it.

With the fall of the town to the Allies the refugees returned to their shattered homes. They brought with them the germs of typhoid fever which they had found in the same cellars and tunnels in which they had planned the future. They returned to problems greater than that of reconstructing a new town. The problems were those of how to roof and house immediately a population of 30,000 in a town which was 85 per cent. destroyed and of which 65 per cent. was unrepairable, even temporarily.

These were the problems that faced Alessandroni with all ni plans for a new Rimini. These also were the problems that faced AMG officers whose responsibility it was to make life possible in the town. Rimini had literally ceased to exist. There were few houses. There were no sewers. There was no water. There was the threat of typhoid fever. What was to be done about all this and was it possible to house Rimini's homeless? These were the questions posed to AMG. Was the new town plan merely a dream for the distant future which would have to be shelved while first things were dealt with first?

These questions were answered by AMG, through Lt. Peter Natale (340 Park Avenue, Hoboken, New Jersey) their AMG engineering officer in Rimini, who had been sent to deal with the problem by AMG's veteran Regional Engineer, Colonel W.L. Spann (230 West 70th Street, Kansas City, Missouri). Within a day of his arrival Lt. Natale had called a meeting of all the local architects, engineers and contractors. Following this meeting a deputation immediately presented itself at his office asking

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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

that all political differences should be shelved.

The new town plan was accepted enthusiastically by the people of Rimini and having been accepted, the matter did not rest there. Lt. Natale explained that before the new town could be built, the old town would have to be cleaned up. This meant much more than lip service, said Rimini's AMG engineer; it meant work and hard work.

Today the people of Rimini are working on their new town. They are completing with voluntary unpaid labour the clearing up of the bomb damage and shell destruction. Hundreds of houses have been pulled down and all the material has been salvaged and stored in warehouses to rebuild houses for the homeless. Every day Rimini sees hundreds of volunteers working in the streets, tearing down wrecked buildings, reconstructing temporary houses, laying new sewers. Every day groups of people come to work without pay. Every week the barbers of Rimini close for a day and go to their work for their town. A free technical school, sponsored by AMG and paid for by local professional men has been opened. This is the first free technical school in Italy and it will produce thousands of skilled workers who will play an important role in building the new Rimini. The new town plan was completed and the final design made by Attilio Luccichenti, a world famous architect and prize winner in the town planning competition of the University of Bratislava in 1940. The town of Rimini is a hive of industry and hope.

The new Rimini will accomodate 300,000 people. One hundred and fifty thousand will be holiday visitors and the remainder residents. The cost of the new town plan will be $200,000,000

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

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The new Rimini will accomodate 300,000 people. One hundred and fifty thousand will be holiday visitors and the remainder residents. The cost of the new town plan will be $200,000,000 and the plan will take twelve years to complete. Today, with the war still within hearing and certainly not out of memory, the New Rimini Planning Group has already raised by loans sixteen million dollars to cover reconstruction costs from 1945 until 1947. In addition, the people of Rimini have themselves raised $1,000,000 bringing the total of the present capital to $17,000,000.

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

This is the background of the plan. The old Rimini covered an area of 2,500,000 square metres. The new city will cover an area of 15,000,000 square metres. New modern houses will be built for the people of Rimini and each citizen will own his house. No houses will be rented and each householder will pay for his house in weekly or monthly instalments. The city will consist of a number of centres which will include the hotel section on the beach, the administrative or governmental section, the residential section, the fishermens' section, the sports and educational section and the religious section. All modern architectural and engineering science will be utilised to create a model town of what was Italy.

The town plan was finally completed on the fifth of April, 1945. Work on the new town is scheduled to commence towards the end of May. Rimini has produced a plan which already is being copied by other Italian towns. Today, AMG officers in many Italian towns are receiving deputations of civilians asking to be permitted to help in the rebuilding of their war-torn towns and homes. Recently a deputation was received in Rimini from the twelve coastal towns stretching from Ravenna to Ancona asking that a town plan similar to Rimini's should be prepared for them.

Italy's greatest experiment in social co-operation and reconstruction is on its way.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

344/PRB

Comunicato Stampa per il 7 Maggio

Durante i due mila anni della sua esistenza la città di Rimini è stata piu' volte scena di grandi battaglie. Punto strategico per l'accesso alla Valle Padana e base costiera per gli attacchi contro Roma, Rimini ha assistito a tutte le aggressioni dirette contro l'Italia tanto settentrionale che occidentale. In questa città i legionari di Giulio Cesare si prepararono per la marcia su Roma e da quel giorno Rimini fu e piu' riprese devastata dalla guerra. Ma mai prima nella storia esse subi' cosi' grandi distruzioni; la guerra moderna ha abbattuto e raso al suolo i suoi edifici storici e le sue case.

Con l'attacco della Ottava Armata alleata e la difesa della Wehrmacht, l'ottantacinque per cento della città è stato distrutto. Lo spettacolo che offre ora è di rovina, distruzione e desolazione; ma, stranamente, da questa che è la piu' danneggiata di tutte le città italiane della costa orientale, è sorto un ben netto sentimento di speranza.

La nota dominante di Rimini è la ricostruzione, che non vien fatta solo a parole. Oggi, a otto mesi dalla sua liberazione, sotto la guida dell'AMG dell'Ottava Armata, la ricostruzione non consiste solo in idee, progetti e speranze, ma in

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

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La storia della nuova Rimini è cominciata quando ancora era in corso la battaglia per la sua liberazione e solo dieci civili vi erano rimasti. Gli altri mangiavano, dormivano, erano malati, morivano e nascevano nelle cupe gallerie affollate di San Marino. In queste gallerie, mentre la loro città si sfasciava sotto i loro stessi occhi, un gruppo di Italiani, capitanati dal Commendatore Elio Alessandroni, un imprenditore del

5284

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

luogo, faceva i progetti per la nuova Rimini prima ancora che la vecchia fosse completamente distrutta. Nello buio cantine e gallerie di San Marino essi discutevano, insieme con giovani studenti di architettura, ingegneri e artigiani, sul come far sorgere la città nuova, per quale scopo sarebbe stata costruita e con che mezzi.

Con la caduta della città in mano alleata gli sfollati ritornarono alle loro case devastate, riportando con sè l'infezione del tifo che avevano preso nelle stesse cantine e gallerie dove avevano fatto i progetti per l'avvenire. Al loro ritorno essi si trovarono dinnanzi a un problema, molto più grave che non quello di costruire una nuova città. Il problema era quello di trovare immediatamente un tetto per una popolazione di 30.000 abitanti in una città che aveva l'85% dei suoi edifici distrutti e il cui il 65% non era riparabile neanche temporaneamente.

Questo era il problema che doveva affrontare Alessandroni prima di dedicarsi ai suoi progetti per una nuova Rimini e questo era anche il problema che dovevano affrontare gli ufficiali dell'AMG, il cui compito era di rendere la vita in quella città possibile. Rimini aveva letteralmente cessato di esistere. Le case ancora in piedi erano pochissime, non vi erano più fognature, non vi era acqua e c'era la minaccia di una epidemia di tifo. Che cosa si doveva fare per rimediarvi? Sarebbe stato possibile trovare alloggio per tutti i sinistrati di Rimini? Queste erano le domande che si poneva l'AMG. Il progetto per la nuova città avrebbe dunque dovuto rimanere solo un sogno del lontano avvenire, da mettersi da parte finchè ci

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

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A queste domande rispose il Tenente Peter Natale, l'ingegnere dell'AMG che era stato mandato appositamente per risolvere questo problema dall'Ingegnere regionale dell'AMG, il Col. W.M. Spenn. Il giorno stesso del suo arrivo il Ten. Natale riunì tutti gli ingegneri, architetti e costruttori del posto. Subito dopo questa riunione una deputazione di cittadini si presentò al suo ufficio per chiedere di poter aiutare a rendere la città

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

negabile. Il progetto per la nuova città fu mostrato a questa piccola deputazione e si chiese agli italiani di cooperare insieme con l'AMG alla ricostruzione di Rimini. Essi accettarono con entusiasmo e il giorno seguente una delegazione, composta di rappresentanti di tutti i partiti politici della città, si presento' al quartiere generale dell'AMG. Anche questa delegazione, piu' numerosa, promise di aiutare e accetto' che, almeno per ora, tutte le divergenze politiche venissero messe da parte.

Il progetto per la città nuova fu accettato con entusiasmo da tutta la popolazione di Rimini e, una volta accettato, non fu lasciata ad ammuffire. Il Ten. Natale spiego' che, prima di poter incominciare a costruire la nuova città, bisognava rimuovere tutte le macerie della vecchia. "E non basta dir di sì con le labbra", disse l'ingegnere dell'AMG di Rimini, "ma bisogna lavorare e lavorare sodo."

Oggi gli abitanti di Rimini lavorano per la loro nuova città. Essi stanno finendo di rimuovere tutte le macerie, dando la loro opera volentierimente senza ricevere alcun compenso. Centinaia di case sono state demolite e tutto il materiale è stato ricuperato e raccolto in appositi magazzini per ricostruire le case dei sinistrati. Ogni giorno nelle strade di Rimini si vedono centinaia di volontari che lavorano, buttano giu' edifici pericolanti, ricostruendo abitazioni temporanee, servendo nuove fognature. Tutti i giorni gruppi di gente vengono a lavorare senza essere pagati. Tutte le settimane i barbieri di Rimini chiudono il loro negozio per un giornata e lavorano per la loro città. Una scuola libera di specializzazione tecnica, sotto gli auspici dell'AMG e finanziata dai professionisti

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

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5253

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

città di Rimini è una facoltà di operosità e di speranza.

La nuova Rimini potrà ospitare 300.000 persone. Centocinquanta mila saranno villeggianti e gli altri saranno residenti stabili. Il progetto costerà 20 miliardi di Lire e ci vorranno dodici anni per portarlo a compimento. Oggi, quando ancora il rombo del cannone rimbomba nelle orecchie, il Gruppo per la Pianificazione della Nuova Rimini ha già raccolto, per mezzo di prestiti, un miliardo e 300 milioni di Lire per le spese di ricostruzione del 1945 al 1947. Inoltre la popolazione di Rimini, per conto suo, ha raccolto 100 milioni portando così la somma totale a un miliardo e 700 milioni di Lire.

Ed ecco alcuni fatti sul progetto. La vecchia Rimini si estendeva su un'area di 2.500.000 metri quadrati, mentre la nuova avrà un'area di 15.000.000 metri quadrati. La popolazione avrà tutte delle case moderne; ognuno sarà proprietario delle sue case, pagandole a rate settimanali o mensili. Non vi saranno case in affitto. La città avrà vari quartieri: quello degli alberghi sul mare, quello della amministrazione pubblica e degli affari, quello di abitazione, quello dei pescatori, quello delle scuole e dei campi sportivi e quello religioso. Tutta la scienza moderna in fatto di architettura e di ingegneria verrà utilizzata per far sorgere una città modello su ciò che non era più che rovine e desolazione.

Il progetto della città fu definitivamente ultimato il 5 aprile 1945. Si ha in programma di iniziare i lavori per la nuova città verso la fine di maggio. Questo progetto incomincia già ad essere copiato in altre città italiane. Molti uffici dell'AMG, in varie città d'Italia, ricevono deputazioni di ci-

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Il più grande esperimento italiano di cooperazione sociale e di ricostruzione è avviato.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

343/R1/2EB

23 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Private First Class HARRY M. DE LEO, 37, of 907 Ellsworth St., Philadelphia, Pa., now assigned to Head quarters, Allied Commission has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in Italy from 20 Dec to 15 June 1944.

The official Citation describes how " Pfc. De Leo not only executed his assigned duties in the administration of a large repatriation camp in a most distinguished fashion but in addition, and on his own initiative, he voluntarily and with considerable alertness uncovered subversive plotting on the part of local enemy sympathizers and brought about their apprehension and subsequent prosecution, thereby making a valuable contribution toward the success of Allied Military Forces in Italy."

The presentation of the award was made by Colonel C.F. Perkin, Inf., Commanding Officer, 2675th Regiment, and Acting Vice President of the AC's Establishment Section.

The son of Mrs Sophie De Leo, Pfc. De Leo was a linotype operator before he entered the service in April 1943.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

342/P1/PRB 21 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The scourge of malaria which for centuries has been a drain on the human resources of Italy is being attacked on several fronts by the Allied Commission, other Allied agencies and by the Italian government, it was announced today.

Through three sub-commissions of AC - Public Health, Agriculture and Public Works and Utilities - treatment of malarial cases and prevention of any extension of the disease are being carried on.

With the onset of warmer weather threat of malaria always increases. Fifty million tablets of atabrine for public use have been allotted to AC by the Allied Military authorities, a similar amount is being provided by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA) and stocks of the Italian Government are being used both as a preventative and for treatment.

AC has undertaken to rehabilitate the pre-war government system for treating and combatting. Clinics in each province have been reopened and staffed with personnel and supplies for treatment. Insecticide squads work in the provinces cleaning out ditches, canals and other basins where water

5251

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

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cleaning out ditches, canals and other beding where water accumulates. Workers also spread Paris green over swamp areas.

AC's Agriculture Sub-Commission has been working with the Italian Government in improving drainage of reclaimed areas. In the area south of Rome alone the German flooding gave immediate rise to the malarial rate. The marshes are now almost completely drained, and the malarial threat is considerably reduced from this time a year ago.

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

While flooding by the Germans of the extensive reclamation areas in Italy served to hold up the advance of Allied arms by only a few hours, malarial authorities with the Public Health Sub-Commission of AC have stated that the flooding plunged the country back into the position it was before malarial control was started 30 years ago.

Malaria had a sharp increase last year in Rome province and south. Littoria province had 54,000 cases of malaria from June to December, in Rome province there were 10,000, in Frosinone 19,000 and in the whole of the Southern Region 30,000 cases. Few deaths resulted fortunately.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

342/R1/2PB

21 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Il flagello della malaria, che per molti secoli ha decimato la popolazione italiana, viene attaccato su vari fronti dalla Commissione Alleata, da altre organizzazioni alleate e dal Governo italiano.

Tre delle sottocommissioni dell'AC - della Sanità pubblica, dell'Agricoltura e dei Lavori Pubblici - lavorano intensamente sia per curare i casi di malattia, sia per impedire che questa si propaghi.

Con l'avvicinarsi del caldo la minaccia della malattia aumenta. Le Autorità militari alleate hanno assegnato alla Commissione Alleata cinquanta milioni di compresse di atabrina e circa altrettanto sono state fornite dall'UNRRA da distribuirsi alla popolazione, mentre le riserve del Governo italiano vengono usate tanto per prevenire quanto per curare il male.

La Commissione Alleata si è assunta il compito di rimettere in efficienza il sistema usato prima della guerra dal Governo per curare e combattere la malaria. In ogni provincia sono stati riaperti i dispensari che sono stati muniti di personale e di medicinali per la cura. Apposite squadre per la lotta antimalarica operano nelle province, bonificando fossi, canali e ogni genere di acqua stagnante, irrorando di verde di Parigi le zone paludose.

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

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La Commissione Alleata ed i tedeschi si contendono il compito di rimettere in efficienza il sistema usato prima della guerra dal Governo per curare e combattere la malaria. In ogni provincia sono stati riaperti i dispensari che sono stati muniti di personale e di medicinali per le cure. Appositi autocarri per la lotta antimalarica operano nelle province, bonificando fossi, canali e ogni genere di acque stagnanti, irrorando di verde di Parigi le zone paludose.

La Sottocommissione dell'Agricoltura ha dell'incredibile con il Governo italiano per effettuare il prosciugamento delle zone bonificate. I soli allagamenti operati dai tedeschi nel territorio a sud di Roma hanno immediatamente aumentato la percentuale dei casi di malaria. Quasi le zone paludose sono state completamente prosciugate e la mortalità della malaria è notevolmente diminuita in confronto a un anno fa.

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

Gli allagamenti dei terreni delle vaste zone bonificate in Italia, mentre sono serviti a ritardare l'avanzata delle truppe alleate solo di pochi ore, hanno invece, secondo quanto riferiscono le autorità addette al controllo della malaria e la Sottocommissione della Sanità Pubblica, riportato il paese alle condizioni in cui si trovava 20 anni fa, prima che avesse inizio la lotta antimalarica.

L'anno scorso la malaria ebbe un forte aumento nella provincia di Roma e in tutta l'Italia meridionale. La provincia di Littoria registrò 54.000 casi di malaria dal giugno al dicembre; nella provincia di Roma se ne registrarono 10.000, in quella di Frosinone 14.000 e nelle altre regioni dell'Italia meridionale 30.000. Fortunatamente vi furono pochi casi letali.

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

341/R1/PRB 21 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Inhabitants of the Sicilian commune of Barcellona in the province of Messina are to name their chief square after President Roosevelt, the Allied Commission reported today.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

341/P1/PRB 21 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che i cittadini del comune siciliano di Barcellona nella provincia di Messina hanno deciso di dare alla loro piazza principale il nome del Presidente Roosevelt.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

340/P1/PRB

20 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 34th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 20th 1945 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel CHARLES, Bart., the British Representative on the Council. The representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were :

M. Couve de MURVILLE	France
Georges EXINTARIS	Greece
Gen. A. KISLENKO	Soviet Union
Alexander KIRK	U.S.A.
Sloven SMODLAKA	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery T. STONE, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

340/R1/PRB 20 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La 34ma riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia ha avuto luogo a Roma il 20 aprile 1945 sotto la presidenza di Sir Noel Charles Rappresentante Delegato della Missione Britannica nel Consiglio stesso.

