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Press Room

Jan. July 1

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FD 302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

Press Releases - Correspondence, etc.
Jan - July 1945

MILAN OFFICE
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Relations Section

For Immediate Release

30 July 1945

Censored by Ford

Release No. 5

For meritorious services rendered in support of combat operations during the Allied siege of Milan, 1st Lieutenant Clement C. Petrillo, of Philadelphia, Penn., was presented with the Bronze Star by Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Milan yesterday.

In presenting the award, Colonel Fiske stated, "On April 30, 1945, Lieutenant Petrillo with two other American officers, was assigned the mission of capturing the Commanding Officer of the German SS troops then occupying the city of Milan. As the Commanding General of the German forces in northwest Italy had surrendered, the situation at that time was revolutionary and the attitude of the SS troops militantly revengful, which greatly added to the precariousness of the mission".

Prime Minister Parri, speaking in behalf of the people of Italy expressed his heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Lieutenant Petrillo and the representative American and British officers for the valorous contribution they have given the Allied forces in the liberation of northern Italy. He said, "I am indeed proud to be present at this ceremony where one of your gallant officers is being bestowed the honor of the Bronze Star for his courage in the face of danger." Then, directing his remarks to the American and British assemblage, he ~~xxxx~~ continued, "Every Italian is well aware of the heroic sacrifices that you have all endured in freeing our country of the German yoke. You may be sure, your efforts were not spent in vain".

5507

Rec'd 1/8/45
File 102.

More on Bronze Star to Petrillo

Following the ceremonies, a buffet supper was served ~~in which~~ to the British and Italian guests which included Allied, and Italian newspaper representatives from Milan and Rome.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, EMILIA REGION, LIGURIA REGION,
 PIEMONTE REGION, LOMBARDIA REGION, VENEZIA REGION, ~~MINISTERO DELL'INTERIORE~~
 AND MILAN FOR LT. COL BULLOCK.
 2727. 28 July, 1945. ROUTINE.

RESTRICTED PD

FOOD SUB COMMISSION URGENTLY REQUEST WIDE PUBLICATION FOLLOWING
 RELEASE. PD

PARER TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, EMILIA REGION, LIGURIA REGION PIEMONTE
REGION LOMBARDIA REGION VENEZIA REGION AND MILAN FOR LT. COL BULLOCK
FROM BROWN PER HQ ALCON PARER.

PARA ONE IL GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO HA ANNUNCIATO OGGI CHE CON
 DECORRENZA MERCOLEDI ONE AGOSTO IL PREZZO DEL PANE E DELLA PASTA NELLE
 REGIONI EMILIA OMA VENEZIA OMA LOMBARDIA OMA LIGURIA E PIEMONTE SARA
 AUMENTATO IN RAPPORTO AI NUOVI PREZZI TESTE STABILITI PER I CEREALI PD
 PARA TWO PD E' STATO INOLTRE ANNUNCIATO CHE E' STATA ISTITUITA PURE UNA
 INDENNITA A TITOLO DI QUOTE CARO PANE UN QUOTE IN RAGIONE DI LIRE
 NOVANTA CINQUE AL KILLO A FAVORE DI TUTTI GLI AVENTI DIRITTO PD
 PARA THREE PD I PREZZI DI VENDITA AI MOLINI DEI CEREALI DESTINATI ALLA
 PANIFICAZIONE E ALLA PASTIFICAZIONE SONO STATI FISSATI COSE SEGUO
 ORZO (TENERO E DURO) LIRE 1.120,80 PER QTL FRANCO MOLINO MERCE NUDA
 ORZO (VESTITO) LIRE 845,60 PER QTL FRANCO MOLINO MERCE NUDA
 SEGALA LIRE 1.016,00 PER QTL FRANCO MOLINO MERCE NUDA GRANTURCO
 LIRE 1.006,05 PER QTL FRANCO MOLINO MERCE NUDA PD

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REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, EMILIA REGION, LIGURIA REGION,
 PIEMONTE REGION, LOMBARDIA REGION, VENEZIA REGION ANG MILAN FOR
 LT. COL. HULLOCK 28 July, 1945 ROUTINE
 2727

PARA FOUR PD I PREZZI DI CUI SOPRA SI APPLICANO AD CITATI CEREALI SIA
 DI PRODUZIONE NAZIONALE CHE IMPORTATI PD
 PARA VIVE PD I PREZZI DEL PANE SARANNO FISSATI LOCALMENTE PD DIFFE-
 RENZE LOCALI DI COSTO POTRANNO PRODURRE VARIATIONI NEL PREZZO DEL PANE DA
 PROVINCIA A PROVINCIA PD
 PARA SIX PD INDENNITA' DI CARO PANE SARA' CORRISPONDATA A TUTTE LE
 PERSONE DELLE SEGUENTI CATEGORIE CHE SIANO IN POSSESSO DELLA CARTA
 ANNOARIA PER IL PANE E LA PASTA PD
 PARA SEVEN PD DISOCCUPATI INVOLONTARI OIA REGISTRATI NELLE LISTE DEI
 POVERI O PERSONE ASSISTITE IN MODO PERMANENTE OIA CONGIUNTI DI MILITARI
 IN SERVIZIO PRESSO LE FORZE ARMATE ITALIANE OIA CONGIUNTI DI PRIGIONIERI
 DI GUERRA ITALIANI OIA CONGIUNTI DI CIVILI ITALIANI DEPORTATI DAI TE-
 DESCHI OIA PROFUGHI OIA SINISTRATI DI GUERRA E CONGIUNTI DI CIVILI ITA-
 LIANI RESIDENTI NELLA AFRICA ITALIANA O ALLO ESTERO PD

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH.
 478719.

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NICHOLAS PIOMBINO,
 CWO A.U.S.,
 ASS'T ADJUTANT.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information, News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date 28 JULY 45

FROM: No. 2 P.R.S.

TO: Mr. G. Stewart Brown, P.R. Director, ALLIED COMMISSION: RFE.

Herewith message from THE Viceroy of India
on the disbandment of The Eighth Army.

Copies to 12 Political Com's &
4 St. Genies.

28/7/45.

Mc

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.
Information News and Censorship Section.
Public Relations Branch.

FOR RELEASE 1200-hrs. 'E' TIME
(1000-hrs. GMT) 29 JULY, 45.

PRESS RELEASE.

MESSAGE FROM THE Viceroy OF INDIA
TO FIELD MARSHAL THE HON. SIR HAROLD R.L.G. ALEXANDER,
GCB., CSI, DSO, MC, ADC.

"I never knew the Eighth Army only the small but vigorous
Desert Corps from which it derived. From that beginning
the Eighth Army grew to maturity and full strength and
accomplished labours and achieved victories as daring and
famous as those of any British Army of past or present.
Now that the Eighth Army is to be disbanded after nearly
five years of victorious campaigning, I send you on behalf
of India a farewell salute of admiration and respect.
India will always be proud of her associations with this
Army and its exploits".

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information, News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

FROM: PR HQ. Date 27 July 45.
PR DIRECTOR: A.C. ROUSE.

Herewith History of 13 Corps for release
with 8th Army DISSEMINATION RELEASES.

Copies to 12 Political Com's. & 4 St. Agencies.
28/7/45.

AKG
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Consorschp Section,
Public Relations Branch.

PRESS RELEASE ON THIRTEEN (BRITISH) CORPS.

For Release 1200-hrs. D time
1000-hrs. GMT 29 JULY, 1945.

AFHQ. -- Thirteen Corps, after nearly four years under command of Eighth Army, now passes to command of Allied Force Headquarters. The Corps first came into being on 1 Jan 1941 when the Western Desert Force changed its name to Thirteen Corps. During that winter, commanded by General O'Connor and with the present Corps Commander as Brigadier General Staff, it successfully attacked and destroyed Graziani's army in Libya.

In the spring of 1941 the Corps changed its name again to Western Desert Force but with the formation of Eighth Army in September 1941, Western Desert Force once more became Thirteen Corps with General Godwin-Austen in Command. Under him the Corps advanced to AGHEILA, but was then obliged to fall back on the GAZALA line.

Barclay and his Afrika Corps attacked in June 1942 and forced Eighth Army's withdrawal from the GAZALA line which, from February to May had been held by Thirteen Corps and Thirty Corps. At this time Thirteen Corps was commanded by General Gott, who unfortunately was killed in an airplane accident after the withdrawal to ALBUKH. Thereafter it was under the leadership of General Horrocks that the Corps played a major role in the successful defensive battle of 31st August - 1 September.