I rappresentanti delle altre cinque nazioni alleate partecipanti alla riunione erano :-

M. Couve de Murville	Francia
George Melas	Grecia
G.M. A. Zinchenko	Unione Sovietica
Alexander Kirk	Stati Uniti
Slavan Stodilka	Jugoslavia

Il Contrammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Commissario Capo dell'A.C., riferì al Consiglio circa recenti avvenimenti politici nell'Italia liberata.

3248

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

330/R1/PRB 20 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Food and medicine are being distributed in newly liberated Massa and Carrara, debris is being cleared up, public utilities are practically restored and Red Cross clothing will be available shortly, 5th Army AMG reported to the Allied Commission today.

The two main power stations, supplying both towns, have only suffered minor damage. Italian Army Engineers have begun repairs on Massa's water supply, damaged by German demolitions. Sufficient water is on hand for current needs.

Six hundred patients were evacuated from the civil hospital at Massa to that at Carrara, but the Germans then started shelling the latter, and that also had to be evacuated. Urgent civilian cases now go to Lucca or Viareggio hospitals. Massa and Carrara hospitals are both well equipped and staffed by competent Italian Red Cross sisters.

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5247

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

329/P1/PRB

20 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Il Governo Militare Alleato della Quinta Armata rileva dalla Commissione Alleata che nelle città recentemente liberate di Massa e Carrara vengono distribuiti generi alimentari e medicinali. Si sta pure provvedendo alla rimozione delle macerie, le opere pubbliche sono state completamente rimesse in efficienza e fra breve saranno distribuiti capi di vestiario della Croce Rossa.

Le due centrali elettriche principali, che rifornivano di energia ambedue le città, hanno subito lievi danni. Il Corpo del Genio dell'Esercito Italiano ha già iniziato i lavori di riparazione all'acquedotto di Massa, rovinato dalle demolizioni tedesche, ma per il momento vi è abbondanza acqua per il consumo normale.

300 malati erano stati trasportati dall'ospedale civile di Massa alla vigilia di Pasqua, ma, poichè i tedeschi incominciarono a dirigere il tiro dei loro cannoni anche su questo, si è dovuto provvedere al evacuarlo. I malati più gravi vennero così trasportati negli ospedali di Lucca e di Viareggio. Gli ospedali di Massa e di Carrara sono ben riforniti ed hanno un ottimo e ampio personale formato di suore della Croce Rossa Italiana.

5246

0321

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

19 April 1945.

338/51/PRB

Press Release - Immediate.

860,000 Italian Navy shell forgings will be turned over to Italian steel mills as scrap to be re-converted into carpenter nails and construction materials, the Allied Commission announced today.

The shell forgings have been gathered from the Royal Navy Arsenal and Naples shipyards. When melted down, the scrap will provide at least 2,500 tons of steel, it was estimated.

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5245

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

338/R1/2RB

10 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che 850.000 bossoli, appartenenti alla Marina Italiana, saranno consegnati alla cantieristica italiana per essere usati come rottami per la fabbricazione di chiodi e di materiale da costruzione.

I bossoli sono stati raccolti nel Regio Arsenale della Marina e nei cantieri di Napoli. Si calcola che questi rottami, una volta fusi, daranno 2.500 tonnellate di acciaio.

5244

0328

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

3:37/PR1/PRB 18 April 1945.

The attached chart, which shows the present organization of the Allied Commission, is forwarded FOR INFORMATION -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

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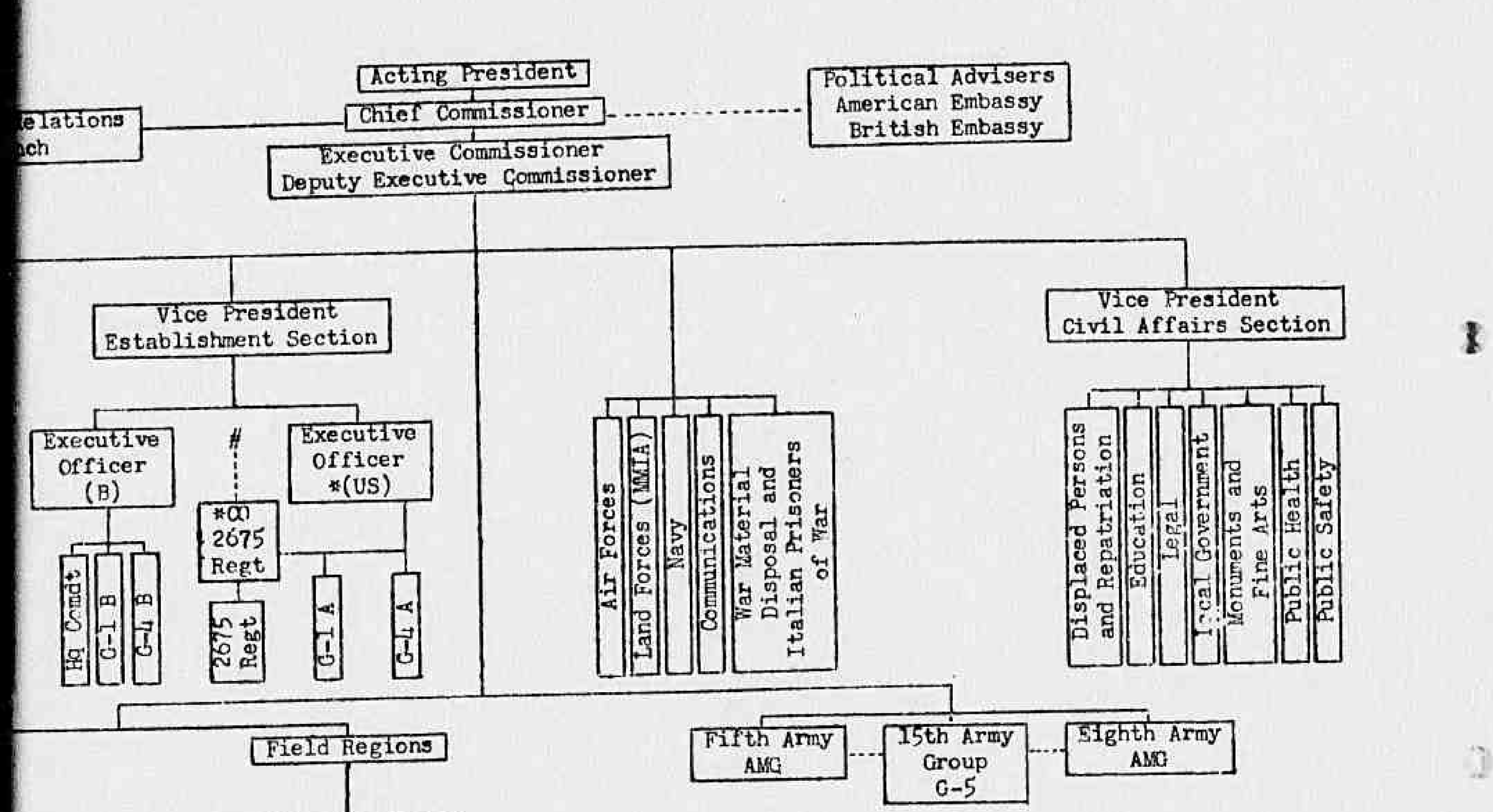
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* Same Individual
\# To Hq Comd AF

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* Same Individual
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ALLIED COMMISSION
ORGANIZATION
14 April 1945

2772

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

336 R1/PRB 18 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Three important developments which will definitely improve the transportation of essential civilian supplies in Italy were announced today by the Allied Commission.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT of 1,810 trucks requested by the Allied Commission from the United States has been approved. The trucks will be available for shipping by late spring and early summer. This will make an over-all total of 3,550 trucks authorized for Italy.

TRUCK ARRIVALS to date of the 1,700 consigned last fall now amount to 1,552. Arrivals began in January with an initial shipment of 72. All trucks under these consignment will be used primarily to move civilian supplies in liberated areas, particularly in the North.

AN ALLIED MOTOR TRANSPORT GROUP has been established, consisting at present of three U.S. Q.M. truck battalions and two British G.T. columns. Operating personnel are 90 per cent. Italian Army officers and men, with an eventual strength of nearly 9,000.

The new consignment of trucks will include 260 10-tonners, the remainder being ½-ton trucks. Of the 1,860, 1,360 will be re-conditioned vehicles.

The trucks arriving currently are shipped in crates and are

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AN ALLIED MOTOR TRANSPORT GROUP has been established, consisting at present of three U.S. Q.M. truck battalions and two British M.T. columns. Operating personnel are 90 per cent. Italian Army officers and men, with an eventual strength of nearly 9,000.

The new consignment of trucks will include 250 10-tonners, the remainder being 1½-ton trucks. Of the 1,860, 1,350 will be re-conditioned vehicles.

The trucks arriving currently are shipped in crates and are sent to Rome by rail from the ports. The trucks are then assembled in Rome by 500 Italian civilians working under the direction of a British major and four American enlisted men.

5241

Four assembly lines are now in production and 16 to 25 trucks are rolling off a day. With increased rate of arrivals, assembly production is to be stepped up to approximately 50 a day. The job to go on 24 hours a day.

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

Even every last piece of wood in the shipping crates is used at the Rome assembly plant - for shelvings and receptacles for the 900-odd spare parts items shipped with each truck for a six-months' supply.

The Allied Motor Transport group has been made a separate, integral unit of the Allied Commission with administrative autonomy similar to a region.

Since its first small beginnings in February, 1944, when military sources turned over 1,000 old trucks to the Commission, it has hauled to date more than 491,000 tons of civilian supplies, usually in the forward areas where its vehicles at times have been strafed and even captured and its personnel wounded while running food to the hungry front-line towns.

When units now being organized are completed, the transport group will have 1,200 trucks under American formation and 1,200 under British. Each Q.M. company has 50 trucks while each G.T. company has 120. There will be 24 of the former companies and 10 of the latter. There will also be a number of maintenance companies. The organization of the group is under command of Col. J.J. Carnes (Royalton, Minn.), a West Pointer who established the U.S. Army's truck training courses at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

The new group has been established, Col. Carnes said, with the aim in mind of creating an organization that will be able to maintain itself at maximum operating efficiency in order to do the urgent job of moving Italy's essential civilian supplies most expeditiously where they are most needed. The group will have a total monthly lift of 150,000 tons when

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

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The new group has been established, Col. Carnes said, with the aim in mind of creating an organization that will be able to maintain itself at maximum operating efficiency in order to do the urgent job of moving Italy's essential civilian supplies most expeditiously where they are most needed. The group will have a total monthly lift of 150,000 tons when complete. Currently 2,000 tons a day are moved.

Eventually, the organization and trucks will be turned over to the Italian Government, on whose financial accounts they have been purchased. The trucks are not for sale to private buyers.

Extra trucks over the 2,400 number to be regularly assigned will be used as replacements for the worn-out stock now on the

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

road. These trucks needing major repairs will be re-conditioned and placed in organized civilian transport pools under Italian Government control.

In the program to create a self-sufficient transport unit, the first class of a training course for 95 mechanics has just started in Rome. In addition, all drivers receive first echelon or preliminary mechanics' training in a special drivers' school at Civitavecchia where 2,500 drivers are now in course of training. There, on a plot of ground nearly two miles square, drivers are learning the latest driving techniques. A 12-mile strip of road is employed as a training ground for convoy drill. Traffic rules taught are those of standard U.S. Army regulations.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

SOC/RI/PRB 15 Aprile 1945.

Comunicato Stanza.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi tre navi impor-tanti che migliorano sensibilmente il trasporto dei gene-ri di prima necessita' per uso civile in Italia.

Gli Stati Uniti hanno approvato l'invio di UN MILIONE LOTTO di 1.500 autocarri, richiesto dalla Commissione Allea-ta. I camions saranno pronti per essere imbarcati verso la fine della primavera e l'inizio dell'estate. Con questo secondo invio il numero complessivo dei camions venuti al-l'Italia ammonterà a 3.560.

Dal primo lotto di 1.700 camions, ne SONO ARRIVATI fino ad oggi 1.062. I primi arrivi si ebbero in gennaio con una spedizione iniziale di 72. Tutti i camions di questa consegna-zione saranno usati esclusivamente per trasportare rifornimenti ai vitali nelle zone liberate, specialmente quelle dell'Italia del nord.

E' stato formato un GRUPPO ALLEATO AUTOTRASPORTI, che attualmente e' formato da tre battaglioni motorizzati degli Stati Uniti e da due colonne trasporti britanniche. Il per-sonale attuale, che comprende quasi 4.000 individui, sara' for-mato per il 90 per cento di artiglieri e soldati dell'esercito italiano.

La nuova assegnazione di camions ne comprenderà 900 da

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C 332

Un nuovo accertamento di funzione vs compromissione, così da
to consentire a 1 Segretario Aggiunto di dare tempestivo e motivato.
Di ognuno 1.360 Veicoli, 1.360 Supporto Materiale Umano e Logistica
Mentre nel 1 nuovo.

I condizioni Antifurto in grado a dal corso di Ufficio Particolare
Isolamento a Fondo a Mezzo Ufficiale. Quinci Vantaggi Motivati in
Sido Comune Istituzioni. Una Impegno sotto la Direzione di un Ing-
Stone Emissione e la Quattro Addizionali Scomparti.

Si avuto Revisione un Fondo Sulla Autosufficienza, che
Accumulazione e formato da Una Internazionale Motorizzati Serii
Senzi Utili e un Una Colonne Trasporti Partizione. Il Dem-
ro. I Quattro Aumento Prodotti Non Regime Economici Vanno
La Fino Sulla Direzione e L'Attacco Col-'Assunto. Con questo
Annonio Tutto Il Numero Consistente Ini Quattro Orbiti Al-
L'Ispettore Ammontare; a 6.360.

Dal Conto Lotto al 1.700 Cruscos, in Sono Ufficiali Fino
Al 0ctl 1.362. I Pratal Avviso di Addomo La Cronaca Non Una
Spedizione Inviare al Re. Forti i Quattro Il Nuovo Accerta-
zione Aumento Venti Documento Non Consorzione Ritornando
al Visto Nella Sono Libero, Sospettanze di Sua Ufficiale
Del Nord.

Si Avuto Revisione Un Fondo Sulla Autosufficienza, che
Accumulazione e formato da Una Internazionale Motorizzati Serii
Senzi Utili e un Una Colonne Trasporti Partizione. Il Dem-
stone Emissione e la Quattro Addizionali Scomparti.

Sono in funzione quattro catene di montaggio che hanno un gettito di 10 o 12 camions al giorno. Con l'aumentare degli arrivi, la produzione in serie salira' a circa 60 camions al giorno, lavorando ininterrottamente per le 24 ore.

Fino all'ultimo pezzo di legno dell'imballaggio marittimo viene usato nello stabilimento di montaggio di Roma, per scaffalature dove sono riposte le 300 parti di ricambio inviate insieme con ogni camion per la necessita' di sei mesi.

Il Gruppo Alleato Autotrasporti forma una unita' indipendente dalla Commissione Alleata con autonomia amministrativa simile a quella delle regioni.

Fin dai primi ~~sporadici~~ inizi nel febbraio 1944, quando le autorita' militari consegnarono circa 1.000 camions usati alla Commissione Alleata, sono state trasportate fino ad oggi piu' di 851.000 tonnellate di rifornimenti civili, generalmente in zone di guerra dove i veicoli sono stati talvolta ~~attaccati~~ attaccati e persino colpiti ed il personale e' stato ferito mentre trasportava generi alimentari alle citta' affamate sulla linea del fronte.

Quando le unita' che si stanno organizzando saranno completate, le formazioni americane del Gruppo Autotrasporti avranno 1.200 camions e altrettanti ne avranno le formazioni britanniche. Ogni compagnia americana e' formata di 50 camions, mentre ogni compagnia britannica e' formata di 120; ve ne saranno 24 delle prime e 10 delle seconde; ci sara' anche un certo numero di compagnie ausiliarie. L'organizzazione del gruppo ~~e~~ al Comando del Colonello J.J. Caruso, uscito dall'Accademia

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

scaffalature dove sono riposte le 600 parti di ricambio inviate insieme con ogni camion per la necessita' di sei mesi.

Il Gruppo Alleato Autotrasporti forma una unita' indipendente della Commissione Alleata con autonomia amministrativa simile a quella delle Nazioni.

Fin dai primi **soggetti inizi** nel febbraio 1944, quando le autorita' militari consegnarono circa 1.000 camions usati alla Commissione Alleata, sono state trasportate sino ad oggi piu' di 401.000 tonnellate di rifornimenti civili, generalmente in zone di guerra dove i veicoli sono stati salvaguardati e persino catturati ed il personale e' stato fatto bersaglio trasportava generi alimentari alle citta' affamate sulla linea del fronte.