In the great offensive at ALBUKH Thirteen Corps successfully played its allotted part in the southern sector. The Corps was then withdrawn to SIDI BARRANI where the command again passed this time to General Dempsey, recently commander British Second Army in North-western Europe. Almost at once began planning and training for the Allied invasion of SICILY. It was once again as a formation of Eighth Army that the Corps took part in July 1943 in the amphibious assault on the eastern end of SICILY and in the fighting which speedily brought about the liberation of the island.

Almost without pause the Landing Divisions pressed on across the Straits into the toe of ITALY and Thirteen Corps was the only British formation on the mainland when Italy capitulated. From the toe the Corps hastened north to assist Fifth Army in the exploitation of the landings at SALERNO. From that time forward the Corps was in action almost continuously. It occupied FOGGIA, fought for TRENTO and TRIESTE, and during the winter of 1943-44 fought at CARPISSANO and on the upper ADIGE.

In the spring of 1944, now directed by General Kirkman,

5300

commanded by General O'Connor and with the present Corps Commander as Brigadier General Staff, it successfully attacked and destroyed Graziani's army in Libya.

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In the spring of 1944, now directed by General Kirkman, the Corps was once again in the van of the Eighth Army offensive which breached the Gustav and Hitler lines and opened the road from CASSINO to FLORENCE and almost through the Apennines.

Throughout the autumn and winter of 1944-45 Thirteen Corps remained continuously in the line holding a long mountainous sector in the Apennines and sharing with American troops of Fifth Army the dangers and discomforts of the key position on MONTE GRANDE.

contd.....2

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In the spring of 1945, Lieut-General Sir John Harding, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC, Chief of Staff to Field Marshal Alexander at AFHQ, returned to command the Corps and brought it over to play a vital part in the final phase of Eighth Army's offensive in Italy. Its leading troops were the first to cross the PO and before the enemy's unconditional surrender in Italy, Thirteen Corps had linked up with the Yugoslav Army of Liberation in TRIESTE.

This brief record outlines the main wartime achievements of the Corps which, at the end of the war in Europe had more continuous service in action than any other similar formation. It is the oldest component part of the Eighth Army and its long association with the Western Desert is symbolised by the Corps sign, a leaping gazelle, chosen on account of the number of these animals which inhabit the desert. Gazelles advance by bounds - so do Armies but the advance of the Eighth Army and Thirteen Corps from ALAMEIN to Northern ITALY knew no bounds - except final Victory in Europe. Victory now achieved, Thirteen Corps turns as vigorously to the new tasks of peace.

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5799

U.S. PUBLIC RELATIONS

Central Mediterranean Force

2/PR/33.

25th July '45.

SUBJECT : Information for Press
re Disbandment of 8 Army.

TO : Col. S.J. Grogan. PRO. USPA.
Col. K.W. Clark. DEPO. AFHQ.
Lt-Col. A.D. Clark. PRO. 5 Army.
Major D.W. Heneker. DADPR. 8 Army.
Lt-Col. Bullock. PRO. AME. Milan.
Mr. C. Stewart Brown. DEPR. A.C. Rome.

1. Further to my 2/PR/33 of 23 July on the above subject, copies of the following additional handouts are forwarded for information of correspondents.

- (i) Message to 8 Army from Field Marshal Alexander.
- (ii) " " " " General Eisenhower.
- (iii) " " " " Field Marshal Montgomery.
- (iv) " " " " General McFarney.
- (v) " " " " General Mark Clark.

(vi) Text of recorded message by Army Commander for broadcast by BBC on release date.

(vii) Order of the Day by 8 Army Commander.

2. Further messages from distinguished personages are expected: these will be forwarded when received, either by ADIS or by other means if time is short.

A brief handout on 13 Corps will also be available. At the time of disbandment this Corps will come under command of AFHQ.

3. Time and date of disbandment of 8 Army and for press release has now been set for 1200 hrs local time (10.00-hrs. GMT) on 29 July '45. Correspondents may be given opportunity to study handouts in advance but it is particularly requested that no copy

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re Disbandment of 8 Army.

TO : Col. S.J. Grogan. PRO. USA.
 Col. K.W. Clark. DEPO. AFHQ.
 Lt-Col. A.D. Clark. PRO. 5 ARMY.
 Major D.W. Heccker. DADP. 3 ARMY.
 Lt-Col. Bullock. PRO. AFHQ. Milan.
 Mr. C. Stewart Brown. DEPO. AFHQ. Rome.

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4. Acknowledgment this letter would be appreciated.

Copy sent to 12 British Cons etc, 9 & 4 Italian agencies.
26/7/45.
[Signature]

P.R. ASHLEY.
 Colonel.
 Public Relations Officer.
 A.P.H.Q.

P.S. References para 1 (2) above, statement by General Montgomery not yet to hand.

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FOR RELEASE 1200 hours 'B' Time (1000 GMT)
29 JULY 1945.

ALLIED ARMY, MEDITERRANEAN
Information and Propaganda Section
Public Relations Branch.

1200Z/29JUL/45.

Not for Transmission or publication prior to time and date to be notified later.

Message from the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean theatre
Field-Marshal The Hon. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I.,
D.S.O. R.C., A.D.C. to the Eighth Army.

"After four years matchless battle record the famous British
Eighth Army passes from the pages of the Army list into those of
as honoured a place as any of the great military bodies of the past.
No army in this war and probably never before, have advanced so far
in so short a time and fought as many battles, every one of which
was a victory, from ALAMEIN to AUSTRIA - three thousand miles in
thirty months.

Proud indeed may the soldier be who in the years to come is able
to say "I fought with the Eighth Army". "

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FOR RELEASE 1200 hours 'B' Time (1000 GMT)
29 JULY 1945.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Consensus Section.
Public Relations Branch.

PRESS RELEASE.

Not for transmission or publication prior to
time and date to be specified later.

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

"I am told that the British Eighth Army is now to pass into history, where the pages belonging to it will indeed be brilliant if they truly reflect the glory of its battle record. Originally famed for its desert campaigning, the Eighth Army finally, during its long advance from ALGERIA to the ALPS, successfully overcame every conceivable type of obstacle that terrain, climate, and a determined enemy could place in its path.

The Allied comrades of the Eighth Army will revere its name, while every man that belonged to it may forever mingle with confidence among those who honour courage, loyalty and devotion to duty.

I say goodbye to a great fighting organization with the hope that every one of its former members will always permit me to call him friend.

(signed) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. "

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch.

PRESS RELEASE.

For Release 1200 hours 'D' time
(1000 GMT) 29 JULY, 1945.

MESSAGE FROM FIELD-MARSHAL SIR HERNARD L. MONTGOMERY
TO LIEUT-GENERAL SIR RICHARD L. MCQUEENY, COMMANDER, EIGHTH ARMY.

"On the official breaking up of the Eighth Army on 29th July 1945
I feel I would like to send a message to my old comrades of many
battles.

The immortal march of Eighth Army from the gates of Cairo along
the North African shores to Tunisia, through Sicily, and through
Italy, carried its ever victorious soldiers to final victory in
Europe. It was a great task which was carried out with an
unfailing spirit and it will long shine in history.

I am proud to recall that I commanded the Eighth Army during some
of its most famous exploits. I shall never forget the
comradeship of those days and the splendid spirit that existed in
what I used to call the great family of Eighth Army. That family
is now scattered all over the world but its spirit will remain
for all time and will be a shining example for future generations
of soldiers of the Empire."

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HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS CM
Central Mediterranean Force

TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS :

Colonel Stefano ORIOIAIO
Italian national in the charge of
307 Transit Camp

1. In accordance with GHQ Adm Instr No 27 as amended by GHQ letter 16000/A3 dated 20 Feb 46 notice is hereby given that the above-named will be brought to trial before a Military Court to be held at 0930 hrs on Monday 20 May 46 in the Cinema, 307 Transit Camp, ANZACOLA.

2. The accused is charged with :-

COMMITTING A WAR CRIME

in that he

at Camp P.G. 75 BARI on or about 16 July 1942 in violation of the laws and usages of war was concerned in the killing of Sapper Patrick G.
Royal Engineers, a British Prisoner of War.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch.

PRESS RELEASE.

For Release 1200-hrs. 'B' Time
1000-hrs. G.M.T 29 JULY 1945.

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL JOSEPH L. DANFORTH McNARNEY,
DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER.