Quando le unita' che si stanno organizzando saranno completate, le formazioni americane del Gruppo Autotrasporti avranno 1.200 camions e altrettanti ne avranno le formazioni britanniche. Ogni compagnia americana e' formata di 30 camions, mentre ogni compagnia britannica e' formata di 120; ve ne saranno 24 delle prime e 10 delle seconde; ci sara' anche un certo numero di compagnie suddivise. L'organizzazione del gruppo al Comando del Colonello J.J. Cannes, uscito dall'Accademia di West Point, il quale ha terminato i corsi di istruzione di guida di autotreccorti nell'esercito negli Stati Uniti alla scuola di Fantoria a Fort Benning,Georgia.

Il nuovo gruppo e' stato formato, da fatto il Col.Cannes, con lo scopo di creare un'organizzazione capace di muoversi al massimo grado di efficenza per svolgere l'immenso compito di

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

trasportare i rifornimenti civili di prima necessità il più celermente possibile dove essi sono necessari.

Il Gruppo, quando avrà raggiunto la massima efficienza, trasporterà mensilmente un complesso di 150.000 tonnellate, pari ad una media giornaliera di 5.000 tonnellate al giorno.

In seguito, le organizzazioni e i camions saranno passati al Governo Italiano, a spese del quale sono stati acquistati. I camions non potranno essere venduti ad acquirenti privati. Un numero supplementare di camions oltre i 6.400 regolarmente assegnati, sarà adoperato per rimpiazzare quelli consumati attualmente. Questi saranno messi in efficienza e assegnati ai centri di trasporto civile controllati dal Governo Italiano.

Allo scopo di creare una unità di trasporti autoqualificante, è stato iniziato in Roma un primo corso di istruzione per 50 meccanici. Inoltre tutti gli autisti ricevono un'istruzione per guida di 1° grado e per meccanici in una apposita scuola istituita a Civitavecchia dove sono attualmente 2.500 autisti. Colà, in un campo di circa 6 mila Km. quadrati, gli autisti vengono istruiti nelle più moderne tecniche di guida. Una strada di 20 Km circa viene usata per l'allenamento nella guida di convogli. Le norme di traffico ingegnate sono quelle regolamentari nell'esercito degli Stati Uniti.

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

335/R1/PRB

18 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Civilian mine-clearers have lifted over 50,000 mines in the agricultural areas of Pisa, Pistoia and Lucca Provinces, under 5th Army AMG supervision, the Allied Commission reported today.

During the past week 2,900 mines have been lifted in the Pisa area, 1,300 in Pistoia, and 1,500 in Lucca. Work is also proceeding at the Selva Soda Factory at Grosignano, mine clearing of which is a first step toward reactivation.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

335/R1/2RB

16 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

In data odierna la Commissione Alleata riferisce che nella zona agricola dalle provincie di Pisa, Pistoia e Lucca, circa 55,000 mine sono state tolte ad opera di civili specialmente addestrati, sotto la direzione degli ufficiali del Governo Militare Alleato della Quinta Armata.

Durante la scorsa settimana sono state tolte 2.900 mine nella zona di Pisa, 1.300 in quella di Pistoia e 1.800 in quella di Lucca.

E' pure in corso l'opera di sgombramento delle fabbriche di Bona Solvay. Questo costituisce il primo passo verso la ripresa di attività da parte di questa importante fabbrica.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

334 /R1/PRB 17 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

First institution of its kind to be used exclusively for Italian Patriots, the 76-bed Anna Marie Enriques Hospital has been established at Fasola in Tuscany by the 5th Army AMG, the Allied Commission reported today.

Financed by the Italian Ministry of Occupied Italy, the hospital is named after a girl of the Modena Brigade who was captured and shot by the Germans.

Two and a half tons of medical supplies have been given to the hospital by the Allied military authorities and the Florence Allied Military Government is supplying the food.

The hospital's director was once a captain in the Italian Army. On the staff are five Italian doctors, ten Italian Red Cross nurses, five Patriot nurses and five Italian sisters. The institution is run on the same lines as a military hospital.

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

First institution of its kind to be used exclusively for Italian Patriots, the 75-bed Anna Maria Enriquez Hospital has been established at Pescia in Tuscany by the 5th Army AMG, the Allied Commission reported today.

Financed by the Italian Ministry of Occupied Italy, the hospital is named after a girl of the Modena Brigade who was captured and shot by the Germans.

Two and a half tons of medical supplies have been given to the hospital by the Allied military authorities and the Florence Allied Military Government is supplying the food.

The hospital's administrator was once a captain in the Italian Army. On the staff are five Italian doctors, ten Italian Red Cross nurses, five Patriot nurses and five Italian sisters. The institution is run on the same lines as a military hospital.

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5286

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

334 /PI/ERB 17 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata riferisce oggi che a Pegolo, in Toscana, è stato fondato dall'UNRRA dalla Quinta Armata l'ospedale "Anna Maria Enriquez" (di 75 letti) che sarà adibito esclusivamente ai Partigiani italiani. Questa è la prima istituzione del genere che si abbia in Italia.

Questo ospedale, dedicato a una giovane della Brigata Italiana che fu catturata e uccisa dai Tedeschi, sarà diretto dal Ministero per l'Italia occupata.

Le autorità militari alleate hanno assegnato al suddetto ospedale due tonnellate e mezzo di medicinali e il Governo Militare Alleato di Firenze penserà a rifornirlo di viveri.

Il Direttore dell'ospedale era prima capitano dell'esercito italiano. Il personale è composto di cinque medici italiani, dieci infermiere della Croce Rossa Italiana, cinque infermiere partigiane e cinque suore italiche. Questa istituzione fornirà anche un ospedale militare.

5234

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

PARTISAN HOSPITAL IN PESCIA IS DEDICATED.

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, April 11 — The Partisan Hospital Anna Mar Enriquez in Pescia was dedicated at an impressive ceremony this morning The first hospital to be used exclusively for Patriots, it has been established through the efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Walker, AMG officer of IV Corps, and Captain Petruzzi of Hazleton Pa., who is the AMG Partisan Officer for IV Corps.

The hospital is staffed by five Italian Doctors, the director of whom was a Captain in the Italian Army. There are 10 Italian Red Cross nurses, five Partisan nurses, and five Italian sisters. Two and a half tons of medicinal supplies have been given by the Office of Strategic Services, and AMG of Florence is supplying the food. The hospital has a capacity of 75 patients, and conditions are the same as exist in military hospitals.

The hospital is financed by the Ministry of Occupied Italy.

The name of the hospital is that of a girl Patriot of the Modena Brigade. She was once captured by the Germans while she was caring for some wounded Patriots. The Germans shot all of the wounded, but she managed to escape. A little while later the Patriots captured some Germans, and she demanded the right to avenge her companions and shot the Germans one by one in cold blood. Recaptured later, she was killed by the Germans.

After inspecting the hospital, the visiting officials went to the parade ground in back of it, where the Partisans of the Modena Brigade were standing at attention. The visitors included Lieutenant Colonel Walter Carpenter, O.S.S., Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Walker, AMG, Captain Petruzzi, AMG, Captain Ianaroni, Assistant Partisan Officer of IV Corps, Monseigneur Simonetti, the Bishop of Pescia who has done a great deal to assist the Partisans, the Prefect of Pistoia Province, the Mayor of Pescia, and Armando, Leader of the Modena Brigade.

5222

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

AMG officer of IV Corps, and Captain Petruzzi of Hazleton Pa., who is the AMG Partisan Officer for IV Corps.

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Colonel Walker spoke briefly, and promised that this was only the first of many other hoped-for establishments of the same kind. He found it to be symbolic of cooperation which can be significant to the new Italy which is now arising. Speaking of the need for an institution to care for these wounded in their country's service, he said that he hoped that in advancing toward the Liberation of the country we would be able to repeat this founding of Partisans' hospitals, especially as in

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

the north the Partisans number many thousands, of whom some will certainly need medical care.

Col. Walker closed his speech by saying that this hospital is the realization of a dream, and that the symbol of it is a symbol without politics or economic interest, which is the spirit which will enable Italy to regain her position as a great nation.

The other visitors were then introduced and spoke briefly to the Patriots, and the ceremony closed with a minute of silence for in the memory of all of the Partisans who have been killed.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

333/R1/PRB

Press Release - For Release 4 May, 1945.

Coal, grain and other foodstuffs and materials essential to the life of Rome and environs are now coming through the historic port of Civitavecchia in steadily-increasing volume as a result of Allied Commission efforts in rehabilitating the German-devastated port.

Completely knocked out by air raids and by German demolitions which smashed every port building and pier and scores of fishing boats and large ocean-going cargo ships, Civitavecchia is once again a picture of activity as Liberty and other ships are unloaded and their cargoes transferred to rail cars or trucks and headed for Rome.

Huge piles of rubble - conglomerates of stone and twisted masses of steel - are everywhere in the port area. Partially sunk ships and wrecked cranes and harbor equipment strew the harbor itself. But throughout this maze of ruins Italian workers have cleared channels in the harbor, rebuilt piers and cleared the dockside sufficiently to enable ships to come in and discharge.

Within a brief period port facilities will be restored sufficiently to handle 3,000 tons a day, all for Italian civilians. This tonnage, Allied Commission and Italian transportation authorities say, will be enough to supply the Eternal City with at least its minimum requirements from Allied countries.

Of crucial importance because of its proximity to Rome, the

5231

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

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5231

Of crucial importance because of its proximity to Rome, this old port, begun in 102 A.D. by the great architect Apollodorus under the Emperor Trajan, and shaped down through the centuries by such world-renowned artists and architects as Bramante, Bernini and Michelangelo, was damaged so badly that it was completely immobilized for three months after it was occupied by Allied Forces. The waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea were muddy from the

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

great underwater explosions prepared by the Germans before their departure. Mines continued to explode for weeks after the area was liberated.

Civitavecchia fell to the Allies June 7, just three days after Rome had been freed. It was not until September that enough debris had been cleared away to allow any traffic at all; in that month only 731 tons were unloaded. In October some headway had been made in clearing a channel and readying a berth, and 4,746 tons were unloaded. Tonnage has been increased every month since, and for April 1945 tonnage was in excess of 60,000.

In October, 1944 it was decided to turn the port, which is about 40 miles northwest of the capital city, back to the Italians, since by that time the Allies had moved considerably farther north and had occupied Leghorn, thus gaining an important port near the Fifth Army. It also was decided that Civitavecchia should be a port to receive supplies for Italian civilian account, so it was logical that responsibility for the port should be placed in Italian hands.

Accordingly, Allied military authorities handed over the devastated port to the Royal Italian Navy. Cranes, bulldozers, face shovels, dumpers, a quantity of compressors and a repair ship were also turned over to the Italians, since all such Italian salvage and construction equipment had been destroyed or had been removed and taken north by the Germans.

One thousand Italians working under the direction of the Italian Navy began unscrambling the shambles of the port. Hundreds of thousands of tons of wreckage had to be removed from the water and unloading areas. Piers which had been blasted

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

enough debris had been cleared away to allow any traffic at all; in that month only 737 tons were unloaded. In October some headway had been made in clearing a channel and readying a berth, and 4,748 tons were unloaded. Tonnage has been increased every month since, and for April 1945 tonnage was in excess of 60,000.

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One thousand Italians working under the direction of the Italian Navy began unscrambling the shambles of the port. Hundreds of thousands of tons of wreckage had to be removed from the water and unloading areas. Piers which had been blasted had to be rebuilt and reinforced so that ships could again come alongside. Barges, tugs, schooners and other craft sunk in a way best calculated by the Germans to impede ship traffic had to be raised or broken to pieces and moved out of the traffic lanes.

A visitor to the port area finds Italian workmen at these tasks of clearing away and rebuilding. Much work has to be done by hand because there are not enough power machinery and tools and

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

progress is necessarily slow. Commander Giuseppe Vocaturo is the Royal Italian Navy officer in charge of the port. With him are two officers from the Allied Commission: Major C.P.P. Goldson, R.A. (Newcastle-on-Tyne, England)port construction officer, and Captain J.M. Bowes, Manchester Regiment (Manchester, England), port liaison officer.

Four berths have been restored and ships up to 10,000 tons are being unloaded, all by Italian labor. A fifth berth will be ready to take ships shortly. Smaller craft can tie up at a few odd docks and colliers, and in addition to discharging direct to railway cars, can anchor in the harbor and offload their cargoes into British Mine lighters or barges to be taken to Fiumicino, at the mouth of the Tiber, and towed up the river to Rome.

Rail connection to Rome directly from the harbor area has been restored by the Italian State Railways. Additional spur lines to the docks are yet to be built, but great piles of wreckage will have to be removed before any progress can be made in that direction.

In addition to its responsibilities in connection with rehabilitation of the port, the Italian Navy has control of all ships and craft in the harbor and in the loading and unloading of schooners and coasters.

Two fishing boats which had been sunk in the harbor have been raised, as have a 200-ton coaster and three barges of 80 tons each, a tug and a pilot boat. Some 80 barges are still underwater, but many will be floated within the next few weeks. The City of Trieste, 6,000 tonner, which plied the Adriatic before the war, is a complete wreck and cannot be recovered. Its presence does not obstruct

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

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In 1937 Civitavecchia handled 1,615 ships and discharged 1,145,672 tons. Many ships put out from this port to fish the Atlantic as well as the less fruitful Mediterranean. A lively traffic ran through this port to Sardinia.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

333/R1/2pm

Comunicato Stampa per il 4 maggio 1945.

Carbone, grano, generi alimentari e altri rifornimenti, necessari alla vita di Roma e dei suoi dintorni, arrivano ora in quantità sempre maggiori dallo storico porto di Civitavecchia. Questo è il risultato degli sforzi della Commissione Alleata per riattivare questo porto distrutto dai tedeschi.

Civitavecchia, fascista dai bombardamenti aerei, con tutte le costruzioni portuali, i moli e decine e decine di pescherecci e di grossi navi da carico distrutti dai tedeschi, ha ripreso adesso le sue attività. Navi Liberty e di ogni tipo vuotano il loro carico che viene poi trasportato a Roma per ferrovia o per automezzo.

Grossi mucchi di macerie - un misto di calcinacci e rottami di ferro contorti - sono disseminati per tutta la zona portuale. Il porto scarso è ingombro di navi affondate, di gru e altri ai lavori portuali sfasciati. Ma fra questo ammasso di rovine gli operai italiani hanno aperto dei varchi, ricostruito moli e sgombrato banchine quel tanto sufficiente perchè le navi possano entrare nel porto e scaricare.

Tre gravissimo lungo il porto sarà risistemato tanto da poter ricevere 2.000 tonnellate al giorno, tutte destinate alla popo-

3229

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

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Grossi mucchi di macerie - un misto di calcinacci e rottami di ferro contorti - sono disseminati per tutta la zona portuale. Il porto stesso è ingombro di navi affondate, di gru e altri attrezzi portuali sfasciati. Un tre chilometri di rovine gli ingegneri italiani hanno aperto dei varchi, ricostruito moli e sgombrato banchine quel tanto sufficiente perchè le navi possano entrare nel porto e scaricare.

Fra brevissimo tempo il porto sarà risistemato tanto da poter ricevere 3.000 tonnellate al giorno, tutte destinate alla popolazione italiana. Questo tonnellaggio, riferiscono la Commissione Alleata e le autorità italiane preposte ai trasporti, basterà a rifornire la città eterna almeno di quel minimo che può ricevere dai paesi alleati.

Di grandissima importanza per la sua vicinanza a Roma, questo nuovo porto, iniziato nel 102 D.C. dal grande architetto Apollodoro al tempo dell'Imperatore Traiano, e trasformato durante i secoli da architetti e artisti insigni quali il Bramante, il

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

3229

Torrini e Michelangelo, fu talmente ingombrante che per tre mesi il porto dell'occupazione alleata non potè essere utilizzato. Le acque erano melmose e ogni delle esplosioni subacquee perpetrate dai tedeschi prima della ritirata. Le mine cominciarono a scoppiare per parecchie settimane dopo la liberazione da parte degli Alleati.

Civitavecchia fu presa dagli Alleati il 7 giugno, tre giorni dopo la liberazione di Roma, ma dopo 4 settimane si era riusciti a rimuovere abbastanza macerie da permettere l'accesso delle navi. Durante quel mese furono scaricate solo 731 tonnellate. In ottobre si incominciò ad aprire un varco nelle acque del porto e a preparare lo spazio per attraccare le navi. In questo mese furono scaricate 4.745 tonnellate. Il tonnellaggio in arrivo è andato aumentando ogni mese fino a raggiungere in Aprile 30.000 tonnellate.

Nell'ottobre 1944 fu deciso di riconsegnare in mano italiana il porto, poichè gli Alleati erano ormai avanzati più a nord e avevano occupato il porto di Livorno, più vicino alla 5a Armata. Fu anche deciso che il porto di Civitavecchia sarebbe stato adibito ai rifornimenti per la popolazione italiana e perciò era logico che fosse in mani italiane.

Pertanto le autorità militari alleate lo presentarono alla Marina italiana. Gru, spalatrici, compressori, vari altri tipi di macchine per la rimozione delle macerie e una nave per le riparazioni furono date agli italiani, poichè l'attrezzatura per recuperi e costruzioni di emergenza era stata distrutta o portata al nord dai tedeschi.

Mille operai italiani si misero al lavoro sotto la direzione

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

Civitavecchia fu presa dagli Alleati il 7 giugno, tre giorni dopo la liberazione di Roma, ed alla 9 settembre si era riusciti a rimuovere abbastanza macerie da permettere l'accesso alle navi. Durante quel mese furono scaricate solo 731 tonnellate. In ottobre si incominciò a aprire un varco nelle acque del porto e preparare lo spazio per attraccare le navi. In questo mese furono scaricate 4.746 tonnellate. Il tonnellaggio in arrivo continuò aumentando ogni mese fino a raggiungere in Aprile 46.000 tonnellate.

Nell'ottobre 1944 fu deciso di riconsegnare in mano italiana il porto, poichè gli Alleati erano ormai avanzati più a nord e avevano occupato il porto di Livorno, più vicino alla 5a Armata. Fu anche deciso che il porto di Civitavecchia sarebbe stato adibito ai rifornimenti per la popolazione italiana e perciò era logico che fosse in mani italiane.

Pertanto le autorità militari alleate lo presentarono alla Marina italiana. Gru, spalatrici, compressori, vari altri tipi di macchine per la rimozione delle macerie e una nave per le riparazioni furono date agli italiani, poichè l'attrezzature per recuperi e costruzioni di entrambe era stata distrutta o portata via dai tedeschi.

Alle opere italiane si misero al lavoro sotto la direzione della Marina italiana. Centinaia di migliaia di tons. di macerie e rottami dovevano essere rimosse dall'acqua e dalle banchine. Molti che erano stati fatti saltare dovevano essere ricostruiti e spianati in modo che le navi potessero avvicinarsi. Chiatte, rimorchiatori, moto-velieri e altri scafi che erano stati affondati dai tedeschi apposta per impedire il traffico delle navi, dovettero essere ripescati oppure fatti saltare in modo

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

di ricevere la notte.

Visitando oggi il porto si vedono gli operai affaticarsi intenti ai lavori di riassetto. Molto lavoro deve essere fatto ancora perchè non si sono assolutamente ripresi dal bombardamento aereo e perchè i provvedimenti sono lenti. Il Commissario Giuseppe Vecchione e l'ufficiale della Marina a cui è affidato il comando del porto. Con lui lavorano due ufficiali della Commissione Alleata, il Maggiore U.S.A. Goldsmith addetto alla sorveglianza del porto e il Tenente R.N. Bowes, ufficiale di collegamento.

Questa notte il rifornimento sono stati ricevuti a nave Rena e 10.000 tonnellate di viveri possono sorridere, specialmente ora che l'opera italiana. Per ogni nave ricevuta anche un piccolo posto di attracco. Vi sono [illegible] dove possono attraccare navi più piccole. Le navi cannoniere, libere a scendere direttamente nei vicoli provviste, possono ancorarsi nel porto e scaricare su chiatte che vengono portate a riva dove, alla fine del lavoro, si ha nel rimorchiate lungo il fiume fino a Roma.

Le comunicazioni per ferrovia nel porto di Civitavecchia e Roma sono state ristabilite dalle Ferrovie dello Stato Italiano. Altre informazioni che portano la data odierna devono essere date, ma penso che si possa avere qualche miglioramento in questo senso poichè ogni mezzo più veloce sarà di necessità.

Circa a provvedere alla ricostruzione del porto, la Marina Militare deve anche provvedere tutte le navi e le imbarcazioni che si trovano nel porto stesso nonchè il rifugio e la sorveglianza dei moto-velieri e delle navi ausiliarie.

5228

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

il comando del porto. Con lui lavorano due ufficiali della Commissione Alleata, il Maggiore R.A.F. Gibson addetto alla ricostruzione del porto e il Capitano U.S.N. Brown, ufficiale di collegamento.

Attorno a lui si muovono circa cento operai - navi sono a 10.000 tonnellate di stazza lorda sono sommerse, esclusivamente con mezzi d'opera italiani. Ora viene anche adoperato anche un galleggiante di sollevamento. Vi sono/stati chiodi inoltre per circa ottocento navi più o meno. Le navi mercantili, oltre a scafi più piccoli, affondati nei vari canali, possono ancora nel porto e sull'asse ad oltre due metri sotto il livello del mare, alla foce del Tevere, e da lì rimorchiate lungo il fiume fino a Roma.

Le comunicazioni per ferrovia nel porto di Civitavecchia e Roma sono state ripristinate dalle Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane. Altre difficoltà che portano ai vari lavori devono essere subito eseguite, ad primo luogo si deve avere subito un alloggiamento in quanto sono state distrutte circa ottocento case civili di cui 5228 di numero.

Oltre a provvedere alla ricostruzione del porto, la Marina Italiana deve anche controllare tutte le navi e le imbarcazioni che si trovano nel porto stesso nonchè il traffico e le varie dei moto-velieri e delle navi costiere.

I piroscafi che erano stati affondati nel porto sono stati ripescati, come pure una nave cisterna da 800 tonnellate e tre chiatte da 80 tonnellate ciascuna, un rimorchiatore ed un battello pilota. Un'ottavino di chiatte sono ancora sul fondo, ma parecchie saranno ritirate nelle prime settimane prossime. La "Città di Trieste", di 8.000 tonnellate, che prima

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

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

0357

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

232/R1/ERS

14 April 1947.

Press Release - Immediate.

At a special ceremony at ~~10~~ 4:30 Sunday ~~morning~~ afternoon (15 April) the Rome Technical Police School Barracks at 31 Via Guido Reni will be named after Maurizio Giglio, lieutenant of the police corps who was murdered at the Ardeatine Caves, the Allied Commission announced today.

After the unveiling of a memorial, a special program has been arranged as a close to the 34th Police Cadets Course. Among the events will be a police parade, a military demonstration, music, a gymnastic display and a tour of the school buildings.

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0558

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

332/R1/PRB

14 April 1945.

COMUNICATO STAMPA

La Commissione Alleata annunzia che domenica 15 April alle ore ~~11~~ 16.30 la Caserma della Scuola Tecnica della Polizia di Roma - sita in via Guido Reni 31 - verrà intitolata al Tenente di Polizia MAURIZIO ZIGLIO, trucidato alle Fosse Ardeatine.

Dopo lo scoprimento della lapide sarà svolto uno speciale programma a chiusura del 34° Corso Allievi di Polizia: il programma comprenderà una parata ginnico-militare, musica ed una visita ai locali della Scuola.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

231/81/PRB 14 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The island of Sardinia, after more than a year and a half of administration under the guidance of the Allied Commission, was well on its way to recovery and rehabilitation when the last Allied officers withdrew at the end of last month, the Allied Commission reported today.

Exports from the island for the first three months of the year amounted to more than 100,000 and imports to 40,000 tons. In addition 4,100 sheep, 1,200 cattle and 500 horses and donkeys were exported to replenish depleted stocks on the Italian mainland.

The main commodities exported were 82,000 tons of coal, 5,200 tons of salt and 756 tons of paint pigments. Chief imports were 14,300 tons of grain, 7,000 tons of phosphates (to make fertilizer) and 11,000 tons of coal. Coal figures among Sardinia's exports and imports because the low-grade island coal is sent to the mainland, while the island itself requires some 2,000 tons a month of higher grade imported coal for its industries and railroads. More miners are being recruited to raise production, 500 coming into the industry last month.

A year ago the food situation was serious and there was a great shortage of consumer goods. By April 1944 rationed commodities - flour, pasta, beans, soap, olive oil, milk and sugar - were adequate and have since been distributed regularly

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

of administration under the guidance of the Allied Commission, was well on its way to recovery and normalization when the last Allied officers withdrew at the end of last month, the Allied Commission reported today.

Exports from the island for the first three months of the year amounted to more than 110,000 and imports to 40,000 tons. In addition 4,100 sheep, 1,200 cattle and 500 horses and donkeys were exported to replenish depleted stocks on the Italian mainland.

The main commodities exported were 32,000 tons of coal, 3,200 tons of salt and 730 tons of paint pigments. Other imports were 11,300 tons of grain, 5,000 tons of phosphates (to make fertilizer) and 11,000 tons of coal. Coal figures among Sardinia's exports and imports because the low-grade island coal is sent to the mainland, while the island itself requires some 8,000 tons a month of higher grade imported coal for its industries and railroads. Farm miners are being recruited to raise production, 500 coming into the industry last month.

A year ago the food situation was serious and there was a great shortage of consumer goods. By April 1944 rationed commodities - flour, pasta, beans, soap, olive oil, milk and sugar - were adequate and have since been distributed regularly to the population.

The short collection campaign resulted in the securing of 310,000 q.l. of grain, more than 10,000 q.l. over the estimated collection. In addition, approximately 290,000 q.l. of grain were imported and with the arrival of a further 240,000 q.l. the bread ration until the next harvest comes has been completed.

5225

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

The olive oil collection has yielded to date 14,217 cbl. A year ago the island was almost without oil.

The tunny fishing season is due to commence later this month and will provide an exportable surplus. Lands will be available for export later in the year.

Cagliari, the island's severely bombed capital, is now looking much more like its pre-war self. Water supply, sewage system, electricity (including street lighting) and trams have been completely restored and the city has half its former /bus service. Streets are all clear, with rebuilding continuing and making swifter progress with the better weather. Railway extensions in the port are already in use and nearing completion.

All Italian military barracks in the city are to be handed over to the Commune for conversion into flats and tenements. Between 300 and 400 families are expected to be housed in this way.

Over 73,000,000 lire worth of public works are in progress or projected, including road reconstruction, housing, water and drainage schemes, clearance and demolition projects and work on the docks.

Work on the great Flumendosa hydro-electric project - to utilise the upper waters of the river Flumendosa - has reached an advanced stage. When completed the project will allow the installation of nearly 55,000 kilowatts, increasing the capacity of the Sardinian electrical system by 50 per cent. and promoting future development in mining and industry.

The tunnels are now all out, the chambers for the installation of machinery well on the way to completion, foundations for

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

electricity (including street lighting) and trams have been completely restored and the city has half its former bus service. Streets are all clear, with rebuilding continuing and making swifter progress with the bomber wrecks. Railway extensions in the port are already in use and nearing completion.

All Italian military barracks in the city are to be handed over to the Command for conversion into flats and tenements. Between 300 and 400 families are expected to be housed in this way.

Over £3,000,000 lire worth of public works are in progress or projected, including road reconstruction, housing, water and drainage schemes, electrical and installation projects and work on the docks.

Work on the great Flumendosa hydro-electric project - to utilise the upper waters of the river Flumendosa - has reached an advanced stage. When completed the project will allow the installation of nearly 25,000 kilowatts, increasing the capacity of the Sardinian electrical system by 50 per cent, and promoting future development in mining and industry.

The tunnels are now all out, the chambers for the installation of machinery well on the way to completion, foundations for the four dams at all left and one of the dams is practically finished.

Local cement from the Cagliari plant, which is producing 4,000 tons a month now and should be producing 5,000 shortly, will be utilised for the work. More coal for the railway and trucks for the roads are needed, however, to take the cement to

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

the electrical plant.

The standard of public safety, never too high in the Island, has improved to such an extent that last month only one murder was reported and cases of armed robbery declined from 50 in February to 38 in March.

An Italian military court, to whom the Allied authorities had entrusted the trial of two parachutists dropped last summer from enemy airplanes, sentenced one of the accused to 30 years imprisonment and acquitted 3 others. The fourth was shot by the Carabinieri when attempting to escape from capture.

Italian courts were re-opened in April 1944 after being closed since June of the previous year. As many as 16,000 cases are still outstanding in the tribunals, but the Court of Appeal is keeping abreast with current work.

The recent delivery of 57 vehicles from the Italian Army for civilian use and the allocation of 30 tires will help make good the general deficiency of transport. Ten tons of carbide received last month from the mining division will help relieve coal-starved locomotives.

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

had entrusted the trial of ten paramilitants dropped last summer from enemy airplanes, sentenced one of the accused to 30 years imprisonment and acquitted 9 others. The tenth was shot by the Carabinieri when attempting to escape from capture.

Italian courts were re-opened in April 1944 after being closed since June of the previous year. As many as 16,000 cases are still outstanding in the tribunals, but the Court of Appeal is keeping abreast with current work.

The recent delivery of 37 vehicles from the Italian Army for civilian use and the allocation of 30 tires will help make good the general deficiency of transport. Ten tons of carbide received last month from the mining division will help supply coal-burning locomotives.

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5224

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MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED CONTINATION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

331/P1/PRB 14 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata comunica che, dopo piu' di un anno e mezzo di amministrazione sotto la guida della Commissione stessa, la Sardegna si trova avviata alla ripresa e alla ricostruzione quando gli ultimi ufficiali alleati lasciarono l'isola alla fine del mese scorso.

Le esportazioni dall'isola nei primi tre mesi dell'anno sono ammontate a piu' di 100.000 tonnellate e le importazioni a 40.000 tonnellate. Inoltre, sono state esportate sul continente per reintegrare il patrimonio zootecnico depauperato, 4.100 ovini, 1.200 vaccini e 500 tra cavalli e asini.

Le principali esportazioni sono consistite in 82,000 tonnellate di carbone, 8.200 tonnellate di sale e 750 tonnellate di pigmenti colorenti. Le principali importazioni sono consistite in 15,300 tonnellate di grano, 7.000 tonnellate di concimi fertilizzanti e 11.000 tonnellate di carbone.

Il vero carbone aperto tanto nelle esportazioni quanto nelle importazioni in quanto il carbone e buona parte delle isole viene inviato sul continente, mentre l'isola stessa abbisogna di circa 2.000 tonnellate al mese di carbone e alta preferenza per le sue industrie e le ferrovie. E' stato inoltre aggiunto un numero maggiore di minatori per aumentare la produzione. Circa 500 lavoratori sono stati assunti

e merce di ambidue le parti sotto la guida della Commissione stessa, la Sardegna si troverà avviata alla ripresa e alla ricostruzione mentre gli ultimi militari alleati lascieranno l'isola alla fine del mese corrente.

Le esportazioni dell'isola nei primi tre mesi dell'anno sono ammontate a più di 100.000 tonnellate e le importazioni a 40.000 tonnellate. Inoltre, sono state esportate sul continente per reintegrare il patrimonio zootecnico depauperato, 4.100 ovini, 1.200 vaccini e 500 tra cavalli e asini.

Le principali esportazioni sono consistite in 82.000 tonnellate di carbone, 8.200 tonnellate di sale e 750 tonnellate di pigmenti coloranti. Le principali importazioni sono consistite in 15.200 tonnellate di grano, 4.000 tonnellate di prodotti tessili vari e 11.000 tonnellate di carbone.

Il vero carbone appare tanto nelle esportazioni quanto nelle importazioni in quanto il carbone a basso gradiento della isola viene inviato al continente, mentre l'isola stessa abbisogna di circa 2.000 tonnellate al mese di carbone a alto gradiento per le sue industrie e le ferrovie. E' stato ingaggiato un numero maggiore di minatori per aumentare la produzione: nel mese scorso 500 lavoratori sono stati assunti dall'industria mineraria.

5223

Un anno fa la situazione alimentare era preoccupante e vi era una grande penuria di generi di consumo. Ma dall'aprile 1944 i generi razionati - farina, pastelli, legumi, zucchero, olio d'oliva, latte e zucchero - sono stati sufficienti e sono stati distribuiti regolarmente alla popolazione.

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

L'ammasso del grano risulta' di 310.000 quintali, cioè di circa 17.000 quintali piu' del previsto. Inoltre circa 290.000 quintali di grano furono importati e con l'arrivo di ulteriori 240.000 quintali la regione di pane è stata assicurata fino al prossimo raccolto. L'ammasso dell'olio è stato fino ad ora di 14.217 quintali. Un anno fa l'isola era quasi priva di olio.

La stagione della pesca del tonno avrà inizio entro il corrente mese e fornirà un salvagente per l'esportazione. Nel corso dell'anno potranno essere esportati anche legni pregiati.

Cagliari, il capoluogo dell'isola fortemente bombardato, va prendendo un aspetto sempre piu' simile a quello prebellico. Sono stati completamente ripristinati la distribuzione dell'acqua, il sistema di fognature, l'elettricità (inclusa l'illuminazione stradale) ed è stata la distribuzione del gas raggiunge circa la metà di quella normale. Le macerie sono state completamente rimosse dalle strade, mentre la ricostruzione prosegue piu' rapida col giungere della buona stagione. I tramvai ferroviari del porto sono già in funzione e presto lo saranno completamente.

Tutte le caserme della città saranno consegnate al Comune per essere trasformate in piccoli appartamenti : fra 300 e 400 famiglie potranno essere così alloggiate.

Piu' di 73 milioni di lire di lavori pubblici sono in corso o in progetto, comprendendovi ricostruzioni di strade, di case, di condutture d'acqua e di bonifica; nel porto sono in corso e in progetto rimozione e demolizione di macerie.

Si trovano in stadio avanzato i lavori del grande progetto idroelettrico della Flumendosa, per utilizzare il corso superiore del fiume omonimo. Quando sarà completato, il progetto [illegible] che aumenterà la

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

corrente mese e fornirà un sovraggio per l'esportazione. Nel corso dell'anno potranno essere costruiti anche locali apposita.

Cagliari, il capoluogo dell'isola lungamente bombardato, va presentando un aspetto sempre più simile a quello prebellico. Sono stati completamente ripristinati la distribuzione dell'acqua, il sistema di fognature, l'elettricità (inclusa l'illuminazione stradale) ed i tram; la distribuzione del gas raggiunge circa la metà di quella normale. Le macerie sono state completamente rimosse dalle strade, mentre la ricostruzione procede più rapida del numero delle buone stagioni. I binari ferroviari del porto sono già in funzione e prossimi al completamento.

Tutte le abitazioni della città saranno consegnate al Comune per essere trasformate in piccoli appartamenti : fra 300 e 400 famiglie potranno essere così alloggiate.

Più di 73 milioni di lire di lavori pubblici sono in corso o in progetto, comprendendovi ricostruzioni di strade, di case, di condutture d'acqua e di condotte; nel porto sono in corso o in progetto rimozione e demolizione di macerie.

Si trovano in stadio avanzato i lavori del grande progetto idroelettrico della Flumendosa, per utilizzare il corso superiore del fiume omonimo. Quando sarà completato, il progetto permetterà la produzione di circa 65.000 KW, che aumenterà la capacità del sistema elettrico sardo del 50% e incrementerà il futuro sviluppo minerario ed industriale dell'isola. Le gallerie sono state tutte perforate, i luoghi di installazione per il macchinario sono sulla via di completamento; sono state poste le fondazioni per le quattro dighe e una di queste è praticamente compiuta.

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

Per detti lavori verrà utilizzato il cemento di produzione locale degli stabilimenti di Cagliari, che producono attualmente 4.000 tonnellate al mese e produrranno oltre breve tempo 6.000 tonnellate. Occorrerà per portare il cemento agli impianti elettrici oggetto una maggior quantità di carbone per le ferrovie e un maggior numero di carri.

La sicurezza pubblica, che non è stata mai troppo grande nell'isola, è talmente migliorata che nel mese scorso si è verificato un solo assassinio e 4 casi di sequestro a scopo estorsivo contro 30 nel mese di Febbraio e 35 in quello di Marzo.

Un tribunale militare italiano, al quale le autorità alleate hanno affidato il processo di 10 pericolosi banditi accusati di omicidi, ha emesso una condanna a 30 anni di reclusione per un accusato e ne ha assolti 9. Il decimo fu ucciso dai carabinieri mentre tentava di sfuggire alla cattura.

I tribunali italiani sono stati riaperti nell'aprile 1944 dopo una chiusura che datava dal giugno dell'anno precedente. Circa 16.000 procedimenti sono tuttora aperti, mentre la Corte di Assise è in pari col lavoro corrente.

La recente consegna di 57 veicoli per uso civile in parte dall'esercito italiano e l'assegnazione di 50 pneumatici aiuteranno a migliorare la deficiente funzione dei trasporti. 10 tonnellate di carburo, ricevute di recente dalla divisione mineraria, serviranno di aiuto per il rifornimento di locomotive a vapore.

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

nell'isola, a tuttavia migliorato che nel mese scorso si è verificato un solo incendio e i cui la media è meno grande essendo da 50 nel mese di febbraio a 30 in quello di marzo.

Un tribunale militare italiano, al quale le autorità alleate hanno affidato il processo di 10 partecipanti innocenti la scorsa estate di persecuzioni naziste, ha emesso una sentenza a 30 anni di reclusione per un accusato e ne ha assolti 8. Il decimo fu sospeso dai carabinieri contro tentativo di eseguire alla cattura.

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La missione consegna 57 veicoli per uso civile da parte dell'esercito italiano e l'assegnazione di 50 pneumatici aiuteranno a migliorare la distribuzione generale di trasporti.
10 tonnellate di carburo, ricevute il mese scorso dalla divisione mineraria, servono di aiuto per il ripristino di locomotive a vapore.

5222

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

130/R1/PRB 13 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Within two hours of the capture of Lugo 8th Army AMG Officers had started to organise the new administration of the town, the Allied Commission reported today.

Before nightfall a Sindaco and Giunta had been elected and had started work. Allied Military Government Proclamations were posted in the streets and Italian officials instructed in their duties towards the civilian population of 30,000 and to the Military Government.

As most of the Carabinieri had retreated with the Germans the AMG in charge called for volunteers for police duties. A large number of people volunteered and 30 were chosen. The first batch of regular Carabinieri arrived in the town shortly after.

The day after the liberation of Lugo (April 11), AMG Public Health Officer arrived. He has already organised the local civilian 150 bed hospital. Although damaged in the battle, the hospital now holds 125 patients, 90 of whom are battle casualties. Arrangements have been made to move 120 patients to civilian hospitals in Bayonne and Bagnacavallo. The evacuation of moveable patients has already begun.

The enthusiastic welcome given to the Allied troops by the [illegible] troops organised their [illegible]

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The day after the liberation of Lugo (April 11), AMG Public Health Officer arrived. He has already organised the local civilian 150 bed hospital. Although damaged in the battle, the hospital now holds 125 patients, 50 of whom are battle casualties. Arrangements have been made to move 120 patients to civilian hospitals in Ravenna and Bagnacavallo. The evacuation of movable patients has already begun.

The enthusiastic welcome given to the Allied troops by the people of Lugo, whose town saw Garibaldi's troops organise their Sicilian campaign, was not only expressed vocally. For example a worried British Major rushed into the AMG Headquarters and asked if something could be done about filling certain enormous holes in the roads. His tanks and carriers were suffering badly from them. The new Sindaco immediately offered the assistance of 30 men to fill the holes and within five minutes, in spite of lack of tools, the work was in progress.

/more

5221

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

People of Togo are also reading their first free paper published since Fascism's inception. Copies of the PWB Corriere Alleato are distributed by AMG officers.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

330/R1/PRB

13 aprile 1945

Comunicato stampa

La Commissione Alleata rifiutasi ogni ulteriore appello due ore dopo la conquista di Lugo l'A.M.G. della Ottava Armata ha incominciato ad organizzare la nuova amministrazione della città.

Ancora prima del calare della sera il Governo e la Polizia erano stati eletti. I proclami del Governo Militare Alleato erano stati affissi nelle strade e le autorità italiane avevano ricevuto istruzioni circa i loro obblighi verso i 30.000 abitanti e il Governo Militare.

Poichè la maggior parte dei Carabinieri si era ritirata con i tedeschi, l'AMG ha lanciato un appello per reclutare volontari per riempire alle funzioni di polizia. I volontari si sono offerti in gran numero e di questi ne sono stati scelti 30. Il primo gruppo di Carabinieri regolari arrivo' da Lugo poco dopo.

L'ufficiale sanitario dell'AMG arrivato il giorno dopo la liberazione di Lugo (11 aprile). Egli ha già riorganizzato l'ospedale civile del luogo di 100 letti. Benchè durante i combattimenti questo ospedale provvedo ora a 120 infermi, dei quali 80 sono feriti in seguito ai combattimenti. Sono stati presi provvedimenti per trasportare 120 degenti negli ospedali civili di Ravenna e Bagnacavallo. L'evacuazione dei

5220

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

La Commissione Alleata riferisce circa due giorni dopo la conquista di Lugo l'A.M.G. dell'Ottava Armata ha incominciato ad organizzare la nuova amministrazione della città.

Ancora prima del calare della sera il Sindaco e la Giunta erano stati eletti. I problemi del Governo Militare Alleato erano stati affidati nelle strade e le autorità italiane avevano ricevuto istruzioni circa i loro obblighi verso i 30.000 abitanti civili del nostro settore.

Poiché la maggior parte dei Carabinieri si era ritirata con i tedeschi, l'AMG ha inviato un appello per arruolare volontari per adempire alle funzioni di polizia. I volontari si sono offerti in gran numero e di questi ne sono stati scelti 30. Il primo gruppo di Carabinieri regolari arrivo' in Lugo poco dopo.

L'ufficiale sanitario dell'AMG arrivato il giorno dopo la liberazione di Lugo (11 aprile). Egli ha già rimesso in funzione l'ospedale civile del luogo di 150 letti. Benché danneggiato dai combattimenti questo ospedale provvede ora a 120 infermi, dei quali 60 sono feriti in seguito ai combattimenti. Sono stati presi provvedimenti per trasportare 120 degenti negli ospedali civili di Ravenna e Bagnacavallo. L'evacuazione degli infermi trasportabili si è già iniziata.

La principale preoccupazione fatta alle truppe alleate dalla popolazione di Lugo, dove il nemico aveva le truppe di Garibaldi si erano organizzate per la loro spedizione in Grecia, non consistettero solo di cibo ma anche di vesti. Per esempio un Maggiore Inglese si era precipitato molto preoccupato nei Quartier Generali dell'AMG per chiedere se c'era modo

5220

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

il colmare certi immensi buchi nelle strade che davano davvero pericolo ai suoi carri armati. Il nuovo sindaco ordinò' immediatamente l'inizio di 30 uomini per colmare i buchi e cinque minuti dopo, nonostante la mancanza di errori, i lavori erano già iniziati.

Gli abitanti di Lugo possono già leggere il primo giornale libero pubblicato dopo l'avvento del Fascismo. Questo perchè gli Ufficiali dell'AMG hanno distribuito copie del "Corriere Alleato" del P.T.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

539/R1/PRB 13 April 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the AC, today issued the following statement:

" The death of the President Roosevelt has come as a great shock to the Italian Government and people and to the Allied Commission. He was personally and deeply interested in Italy and its problems. We were constantly conscious of his efforts to give assistance to the Commission's work. The American Staff of the Commission mourns the loss of their Commander-in-Chief, and the members of all nationalities in the Commission send heartfelt sympathy to his family in their tragic loss."

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5219

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

329/R1/2NB 13 Aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Il Contro Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Commissario Capo della Commissione Alleata, ha pronunciato oggi le seguenti parole:

"La notizia della morte del Presidente Roosevelt è stato un duro colpo per il Governo e il popolo italiano e per la Commissione Alleata. Egli si interessava personalmente e profondamente dell'Italia e dei suoi problemi. Noi eravamo continuamente consci dei suoi sforzi per aiutare l'opera della Commissione. Il personale americano della Commissione piange la scomparsa del loro Comandante in Capo ed i membri della Commissione di ogni nazionalità inviano le loro calde condoglianze alla sua famiglia per questa tragica perdita."

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

326/PR/ENG 10 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

More than 5,000 children have been examined under 5th Army AMG direction in a medical survey in the liberated portion of Bologna province, the Allied Commission reported today.

Of the children 3,410 required medical treatment and 433 needed their tonsils removed.

Supplementary food for 30 days has been provided, also Vitamin C and calcium tablets for children awaiting operations. In addition, the American Red Cross has provided 30 days' supply of multi-vitamin tablets for all the children receiving medical treatment.

Allied military surgeons have volunteered to provide instruments and carry out the operations, as there are not enough Italian doctors available.

Sufficient iodine for 30 days' treatment has been supplied for the benefit of 350 of the children found to be suffering from goiter.

Further, precautions have been taken against an outbreak of malaria and all possible mosquito breeding places throughout the whole countryside have been sprayed by mobile units.

5217

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

More than 1,000 children have been examined under 5th Army AMG direction in a medical survey in the liberated portion of Bologna province, the Allied Commission reported today.

Of the children 3,410 required medical treatment and 450 needed their tonsils removed.

Supplementary food for 30 days has been provided, with Vitamin C and calcium tablets for children awaiting operations. In addition, the American Red Cross has provided 30 days' supply of multi-vitamin tablets for all the children requiring medical treatment.

Allied military surgeons have volunteered to provide instruments and carry out the operations, as there are not enough Italian doctors available.

Sufficient iodine for 30 days' treatment has been supplied for the benefit of 250 of the children found to be suffering from goiter.

Further precautions have been taken against an outbreak of malaria and all possible mosquito breeding places throughout the whole countryside have been sprayed by mobile units.

5217

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

328/R1/PRB

10 Aprile 1945

COMUNICATO STAMPA

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che nella parte liberata della provincia di Bologna più di 8.000 bambini sono stati sottoposti a visita medica per cura dell'A.M.G. della Quinta Armata.

Di questi, 3.410 hanno bisogno di cure mediche e 463 devono essere operati alle tonsille.

E' stata fatta una assegnazione supplementare di generi alimentari per 30 giorni, ed una assegnazione speciale di preparati di vitamine C e di calcio per i bambini che devono essere operati. Inoltre la Croce Rossa Americana ha consegnato una scorta di pillole pluriviteminiche, bastante per 60 giorni, per tutti i bambini che abbisognano di cure mediche.

Poichè non vi sono abbastanza medici italiani, medici militari alleati hanno prestato volontariamente la loro opera e i loro strumenti chirurgici per eseguire le operazioni.

E' stato pure fornito un quantitativo di jodio, sufficiente per una cura di 60 giorni, per i 350 bambini che sono affetti da gozzo.

Inoltre saranno prese misure preventive per evitare il diffondersi della malaria. Tutti i luoghi della regione infestati da zanzare sono stati irrorati da speciali unità volanti.

5216

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

0382

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

9 April 1945

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Correspondents interested in seeing at first hand what is happening to the more than 1,000 trucks sent over from the U.S. may visit the newly established Allied Motor Transport Group of the Allied Commission in the suburbs of Rome on Wednesday, April 11, at 2 p.m. Correspondents wishing to make the trip please notify Major Iacobacci in advance at 480081 - Extension 355.

5215

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

327/R1/PRB

9 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

At Saline-Volterra in Tuscany a tile factory has been re-activated by 5th Army AMG which will produce a million and a half tiles a year, the Allied Commission reported today.

The first lot of tiles, which will be made from local material, will be ready in two months' time, after which the plant will turn out 3,000 tiles a day.

Electric power has been allotted to the plant for three hours a day and there is enough coal on hand to keep the oven going. Forty people are already employed in the plant.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

327/R1/PRB

4 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata, in data odierna, riferisce che a Salina-Volterra (Toscana) l'A.M.G. della Quinta Armata ha rimesso in funzione una fabbrica di laterizi, che produce un milione e mezzo di tegole all'anno.

Fra due mesi sarà pronto il primo lotto di tegole, fabbricate con materie prime esistenti sul luogo. Da allora in poi la fabbrica darà un gettito di 3,000 tegole al giorno.

Per tre ore al giorno lo stabilimento usufruisce della energia elettrica assegnata, e per il resto fa uso di carbone, di cui vi sono scorte sufficienti per mantenere le fornaci in funzione. Lo stabilimento ha già impiegato 40 operai.

5013

0385

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

326/R1/PRB 7 April 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

The King of England, on the recommendation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, has conferred the honorary appointment of Commander of the British Empire on Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR.

The award was granted in recognition of Admiral Stone's services as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy. The Allied Commission is an arm of the Allied military forces in Italy and is charged with maintaining law and order, transportation and communication in that portion of the country which has been liberated from the Germans.

Admiral Stone, 28 years in the Naval Reserve, had been president of the Postal Telegraph - Cable Company before being ordered to active duty in the Navy. His home is in New York City.

5212

Distribution:

1. Army - Navy Journal, Washington D.C.
2. Army - Navy Register, " "
3. Pub. Rel. Ofice, Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, N.Y.
4. Bureau of Naval Personnel, "Information Bulletin", Washington D.C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

323/R-1/PRB 8 April 1945

FOR INFORMATION - NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Chief personnel of the Allied Commission in Headquarters and Field:

Acting President	Mr. Harold Macmillan (B)
Chief Commissioner..	Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR (A)
Executive Commissioner..	Brigadier M.S. Lush (B)
Deputy Executive Commissioner	Colonel Norman E Dicks (A)
Vice Presidents	
Economic Section	Mr. A.C. Antolini (A) (Acting)
	Brigadier General Edward F. McKinley (A) (Deputy)
Civil Affairs Section	Brigadier G.R. Upjohn (B)
Establishment Section	Colonel Norman E. Dicks (A)
Political Advisers .. .. (attached but not members of Commission)	Mr.H.I. D'A Hopkinson (B) (British Embassy) Mr. Walter C. Dowling (A) (American Embassy)

Economic Section Sub-Commission Directors

Agriculture	Mr. Leland S. Albaugh (A)
Commerce	Colonel H.E. Evans (B) (D)
Finance .. .. (Joint Directors)	(Brigadier A.E. Graffety-Smith (Commander J.J. Bevan (A)
Food	Colonel W.J. Hoge (B)
Industry	Mr. William S. Newman (A)
Labor	Mr. Willem H. Brand (B)
Public Works and Utilities..	Colonel Louis A. Jenny (A)

5211

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

Acting President	Mr. Harold Macmillan (U)
Chief Commissioner	Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USN (A)
Executive Commissioner	Brigadier L.S. Bush (U)
Deputy Executive Commissioner	Colonel Norman E Fisko (A)
Vice Presidents	
Economic Section	Mr. A.G. Antolini (A) (Acting)
	Brigadier General Edward B. Ordway (A) (Deputy)
Civil Affairs Section	Brigadier G.R. Upjohn (U)
Establishment Section	Colonel Norman E. Fisko (A)
Political Advisers .. .. (attached but not members of Commission)	Mr.H.I. D'A Robinson (U) (British Embassy) Mr. Walter C. Dowling (A) (American Embassy)

Economic Section Sub-Commission Directors

Agriculture	Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh (A)
Commerce	Colonel W.P. Evans (U)
Finance .. .. (Joint Directors)	(Brigadier A.E. Cruttwell-Smith (U) (Commander F.J. Lawler (A)
Food	Colonel W.J. Barr (U)
Industry	Mr. William S. Vaughan (A)
Labor	Mr. William H. Erskine (U)
Public Works and Utilities	Colonel Louis A. Jenny (A)
Shipping	Mr. D. Gibson Graham (U)
Transportation	Mr. Harriet H. Taylor (A)

5211

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

0388

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

0389

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

324/51/PRB

April 7, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

One million five hundred thousand seedling trees, suitable for replanting, have been found by the 8th Army AMG in the provinces of Kagawa and Aomori, the Allied Commission reported today.

Transplanting of the seedlings has already commenced.

Timber requirements for bridge and road construction in the past year have denuded 8th Army territory of acres of forest. The discovery of these seedling trees will recover more than 1,500 acres.

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5210

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

324/A1/PRB

7 aprile 1945

Comunicato stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che l'Ottava Armata ha trovato nelle provincie di Ravenna e Forlì 1 milione e 500 mila piante in vivaio pronte per il trapianto.

Si è già cominciato a trapiantarle.

Durante gli scorsi anni la necessità di legname per la costruzione di ponti e di strade ha depauperato ettari ed ettari di bosco nel territorio attualmente sotto il controllo dell'Ottava Armata. La scoperta di questi vivai permetterà il rimboschimento di più di 500 ettari di terreno.

0392

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

323/P1/PRB 7 April 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Fellowships to Italian graduate students of fine arts have been offered by New York University, the Allied Commission announced today.

The fellowships will be for the university year commencing September, 1945. Details of their number and value are not yet available.

In the meantime the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction is investigating the possibility of offering fellowships in Italy to British and American students.

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5268

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

323/21/PRB

7 April 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata ha annunciato in data odierna che l'Università di New York ha offerto delle borse di studio a studenti italiani laureati in Belle Arti. Dette borse di studio saranno per l'anno universitario che si inizia nel settembre 1945. Particolari circa il numero ed il valore di tali borse di studio non sono ancora stati comunicati.

In pari tempo il Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione studia la possibilità di offrire borse di studio in Italia a studenti inglesi ed americani.

..EADQUARTERS ..LLIED COMMISSION
..PO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

322/A1/PRB 5 ..pril 1945

Press Release - Immediate

The 33rd meeting of the ..dvisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on ..pril 5, 1945 under the chairmanship of General ..
Mielonko, the ..ting Soviet Union Representative on the Council.
The Representatives of the five other ..llied Nations attending the meeting were :

M. Roger de Courville	France
Duncan Wilkinson	Canada
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
..lexander Kirk	United States
Steven Gradilnik	Yugoslavia

Rear ..dmiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the ..llied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Brigadier T.H. Upjohn, Vice President of the Civil ..ffairs Section of the ..llied Commission, delivered a report on occupation.

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5206

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0394

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

322/R1/PRB

6 April 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Le 33ma riunione del Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia ha avuto luogo a Roma il 6 Aprile 1945 sotto la presidenza del Generale A. Vlasenko, Rappresentante Delegato della Missione Sovietica nel Consiglio stesso.

I rappresentanti delle altre cinque nazioni alleate partecipanti alla riunione erano :-

M. Conte de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Slavan Smoljka	Yugoslavia

Il Contrammiraglio Ellery W. Stone, Commissario Capo dell'A.C., riferì al Consiglio circa recenti avvenimenti politici nell'Italia liberata ed il Generale C.R. Upjohn, Vice Presidente della Sezione Affari Civili della Commissione Alleata, presentò un rapporto sull'occupazione.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

321/R1/EHE 6 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Italians who allow themselves to be used as enemy espionage agents were warned today by Allied authorities to give up risking their lives uselessly in the face of imminent German defeat.

The Allied authorities issued the warning as follows:-

"The Allies are now advancing on both the Western and the Eastern fronts; Germany is being inexorably crushed, and it is becoming obvious that the final crash cannot now be much longer delayed. Nevertheless, there are still a number of young Italians who allow themselves to be duped by the German propaganda into accepting espionage and sabotage missions against the Allies, in the false hope of primary gain or in the misguided belief that they may be helping a German victory.

"These missions, even if they were successful, could now have little effect on the outcome of the war. But nearly all end in complete failure. Hardly a day passes without several arrests taking place. So much information has been obtained by the Allied counter-espionage organization that a detailed description of almost every agent whom the enemy sends is now known to Allied controls well in advance of his arrival in Allied territory. Such agents are almost invariably arrested and find themselves at once facing a military court on trial for their life.

5204

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

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5204

"The enemy on his side is almost certainly aware of this, yet in his desperate attempts to stave off the day of defeat for even a short time by acquisition of information about Allied movements still persists in despatching these youths in large numbers. He has even been reduced, in two recent cases, to press-ganging two young men into his service, and then sending them over the lines at the point of a gun with no training of

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

any kind but with the solid instruction to 'bring back information about locations of Allied units'.

"The Allies regret this useless waste of young Italians who would be better employed in helping to rehabilitate their country by useful work. They have however no option but to punish strongly those who attempt to help the enemy by clandestine means."

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

321/PI/PRB

1 April 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Le autorità alleate hanno scoperto agenti italiani, che si prestano a fare da agenti di spionaggio per il nemico, e cessare il nostro immediato e ripugnevole lavoro prima che possano.

L'annuncio pubblicato dagli Alleati dice:

"Gli Alleati stanno avanzando tanto sul fronte occidentale che su quello orientale; la Germania sarà inevitabilmente sconfitta ed è evidente che il colpo finale non può essere molto lontano. Ciononostante vi è ancora un certo numero di giovani italiani che si lasciano ingannare dalla propaganda tedesca e accettano missioni di spionaggio e sabotaggio contro gli Alleati, con la falsa speranza di facili guadagni e con la sbagliata convinzione di contribuire al una vittoria tedesca.

"Queste missioni, anche se riescono, non possono minimamente influenzare l'esito finale della guerra. Quasi tutte falliscono completamente. Non passa giorno che non siano fatti numerosi arresti. Il servizio di controspionaggio alleato ha raccolto tante informazioni per cui gli Alleati sono in possesso di una descrizione dettagliata di quasi tutti gli agenti che il nemico manda oltre le linee molto prima che questi giungano nel territorio alleato. Questi agenti sono quasi sempre arrestati e vengono finalmente portati davanti a un tri-

5263

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

di prestare a fare il grande spionaggio per il nemico, e cessare di lottare inutilmente e rapidamente la propria vita [illegible] la dominazione nazionalsocialista tedesca.

L'ammonimento pubblicato si dice:

"Gli Alleati stanno avanzando tanto sul fronte occidentale che su quello orientale; la fermata sarà inevitabilmente fatale ed è evidente che il colpo finale non può essere molto lontano. Ciononostante vi è ancora un certo numero di giovani italiani che si lasciano influenzare dalla propaganda tedesca ed accettano missioni di spionaggio e sabotaggio contro gli Alleati, con la folle speranza di favorire così la finale vittoria tedesca.

"Queste missioni, anche se riescono, non possono minimamente influenzare l'esito finale della guerra. Quasi tutte falliscono completamente. Non passa giorno che non siano fatti numerosi arresti. Il servizio di controspionaggio alleato ha raccolto tutte informazioni per cui gli Alleati sono in possesso di una descrizione dettagliata di quasi tutti gli agenti che il nemico manda oltre le linee molto prima che questi giungano nel territorio alleato. Questi agenti sono quasi sempre arrestati e vengono immediatamente portati davanti a un tribunale militare per condannarli.

"Il nemico, dal suo canto, è pure certamente al corrente di questo, ma nel suo disperato tentativo di allontanare, sia pure per poco, il giorno della sconfitta, procura ingenuamente informazioni sui movimenti degli Alleati, inviato ancora al invero un certo numero di questi giovani. Recentemente si sono anche

5203

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

avvenuti in casi in cui le donne erano state costrette con la violenza a mettersi al servizio dei nemici e sono stati evitati citando la lingua con la bocca di una rivoltella puntata alla schiena, senza aver avuto prima nessun istruzione particolare tranne quella di 'riportare notizie sulle posizioni occupate dalle unità alleate'.

"Gli Alleati deplorano questo inutile spreco della vita di tanti giovani Italiani che sarebbero assai più utili servendo per la ricostruzione della loro patria. Ma gli Alleati non possono fare altrimenti che punire severamente coloro che tentano di aiutare il nemico con mezzi clandestini."

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

320/R1/PRB 7 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Problems of food import and employment are being tackled in the Island of Elba under AMG direction as the battered isle returns to more normal conditions, the Allied Commission reported today.

The island has been administratively a part of Livorno Province in Tuscany Region since December. French forces who took the island last June had been in control previously.

In the island 55 per cent. of the people live off the land. The wine industry, with 50 million seed plants in the ground and valued at 1½ billion lire, is a basic industry. Recent rains have improved the prospects of a good crop, although 500 tons of sulphur are still needed. AMG has blocked a percentage of the crop for island consumption at controlled prices.

Production of green vegetables meets about half the needs of the population. To raise more food some farmers have moved their vineyards higher up the hills and put in gardens on the lower levels. The area of arable land is small and a year's crop only feeds the island for one month.

The chief town, Portoferraio, where 35 per cent. of the islanders live, was bombed by the Germans in September 1943 and again by the Allies in April 1944. All insecure walls

5202

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The island has been administratively a part of Livorno Province in Tuscany Region since December. French forces who took the island last June had been in control previously.

In the island 31 per cent. of the people live off the land. The wine industry, with 30 million seed plants in the ground and valued at 1½ billion lire, is a basic industry. Recent rains have improved the prospects of a good crop, although 500 tons of sulphur are still needed. AMG has blocked a percentage of the crop for island consumption at controlled prices.

Production of green vegetables meets about half the needs of the population. To raise more food some farmers have moved their vineyards higher up the hills and put in gardens on the lower levels. The area of arable land is small and a year's crop only feeds the island for one month.

5202

The chief town, Portoferraio, where 11 per cent. of the islanders live, was bombed by the Germans in September 1943 and again by the Allies in April 1944. All insecure walls have been torn down and the work of clearing debris is still going on. Two hundred tons of cement were released for rebuilding.

Local administrations in the eight communes are running well. SEPRAL has a branch on the island and since 15 January 15 Italian officials have been responsible for ideating for, financing, transporting and distributing all Italian basic

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

foodstuffs, though AMG helps to get supplies to Piombino, the nearest port on the mainland.

Shops in Elba are open and doing business. The banks have been open since last August. The French Government has eased the financial situation considerably by redeeming large amounts of French currency in 500 and 1,000 franc notes, some of which had been issued by the Germans.

Mines and demolished harbors are being cleared. Two ships were raised and are being refitted in a local shipyard. In good weather small boats ply regularly between the island and the mainland, though travel beyond Piombino is limited to ten persons a day.

The nearby islands of Capraia and Pianosa now have telephone connections with Elba. There is a military line from Elba to the mainland.

With the large Ilva steel plant smashed and the iron mines sabotaged by the Germans, the island's heavy industry is inactive.

Two electrical power plants running on diesel oil left in a German submarine base have a yield of 350 kilowatts for domestic lighting, milling and light mining.

Roads have been resurfaced with stone and earth. Bridges are intact.

The civilian transport situation is good, fares being 2 lire a kilometer, a lower rate than on the mainland.

Mainland refugees have all left the island. The only refugees remaining are inhabitants of Portoferraio who were bombed out earlier in the war and are staying with relatives

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

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All primary schools are open, though on a part-time basis. Teachers have been appointed and books supplied from Tuscany Region AMG.

The Italian Court Calendar is up to date and the first AMG court since December met last week.

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

The general health situation is good. A threatened serious epidemic was averted with improvised ointment made of machine grease, crappo and sulphur. Extra soap is now available on presentation of a medical certificate.

Medical supplies have arrived for the Portoferraio Hospital, chiefly in need, however, of surgical gloves and an operator for the X-ray apparatus. Four ambulances are idle because of lack of tires. Malaria control measures are being carried out by the Civil Affairs under AMG instructions.

The Red Cross has distributed 1 ton of clothing to needy islanders, but could use supplies for 3,000 more persons.

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5261

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

320/R1/PRB

7 Aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

Nell'isola d'Elba la vita va tornando gradatamente alla normalità, sia nel campo dell'alimentazione che in quello del lavoro, sotto la guida dell'A.M.G., ribattezzata oggi la Commissione Alleata.

Dal dicembre scorso l'isola, amministrativamente, fa parte della provincia di Livorno che a sua volta dipende dal Commissario Regionale della Toscana. Prima l'isola era sotto il controllo delle truppe francesi che l'avevano liberata nel giugno 1944.

Il 85% della popolazione dell'isola vive dell'industria agricola e principalmente di quella vinicola, che conta 50 milioni di viti in terra, valutate a 1 miliardo e mezzo di lire. Dei recenti piogge fanno prevedere un buon raccolto, sebbene sarebbero necessarie 500 tonnellate di solfo. L'A.M.G. ha bloccato una certa percentuale del raccolto per distribuirlo alla popolazione locale a prezzo controllato.

La produzione di cereali basta a circa metà della popolazione. Affine di ottenere maggior rendimento, alcuni contadini hanno trasportato i vigneti nelle zone più collinose riducendo a orti le zone pianeggianti. L'estensione della terra arabile è minima ed il raccolto di un anno basta appena ad alimentare la popolazione dell'isola per un mese.

Il capoluogo, Portoferraio, dove risiede il 35 per cento della popolazione totale dell'isola

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

Nell'isola d'Elba la vita va tornando gradatamente alla normalità, sia nel campo dell'alimentazione che in quello del lavoro, sotto la guida dell'A.M.G., riferisce oggi la Commissione Alleata.

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Il 65% della popolazione dell'isola vive dell'industria agricola e principalmente di quella vinicola, che conta 50 milioni di viti in terra, valutate a 1 miliardo e mezzo di lire. In normali piogge fanno prevedere un buon raccolto, sarebbero necessarie 500 tonnellate di solfo. L'A.M.G. ha bloccato una certa percentuale del raccolto per distribuirlo alla popolazione locale a prezzo controllato.

La produzione di ortaggi basta a circa metà della popolazione. Affine di ottenere maggior rendimento, alcuni contadini hanno trasportato i vigneti nelle zone più' collinose riducendo a orto le zone pianeggianti. L'estensione della terra arabile è minima ed il raccolto là un anno basta appena ad alimentare la popolazione dell'isola per un mese.

Il capoluogo, Portoferraio, dove risiede il 35 per cento della popolazione totale dell'isola, fu bombardato dai Tedeschi nel settembre 1943 e degli Alleati nell'aprile 1944. Tutti i muri pericolanti sono stati abbattuti e l'opera di sgombro delle macerie è tutt'ora in corso. Per la ricostruzione sono stato concessi 200 tonnellate di cemento.

L'amministrazione locale in 14 otto comuni procede regolarmente. Nell'isola vi è un distaccamento della AMGOT e fin dal 15 gennaio impiegati italiani si sono occupati dell'annona,

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

dal finanziamento, dai trasporti e dalla distribuzione di tutti i generi alimentari fondamentali, mentre l'U.N.R.R.A. ha fatto il suo aiuto per trasportare i rifornimenti fino a Piombino, cioè il porto più vicino del continente.

I negozi sono aperti e attivi. Le banche sono state riaperte fino dall'agosto scorso. Il governo francese aveva sensibilmente migliorato la situazione finanziaria ritirando gran parte delle carte monete da 500 e 1000 franchi, in parte emesse anche dai tedeschi.

Si procede pure alla sminamento e al riassestamento dei porti. Dieci navi sono state ricuperate e sono in riparazione nel cantiere del luogo. Se il tempo è buono piccole imbarcazioni fanno regolarmente la traversata fino alla costa del continente, sebbene il numero delle persone che possono recarsi oltre Piombino sia limitato a 1000 al giorno.

La vicina isola di Capraia e Pianosa ora sono collegate all'isola d'Elba con un cavo telefonico. Una linea telefonica militare congiunge l'isola d'Elba al continente.

In seguito alla distruzione delle fonderie dell'Elva e ai sabotaggi di parte addetti alle miniere di ferro, l'industria pesante dell'isola è ferma.

Due centrali elettriche, che funzionano soltanto motori Diesel lasciati dai tedeschi in una base di sottomarini, hanno un rendimento di 350 KW, che vengono usati per l'illuminazione domestica, per il funzionamento dei mulini e di una piccola parte delle miniere.

Le strade sono state ripavimentate con pietre e terra. I ponti

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

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Due centrali elettriche, che funzionano mediante motori Diesel lasciati dai tedeschi in una base di sottomarini, hanno un rendimento di 250 KW, che vengono usati per l'illuminazione domestica, per il funzionamento dei mulini e di una piccola parte delle miniere.

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I trasporti civili sono in buono stato e costano 2 lire al chilometro, cioè meno che sulla terra ferma.

Gli sfollati non locali sono stati tutti rimpatriati. I soli sfollati rimasti sono abitanti di Portoferraio che, all'inizio della guerra, si erano rifugiati in campagna presso parenti.

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

Tutte le scuole elementari sono aperte, ma vengono frequentate a turni. Gli insegnanti sono stati epurati e i libri di testo sono stati forniti dall'A.M.G. dalla Toscana.

Il tribunale civile funziona regolarmente ed i processi sono aggiornati. Il Tribunale dell'A.M.G. si è riunito per la prima volta la settimana scorsa dopo l'ultima riunione del dicembre.

La situazione sanitaria è in genere buona. Una minaccia di epidemia di scabbia è stata evitata mediante l'uso di un unguento improvvisato fatto con olio lubrificante, grappa e zolfo. Dietro presentazione di ricetta medica è stato distribuito del sapone supplementare.

L'ospedale di Portoferraio è stato rifornito di medicinali, ma tuttavia ha ancora urgente bisogno di guanti di gomma e di personale specializzato per i raggi X. Quattro autoambulanze sono fuori uso per mancanza di gomme. La lotta antimalarica è condotta dal genio civile sotto la guida dell'A.M.G.

La Croce Rossa ha distribuito una tonnellata di indumenti agli abitanti piu' bisognosi, ma potrebbe ancora distribuirne ad altre 3.000 persone.

5199

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRO/R1/PRB

5 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

What is believed to be the first free technical school in the history of Italy has been established in Rimini under the joint auspices of the 8th Army AMG and the town's business and professional men, the Allied Commission reported today.

Under the direction of the President of the New Rimini Planning Group (an association of local architects, engineers, contractors and AMG representatives), a technical school for unskilled labourers has been organised.

One hundred students have already enrolled and by the end of April the number of students is expected to reach 1,000. It is hoped to train 5,000 students by the end of the year.

No fees will be paid by the students. The entire cost of text books, tools and equipment will be met by Rimini contractors and civic leaders. Classes will include theoretical and practical instruction in carpentry, bricklaying, steel working, plumbing, plastering, roofing, glazing and cement and concrete construction. Tuition in draughtsmanship will also be included in the curriculum.

To compensate prospective students who cannot afford sacrifice time and pay from work to attend the classes, Rimini contractors have agreed that all workers in their employ who attend the classes will be paid for the time spent in the school.

5198

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

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The plan for the school, which was sponsored by AMG has also been approved by the Italian Ministry of Education, which said that "never before in Italy has there been an opportunity for the ordinary unskilled workers to receive technical education."

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5198

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

319/R1/PRB 5 aprile 1945

Comunicato Stampa

La Commissione Alleata annuncia oggi che una scuola di specializzazione tecnica è stata fondata a Rimini sotto gli auspici della Croce Rossa, insieme con gli industriali e professionisti del luogo. Questa sarebbe la prima scuola libera del genere che si stabilisca in Italia.

Sotto la direzione del Presidente del nuovo Comitato per la ricostruzione di Rimini (un'associazione composta di architetti, ingegneri e imprenditori locali, nonchè di rappresentanti dell'AMG) è stata istituita una scuola di specializzazione tecnica per operai.

Sono già iscritti cento allievi e si prevede che per la fine di aprile le iscrizioni raggiungeranno il centinaio. Si conta di addestrare entro l'anno 5,000 operai.

Gli iscritti non pagheranno tasse o tutte le spese per i libri di testo, attrezzi e materiale saranno sostenute dagli imprenditori e le autorità cittadine di Rimini. I corsi comprenderanno istruzione teorica e pratica per ebanisti, muratori e manovali, sia per costruzione a mattone pietra o cemento armato, lavoratori del ferro, vetrai, stuccatori e vetrai. Nel programma saranno anche incluse lezioni di disegno geometrico in bianco e nero.

Per aiutare quegli operai che non possono rinunciare a ore di lavoro per seguire i corsi, gli industriali di Rimini si sono messi d'accordo perchè a tutti i loro dipendenti iscritti ai corsi vengano pagate anche le ore di scuola.

513

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

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Sotto la direzione del Presidente del nuovo Comitato per la pianificazione di Rimini (un'associazione composta di architetti, ingegneri e imprenditori locali, nonché di rappresentanti dell'AMG) è stata istituita una scuola di speciale azione tecnica per operai.

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Gli iscritti usufruiranno tasse e tutte le spese per i libri di testo, attrezzi e materiale saranno sostenute dagli imprenditori e le autorità cittadine di Rimini. I corsi comprenderanno istruzioni teoriche e pratiche per ebanisti, muratori e manovali, sia per costruzioni a mattoni pieni o cemento armato, lavoratori del ferro, tranvai, attrezzatori o vetrai. Nel programma saranno anche incluse lezioni di disegno geometrico in bianco e nero.

515

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Il progetto per questa scuola, che è stata curata dalla AMG, è stato anche approvato dal Ministro italiano della Educazione, al quale ha detto che "ogni primo d'ora gli operai italiani avranno modo di seguire corsi di perfezionamento tecnico."

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

0416

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

318/R1/PRB

April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Six sugar-beet processing plants will be re-activated this summer to produce an expected 13,000 tons of sugar and 4,000 tons of molasses, the Allied Commission announced today.

The plants to be started are located at Cesena, Granaiolo, Rieti, Foligno, Capua, and Jesi.

An estimated 17,500 acres (7,100 hectares) will be planted to sugar beets in the areas feeding these plants. Planting is taking place now in some localities.

The molasses will be used to meet requirements of yeast manufacturing plants.

Rehabilitation of the plants, which were heavily damaged by German sabotage, is proceeding well. Stolen and destroyed plant equipment is being replaced in the main from units provided by the idle sugar mill located at Littoria, which was stripped of all motors and turbogenerators by the Germans.

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5196

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

316/51/PRB

6 April 45

Press release - Immediate

La Commissione Alleata comunica che questa estate verranno riattivati sei stabilimenti per la lavorazione della barbabietola, la cui produzione sara di circa 13.000 tonnellate di zucchero e di 4.000 tonnellate di melassa.

Gli stabilimenti riattivati saranno quelli di Cesena, Granaldo, Rieti, Foligno, Capua e Jesi.

Circa 7.100 ettari verrano coltivati a barbabietola da zucchero per alimentare questi stabilimenti. In alcune zone la coltivazione e gia iniziata.

La melassa verra adibita agli stabilimenti per la produzione del lievito.

Le riparazioni agli stabilimenti, gravemente danneggiati dai Tedeschi, procedono rapidamente. Il macchinario asportato o distrutto viene sostituito principalmente con pezzi presi dallo zuccherificio di Littoria attualmente fermo perche di tutti i motori e le turbine che sono stati completamente rovinate dai Tedeschi.

5195

5418

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

317/R1/PRO 5 April 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

A further 160 1½-ton trucks have arrived in Italy from the United States, the Allied Commission announced today.

This latest consignment brings to 1,194 the number so far received out of the total of 1,700 scheduled to come.

Comunicato Stampa.

La Commissione Alleata annuncia che altri 160 autocarri, della portata di 1½ tonnellata ciascuno, sono arrivati in Italia dagli Stati Uniti.

Dei 1.700 autocarri previsti ne sono ora stati consegnati, a tutt'oggi, 1.194.

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5194

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

316/R1/PRB 5 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Work in progress for reconstruction in Tuscany under supervision of the 5th Army AMG amounts to almost 350 million lire, the Allied Commission reported today.

Among the first problems met by the engineers of AMG has been that of removing debris to repair water lines and drains. Hill villages are mainly dependent on electric pumps for water, and as power installations have been practically the first smashed, the inhabitants of these villages have had to be assisted in the improvisation of other methods of pumping water, such as use of agricultural tractors and old steam engines.

The repair of local mills to grind grain and of olive presses is another priority. Many communities have reverted to methods discarded years ago, such as using a donkey tied to a pole and going continually around in a circle. Provision of power for pumps to supply the irrigation systems in agricultural areas is also under constant study.

5193

Industries supplying reconstruction materials have been booming. Small firms have shown great initiative, reconstruction of houses in a large measure having been made possible through the production of bricks and tile by small local works. In many communes local workers and the manager of a plant have collected hidden machinery, reinstalled it and began to operate

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5193

Industries supplying reconstruction materials have been booming. Small firms have shown great initiative, reconstruction of houses in a large measure having been made possible through the production of bricks and tile by small local works. In many communes local workers and the manager of a plant have collected hidden machinery, reassembled it and begun to operate manually while waiting for electricity to be made available. A small textile factory north of Prato, for example, is using obsolete machinery which it had previously discarded (but which was hidden away and available) and even rehabilitated an old-fashioned type generator that had not worked for many years. All together, nearly 80 factories have re-opened during March.

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

Transport has reverted also to primitive methods, in many cases consisting of carts drawn by horses and oxen or even pushed by hand. Where bridges were destroyed - and they were legion - ferries have been started. Speaking of bridges, 5th Army HQ found one civilian who displayed a little too much initiative in the river crossing business. Wearing a hat that looked more or less official, he stood at one end of a Bailey bridge across the Arno and charged two lire of everyone who wished to cross. He is now in prison.

One of the greatest problems of reconstruction is the re-building of the banks of canals for drainage in low-lying areas - especially the Lower Arno Valley, the Serchio, and the Val di Chiana, where the banks of the rivers have been ingrown by fox-holes, bombing and military forcings and last November's floods, the worst in Tuscany in 100 years.

Among the reconstruction projects underway in March were :

Sewers and water repairs	22	million Lire
Removal of debris	71	" "
Flood Control	70	" "
Hospitals	11	" "
Schools	15	" "
Official Buildings	14	" "
Prisons	2	" "
Harbors	3	" "
Monuments and Fine Arts	4	" "
Bridges and Roads	100	" "
Road Maintenance	30	" "

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

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Among the reconstruction projects underway in Lucca were :

Sewers and water repairs	22 million	lire
Renewal of Lucca	71 "	"
Flood Control	70 "	"
Hospitals	11 "	"
Schools	15 "	"
Official Buildings	14 "	"
Prisons	2 "	"
Harbors	3 "	"
Monuments and Fine Arts	4 "	"
Bridges and Roads	100 "	"
Road Maintenance	30 "	"

Also planned is a 9 million lire project for repair of the buildings of the University of Pisa.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/RT/BRB

Press Release - - On release at 2000 hrs. April 4, 1945.

Effective cooperation of the people of Rome with the Allies has borne fruit in the improved situation in food, power, public health and general recovery in the capital city, Colonel Charles Poletti (A), retiring Regional Commissioner of the Lazio-Umbria Region of the Allied Commission, said over Radio Rome tonight.

Since withdrawal of Allied Commission regional administration from Italian Government territory on April 1, Colonel Poletti has been appointed Regional Commissioner for Lombardy and is now planning his activities for administration of that region when liberated.

In his last public act in Rome, Colonel Poletti at 5 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday, April 5) will be awarded a special medal of the City of Rome by Prince Doria, Sindaco of Rome, in ceremonies to be held at the Campidoglio. The medal is for recognition of the colonel's services to the Eternal City. Only two other similar presentations of the medal of the City of Rome have ever been made - one to U.S. President Wilson and one to the famous German historian of the 19th century, Mommsen.

In his radio speech, Colonel Poletti traced the course of AMG efforts to help Rome. When the Allies entered, he related, food stocks for only a few days existed, water was low, power was useless, public health in peril, transport missing and public services demolished. Rome was as if the city had been plunged back into the Dimple Ages.

Since then, he said, tons of foodstuffs were rushed into Rome at the rate of better than 300 tons a day. Transport difficulties were

5192

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

health and general recovery in the capital city. Colonel Charles Poletti (N.Y.), retiring Regional Commissioner of the Venezia Giulia Section of the Allied Commission, held over Radio Rome tonight.

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In his last public act in Rome, Colonel Poletti at 5 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday, April 5) will be awarded a special Medal of the City of Rome by Prince Doria, Sindaco of Rome, in ceremonies to be held at the Campidoglio. The medal is for recognition of the Colonel's services to the Eternal City. Only two other similar presentations of the Medal of the City of Rome have ever been made - one to U.S. President Wilson and one to the famous German historian of the 19th century, Mommsen.

In his radio speech, Colonel Poletti traced the course of U.S. efforts to help Rome. When the Allies entered, he related, food stocks for only a few days existed, water was low, power wasn't working, public health in peril, transport crippled and public services demoralized, almost as if the city had been plunged back into the Middle Ages.

[illegible] tons of foodstuffs were rushed into Rome at the rate of better than 300 tons a day. Transport difficulties were so great that after only two or three days' reserves of food were on hand. The food ration was increased at once to 200 grams a day, with supplements for workers, and 250,000 hot meals were served to the people with the help of the Vatican. Thanks to Allied efforts and Italian help, Rome today has 30 days' food supply on end.

5192

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

Transport hidden from the Germans was collected and used to the organization established to bring in food. The average quantity of food and vegetables entering the Rome markets rose from 3,000 quintals a day last June to 7,000 quintals a day within a few months. The railroad also aided immensely, the track to Naples being re-opened on July 4, only 29 days after liberation.

Precautionary health measures with the water supply, staggering distribution and hospital supervision checked the disease rate. Powdered milk helped cut down malnutrition and the rising death rate among children. Lignite began to arrive. Public works for more than two billion lire were started. The ports of Civitavecchia and Fiumicino, devastated by the Germans, were re-opened to use. At the latter port 40 sunken ships were raised and 10 others blocking the harbor were blasted out of the way. The low point in Rome's recovery was past, the colonel said.

Mentioning also for the record the restoration of public confidence in law and order, the replacement of Fascist-tainted officials in the administration and the encouragement given to workers' organizations and trade unions, Colonel Poletti ended as follows:

"The way back to prosperity and strength is long and difficult. We who have worked with you will follow the stages of your development with sympathy and are certain that if the Italians believe in themselves, if their leaders have faith in the people and if everybody applies himself to the work of reconstruction, Italy will have once more the place that awaits her among the nations".

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

314 /E1/ERE 4 April 1945

Press Release -- Immediate

Four famous medieval towers in the section of Florence blown up by the Germans on either side of the Ponte Vecchio are being rebuilt and repaired under 5th Army AMG supervision, the Allied Commission reported today.

Of the four towers, the Torre degli Amidei is the principal one in the Por Santa Maria, and said to be one of the finest examples of 13th Century architecture. When the Germans blew up the Por Santa Maria, there was nothing left of this tower but one wall and portions of two others, with rubble heaped all around. The tower was seamed with cracks and apparently so wobbly that no one thought it could be saved.

Although Italian engineers wanted to demolish it because of the danger that the tower might fall on the people working below clearing away the rubble from the base, 5th Army AMG Fine Arts officers found Italian contractors willing to assume the risk.

Timber stockpiled by Army units in Florence's Piazza Michelangelo was found by AMG and brought down to use in propping up the tower. Wooden and iron clamps were also put around the tower to hold it together.

Now the rubble is completely cleared away, and a wall is being built with bricks removed from protected monuments -

5191

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

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Now the rubble is completely cleared away, and a wall is being built with bricks removed from protected monuments -- particularly those on the Palazzo Pitti. With these bricks a complete structure will be built more than half way up the tower, and this structure will later be faced with old stones that already have the patina of age. On the tower were two sculptured lions' heads which have been preserved. Later they will be remounted in their original positions.

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5191

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

Two other towers on the south side of the river -- the Torre dei Baldovinetti and the Torre dei Carducci -- and the Torre dei Mannelli across and Arno on the other end of the Ponte Vecchio, have been repaired and re-roofed to prevent their becoming waterlogged.

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

0430

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

313/R1/PRB 3 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

Effective April 9 the Italian civil postal services will be extended to include the cities of Lucca and Pistoia and the southernmost parts of those provinces, the Allied Commission announced today.

The northern boundary of the postal delivery area will then run from the northern boundary of Pisa province through Lucca, Pescia, Montecatini, Pistoia, Prato, Sesto and Florence, then along the river Arno and the northern boundaries of the provinces of Arezzo and Pesaro.

Details of the extended facilities will in due course be available to Italian civilians at all civil post offices.

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0431

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

2 aprile 1945

312/R1/PRB

Comunicato stampa - Immediato

In occasione della sua cessazione della carica di Commissario Regionale per il Lazio e l'Umbria, il Colonnello Charles Polletti, pronunzierà alcune parole di saluto a Radio Roma mercoledì prossimo, 4 corr. alle ore 20.

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5189

2 Aprile 1945

Radio discorso del Col. CHARLES POLETTI, Commissario Regionale per la Regione LAZIO-UMBRIA A.M.G., pronunciato alla Radio di Roma il 4 Aprile 1945, alle ore 19,45.

Quello storico giorno di giugno in cui le vittoriose Armate Alleate liberarono la città Eterna dalle orde naziste e fasciste è ancora vivo nella memoria di noi tutti, e non sarà mai dimenticato.

La memorabile liberazione di Roma, preservata da una barbara distruzione dall'amorevole intervento del Papa, suo Sovrano spirituale, riempì di gioia il cuore di tutti gli uomini del mondo civile.

Tale felicità trovò la sua espressione simbolica nei fiori che il Popolo Romano gettò ai soldati alleati che transitavano portando con sè, verso la linea del fuoco, il ricordo degli applausi festanti.

Ben presto la polvere sollevata dai carri armati, lanciati all'inseguimento del nemico in fuga, ricadde sulle strade della Capitale, e quel primo, inebriante, momento di felicità passò.

A poco, a poco, la realtà della vita di tutti i giorni si impose in tutta la sua asprezza.

I Romani, nel buio delle loro case, cominciarono a meditare il passato e a considerare il presente.

Erano felici di saper finiti i tempi in cui le famiglie mangiavano il loro piccolo pezzo di pane nel terrore amaro che da un momento all'altro la porta si aprisse e le SS o la polizia fascista irrompessero. Quando ogni squillo di campanello destava inquietudine, quando le strade venivano bloccate e i tram

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

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Ma soffermiamoci un momento a pensare a ciò che, per i Romani, rappresentava quel giugno di liberazione. La fila quotidiana di ore e ore davanti ai negozi sprovveduti; i faticosi trasporti di acqua dalle fontanelle su per le scale, di piano in piano; la lotta snervante con i fornelli a legna per scaldare, nell'assenza del gas, le magre vivande.

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

Roma pareva dover morire di una lenta ed inesorabile paralisi. Tutto ciò che la tecnica moderna le aveva dato era svanito. In realtà questa grande metropoli del XX Secolo era divenuta un comune medioevale : i treni immobilizzati, i camion scomparsi, i ponti e le strade distrutte, le centrali elettriche ridotte in frantumi dal vandalismo sistematico e organizzato dei tedeschi, gli acquedotti che spargevano acqua dalle loro ferite, i funzionari, le forze pubbliche, e tutte le organizzazioni del vivere civile demoralizzate. E la fame assediava la città.

Questo è il quadro della situazione, nei primissimi giorni dell'occupazione alleata, e che noi, del Governo Militare, ci trovavamo a dover fronteggiare.

Ufficiali alleati, delle più varie origini e professioni, tutti affratellati dal comune intento, incominciarono il lavoro quotidiano che, per dei mesi, non doveva aver sosta.

Benchè soldati, benchè in uniforme, come avevano fatto in Sicilia, nell'Italia del Sud e a Napoli, assistiti dalla intelligente collaborazione di italiani, questi miei ufficiali si accinsero a ridare respiro alla città, a salvarne i cittadini - sopratutto i bambini e le donne - dalla fame e dalle malattie.

Valendoci delle provviste che erano state preparate nel Sud dal Governo Militare, (nonostante la mancanza di navi necessarie agli Alleati per combattere in Europa e nel Pacifico), migliaia di tonnellate di viveri poterono essere distribuite come primo soccorso, alla popolazione. Fu possibile stabilire presto una razione di 200 grammi di pane e gli importanti supplementi per i lavoratori furono mantenuti, assicurando in tal modo un minimo di nutrimento a ogni cittadino.

5187

Bisognava, nel più breve tempo possibile, riorganizzare i servizi annonari della città ed il sistema dei trasporti civili.

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L'ufficio trasporti, da noi istituito, potè, in poco tempo, raccogliere molti automezzi salvati dai tedeschi nella città, e, gradualmente, come risultato di questo lavoro, viveri, derrate, carbone cominciarono a riapparire a Roma.

La quantità media di frutta, verdura, ed altri prodotti che venivano portati ai Mercati Generali e che, alla fine di giugno, era di 3000 quintali soli, nei mesi di Luglio, Agosto e Settembre a 7000 quintali giornalieri.

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

L'inaugurazione della ferrovia Napoli-Roma, avvenuta il 4 Luglio - 29 giorni dopo la liberazione della Capitale - portò un contributo decisivo al superamento della crisi dei trasporti che sembrava così minacciosa.

Vi erano molti giorni in cui le provviste di farina e di legna per cuocere il pane bastavano solo per la giornata. Ma abbiamo sempre creduto che con la buona volontà, con l'intelligenza e con un tenace lavoro, tutto avrebbe potuto essere superato.

Infatti, nonostante le immense difficoltà, ogni giorno, dalle Provincie più lontane, arrivava una quantità sempre crescente di grano, carbone, legna, lignite ed altri prodotti vitali per la città. Gli automezzi carichi di derrate alimentari ripassavano sulle centinaia di ponti ricostruiti e sulle strade riattate con uno sforzo gigantesco. In tutta la Regione furono approvati lavori pubblici per due miliardi e duecento milioni. I porti di Civitavecchia e Fiumicino, così completamente devastati dai Tedeschi, furono rimessi in grado di funzionare in pochissimo tempo. Solamente a Fiumicino furono recuperati 40 scafi affondati, distruggendone altri 10 che sbarravano l'accesso al Porto.

L'assedio di Roma era finito. Il punto più basso della curva era stato superato e noi traemmo un sospiro di sollievo.

Quando distribuimmo ai bimbi il prezioso latte in polvere, portato attraverso l'Oceano, e il tasso della mortalità infantile cominciò a diminuire, comprendemmo tutto il valore della vittoria che avevamo ottenuto.

5186

In quel periodo critico della nostra amministrazione fummo favoriti da circostanze assai fortunate. Grazie al successo delle nostre misure precauzionali non ci fu alcuna epidemia, che sarebbe stata, in quelle condizioni, assai pericolosa e, d'altra

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

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Ogni giorno, per molti mesi, fu possibile distribuire ai lavoratori e ai poveri una media di 250.000 minestre, arrecando un decisivo sollievo alla popolazione.

Ma altri problemi esigevano una soluzione.

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

Era infatti necessario arrestare il processo di decomposizione che minacciava di distruggere quanto rimaneva ancora delle amministrazioni.

Si doveva ridare al popolo la fiducia nelle autorità, e garantire il rispetto della legge.

Dovevamo sanare l'eredità nefasta di vent'anni di fascismo e di 9 mesi di occupazione tedesca.

Abbiamo perciò proceduto all'immediato allontanamento dagli uffici di tutte le persone compromesse con il fascismo ed all'arresto di centinaia di collaborazionisti.

Sbarazzate le amministrazioni da questi elementi negativi, con la collaborazione delle autorità italiane, del Comitato di Liberazione, dei partiti, furono messi a capo delle organizzazioni uomini onesti e capaci, che riscuotevano la fiducia del popolo, da troppo tempo tradito dai suoi dirigenti.

Noi sapevamo troppo bene quale importanza abbia l'ordine ed il rispetto delle leggi nella democrazia, per non fare uno sforzo decisivo onde ristabilire un'efficienza ed una moralità in quelle organizzazioni come la Polizia, che amministrano e fanno rispettare le leggi.

In seguito ai provvedimenti da noi adottati le forze dell'ordine mostrarono di aver ritrovato un maggior senso di responsabilità e di iniziativa e ripresero la loro funzione, di difensori della democrazia e di tutori della moralità pubblica.

Le organizzazioni operaie e sindacali che andavano rinascendo ebbero da noi il massimo incoraggiamento : esse rappresentano una delle grandi forze democratiche della nuova Italia.

Oggi, dopo oltre 10 mesi, prendendo commiato da voi, desidero dirvi che, nonostante tutte le difficoltà, il nostro compi-

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Oggi, dopo oltre 10 mesi, prendendo commiato da voi, desidero dirvi che, nonostante tutte le difficoltà, il nostro compito è stato portato a termine con soddisfazione.

Come fu stabilito nelle recenti conversazioni di Washington alle quali ho avuto l'onore di partecipare, queste e tutte le altre provincie dell'Italia Centrale e Meridionale passano al Governo Italiano tornato libero delle sue azioni, indipendente e sovrano.

Questo risultato, che ha coronato le nostre fatiche è il frutto della sincera collaborazione che voi, nei Comitati di Liberazione, nei Comuni, negli Uffici, ci avete prestato.

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

Di questa collaborazione desidero ringraziarvi a nome di tutti i nostri ufficiali : noi sappiamo bene come con voi sia stato possibile fare molte cose ma come senza di voi non avremmo potuto compiere alcuna opera utile. Perciò il successo del Go= verno Militare è principalmente una vostra vittoria.

Se tutto ciò è stato possibile fare, in circostanze in cui tutt mancava, quando il nemico era ancora vicino, quando il mon= do intero era in fiamme, perchè dubitare di ciò che il vostro grande popolo sarà capace di fare in avvenire quando le ricche e fertili regioni del Nord saranno liberate e il mondo avrà ricon= quistato la pace ? Lunga e difficile è la strada che vi rimane da percorrere per riconquistare benessere e forza, molti sono i sa= crifici che vi attendono.

Con noi che abbiamo giorno per giorno seguito la rinascita della nuova Italia, che abbiamo lavorato con voi per quel comune scopo, gli uomini delle Nazioni Unite che amano la democrazia par= teciperanno affettuosamente alle vicende della vostra resurrezio= ne.

Noi siamo certi che se gli Italiani crederanno in loro stes= si, se i loro capi avranno fiducia nel popolo, se tutti, con l'animo sgombro da ogni paura, si metteranno al lavoro per ri= costruire dalle fondamenta il gran tempio della Patria democrati= ca, l'Italia riavrà il posto che le spetta tra le Nazioni. Che Dio benedica l'Italia.

5184

Caro Poletti

Mero chiacchiere

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

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5184

Caro Poletti
Meno chiacchiere
Più spaghetti.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

311/R1/PRB

2 April 1945

Press Release - Immediate

All San Marino, with the exception of eight Fascist Republicans under house arrest, turned out yesterday (April 1) to celebrate the inauguration of the Captains - Regent of the Republic of San Marino in the presence of Allied representatives, the Allied Commission reported today.

Full medieval protocol - 1,550 years old - was picturesquely in order as the new officials, escorted by noble guards, first attended high mass in the Cathedral of Pieboio di San Marino and walked in procession to the palace, where they took over the symbols of office from the retiring Captains-Regent.

The assemblage then paraded to an old preparatory school which has been used for three centuries to introduce the newly elected heads of the state and celebrities to the populace.

At the official banquet following the ceremonies, one of the two Captains-Regent - Ecc. Cassoli - told Colonel A.C. Bowman, Regional Commissioner of Emilia Region of the Allied Commission and charged with supervising relations between the Republic of San Marino and the Allied Armies, that "many problems face San Marino and that AMG help in the past has been of great assistance."

The Republic lies within the 8th Army zone of operations and has been assisted by 8th Army AMG officers to meet problems of

5183

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Full medieval protocol - 1,550 years old - was picturesquely in order as the new officials, escorted by noble guards, first attended high mass in the Cathedral of Piebalo di San Marino and walked in procession to the palace, where they took over the symbols of office from the retiring Captains-Regent.

The assemblage then paraded to an old preparatory school which has been used for three centuries to introduce the newly elected heads of the state and celebrities to the populace.

At the official banquet following the ceremonies, one of the two Captains-Regent - Ecc. Cassoli - told Colonel A.C. Bowman, Regional Commissioner of Emilia Region of the Allied Commission and charged with supervising relations between the Republic of San Marino and the Allied Armies, that "many problems face San Marino and that AMG help in the past has been of great assistance."

The Republic lies within the 8th Army zone of operations and has been assisted by 8th Army AMG officers to meet problems of refugees, particularly from Rimini, food, transport and medical supplies.

San Marino officials also expressed their gratitude to Col. Bowman for AMG aid in curbing a typhoid outbreak and said the assistance from Emilia Region and 8th Army AMG had been a real "life saver."

5183

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

Col. Bowman replied to the Captain-Regent's remarks by saying that the Allies were pleased and proud to help San Marino and remarked that President Lincoln also had been happy to accept an honorary citizenship in Europe's oldest democracy.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

310/R1/PRB. 2 April, 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Nearly 1,000 higher grade officials of Italian state department have been investigated by Italian epuration commissions, the Allied Commission announced today.

Nearly 300 officials were sett for trial, and according to returns, 100 have been dismissed from service. The trials are not yet all concluded.

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5182

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

309/R1/PRS 2 April 1945.

Press Release - Immediate.

Drainage of the Pontine Marshes, rich agricultural area south of Rome flooded by the retreating Germans a year ago, is practically completed the Allied Commission announced today.

Within another two months all flood waters will have been drawn off, according to present plans, it was added.

Most of the land which was flooded not only has been cleared of water but has been plowed and sown. Some land still to be drained will have to dry but will still take a crop this year, according to the Agriculture Sub-Commission of AC.

Additional pumping equipment will be necessary to control the autumn rains, however. Since no facilities are available in Liberated Italy for the manufacture of the pumps and motors needed, and since they cannot be assembled by cannabalization of wrecked equipment, efforts are being made to obtain the necessary machinery from the United States.

The Germans scientifically sabotaged the water control systems which drained the Pontine Marshes. Their purpose was two-fold: to destroy or impair the usefulness of the land for agricultural purpose, and to increase the spread of malaria.

5181

The Pontine Marshes are actually two reclamation zones

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

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The Pontine Marshes are actually two reclamation zones and together comprise the coastal plain from Torre di Foce, Verde,, near Anzio, to Terracina to the south, a distance of about 30 miles. The Bonifica of Littoria covers 121,455 acres, is on a higher level of the two zones, and its drainage to the sea can largely be accomplished by gravity. The Bonificazione Pontina covers 65,172 acres and most of its drainage can be

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

accomplished only by pumping.

By the end of last May, about 27,000 acres of land in the marshes were under water and a much larger area was threatened. By the end of September, the inundated area had been reduced to about 13,500 acres and by the end of October the area was further reduced to 7,400 acres. Today there remain only about 5,000 acres still under water.

The Germans constructed a dam across the harbor channel of Porto Badino, into which feeds the Amasene River, one of the principal drainage watercourses. They also sank vessels in the harbor. Bridges over drainage channels were demolished, flood control gates destroyed and pumping plants were put out of commission by removing most of the electric motors, transformers and other electrical equipment, and by destruction of electric power distribution lines.

Measures to protect the health of the inhabitants were taken immediately by the Allied Commission and the Italian authorities. The flooded areas were sprayed or dusted with larvacides and over five million tablets of atabrine were distributed. Considerable was done in alleviating the flood condition by thousands of manual laborers who had to work without mechanical aids.

Italian Government officials promptly put forward detailed plans for rehabilitation, in the development of which they were assisted by AC officers. Mine fields, especially at Porto Badino, had to be cleared, the dam across the harbor had to be broken, and debris obstructing the many drainage channels had to be removed. By-pass channels had to be built around in-

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

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Construction of the by-pass channels and clearance of obstructions in the channels and at the outlet to the sea involved an expenditure of approximately 50 million lire. In addition, 26 bridges were rebuilt on roads of various priorities. In

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

this and in the repair and restoration of the electrical facilities the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of AC and Italian agencies cooperated. There still remain 230 bridges in the area to be rebuilt.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

308/R1/PRB

2 April 1945.

Press Release - Immediate

The discovery in Ravenna by an 8th Army AMG agricultural officer of a large and hidden store of farm tractor parts has resulted in the supply of a steady stream of spares to hundreds of farmers throughout Liberated Italy, the Allied Commission reported today.

The tractor parts, which are valued at 10 Million Lire, were discovered during a search for a few spares required to repair a tractor belonging to a local farmer. The owner of the cache, Cornelio Grimassi, a machinery agent, then revealed that he had in his possession some thousands of vital machine parts.

Behind a false wall, which he had built with the assistance of a local bricklayer, Grimassi had hidden from the Germans enormous quantities of spares. In the cellars, covered with coal and fire wood were further supplies, while upstairs, piled to the roof were hundreds of apparently empty cases. The bottom layers of these were, however, packed tight with machine parts.

Further large quantities were packed into wine barrels and, under the eyes of the Germans, transported in trucks and lorries to the country where they were buried. His show rooms contained only a few dusty specimens of damaged and out of date machinery and although his premises were inspected several times by the Germans, but never by the same Germans, they did not discover this immense store of invaluable material.

5179

A number of complete tractors also in his possession were

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5179

A number of complete tractors also in his possession were dismantled and placed apparently indiscriminately around the countryside. These are now being reconstructed.

The Army AMG's agricultural division now has complete control of all these parts and they are being distributed, through the owners' pre-war agents and under AMG instructions, to all farmers in need of them.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

307/P1/PRB 31st March 1945.

Press Release 1 April 1945

The world-famous botanical collection of the University of Florence has been safely returned by 5th Army AMG from the Villa Mediçea in Cafagniolo, where it was taken in June 1940 because of the danger of air raids, the Allied Commission reported today.

The Germans tried unsuccessfully to obtain the collection after the botanical collection in Berlin was destroyed in the air raids. The Florence specimens are rated second only to those at Kew, England, in Europe and is rated the seventh most important in the world.

Under the noses of the Nazis between February and May 1944, the University secretly brought back 5,000 packages of specimens and 3,000 volumes by any means that they could find, including horse carts. With AMG trucks, 10,000 packages of specimens and 27,000 volumes were returned to the University.

The collection includes that of Sir Philip Barker Webb, which was willed to the University of Florence with a legacy to insure its upkeep.

The Webb collection is the first widely-known collection of wild flowers. Botanists and laymen have sent flowers here from all over the world to have them verified or identified. Webb also bequeathed his entire library, and editions of the Botanical Magazine (British) from 1787 to 1940, when the last copy arrived from London. There are only three complete sets

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copy arrived from London. There are only three complete sets of this magazine in existence.

Among other individual collections included at the University are the Micheli, dating from 1700; the Beccari collection of palms; the Martelli collection of Pandanus, and the Cesalpino collection of medicinal plants dating from 1500.

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