"The time has come to bid farewell to the British Eighth Army, which has fought so valiantly as a member of the Allied team in the Mediterranean.

No soldier can contemplate the dissolution of an Army so distinguished in its record of fighting achievements, without regret. No ally can witness the departure of comrades in arms so steadfast, without a sense of loss.

The debt that all freedom-loving peoples owe to the Eighth Army is immeasurable. Its unconquerable spirit and indomitable determination stood firm during the troubled times when the outlook for the Democracies was dark and when the engulfing might of the Axis threatened to overwhelm the forces of Freedom. In the dark days of 1942, electrifying news came out of the desert - "The Eighth Army has attacked. The Africa Corps is being rolled back under its hammering blows." This marked the turning point of the war, and never again did the enemy in Europe succeed in gaining the initiative.

Starting with the Tunisian campaign, passing to the conquest of Sicily, and driving from Calabria the entire length of Italy, the Eighth Army fought alongside the American Second Corps, Seventh Army and Fifth Army, in turn. From the Army Commander down to the rifleman and service soldier, the Eighth Army set an example of teamwork and of unflinching cooperation with its Allies. It surmounted difficulties of operating with strangers and with unfamiliar military organizations and methods.

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Speaking for the American Forces, I salute the Eighth Army for a job well done. "

FOR RELEASE 1200 hours 'B' Time (1000 GMT)
29 JULY 1945.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch.

INTER OFFICE.

Not for transmission or publication prior
to time and date indicated later.

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL WALTER H. GORDON TO THE GENERAL SIR
RICHARD L. MONTAGUE. RM, RM, RM, RM.

"With the dissolution today of the British Eighth Army I want to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude and admiration for the contribution the Eighth Army has made toward the Allied victory in Europe. No task was too difficult for the British Eighth Army; it met each demand made upon it in such a manner that it stamped itself as one of the greatest armies of all time.

The Eighth Army stopped the German military tide as it threatened to seize the Suez Canal and gain control of the Mediterranean. In effecting the breakthrough at El Alamein in October of 1942, the Eighth Army achieved one of the turning points of the war. Victorious in the heat and desert of North Africa, the gallant Eighth pursued the enemy through Sicily and Italy where it fought through the miseries of two winters against a firmly entrenched foe in one of the most difficult of all theatres. Here in Italy the international members of the Eighth Army joined with the Fifth Army and formed the Allied Armies in Italy under Field Marshal Alexander, and later the 15th Army Group under my command. Through the rain and mud, the snow and cold, over the continuous spine of mountains and across a network of fortified rivers, these two armies relentlessly drove the enemy northward in Italy until our final offensive crushed him into unconditional surrender on 2 May 1945. To the British Eighth Army fell the honour of opening that final offensive to the Alps.

History will remember the Eighth Army well for the great part it has played in gaining victory over the enemy.

Good Luck and Godspeed to you and to the gallant men of the British Eighth Army, victorious from El Alamein to the Alps".

ALLIED ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Information: News and Liaison Section.
Public and Liaison Section.

ENCL. 2000000.

Not for transmission or publication
prior to ~~1200 H time:1000 GMT~~ 1200 H time:1000 GMT. 29 July, 45.

TEXT OF A RECOMMENDATION BY THE EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER
FOR BROADCASTING DURING CHINESE DEFEAT.
FOR INFORMATION OF COMBATANT.

"Today the Eighth Army officially makes up. At this time all will recall its great achievements in Italy. In September 1941, the Eighth Army was formed in the western desert. Success soon followed, TORBRUK was relieved, and the German Afrika Corps driven back to EL AGHEILA. Our resources, however, were still slender, and we were soon forced to withdraw to GHALI, west of TORBRUK. Here a great fluctuating battle was fought, which finally went against us. The long retreat to EL ALAMEIN followed, but the men of the Eighth Army never lost their tough fighting spirit, and in the last days of June veteran reinforcements, New Zealanders and Australians, began to arrive, and between the sea near the desert railway station of EL ALAMEIN southwards for 40 miles to the great QATTARA depression, the Eighth Army stood and blocked the way to DEFT. Every man said 'They shall not pass'. Mussolini had come to Africa in vain for a triumphal entry into ALEXANDRIA. This was the turning point of the whole war. Fresh divisions were arriving in the Middle East, the first Sherman tanks were being unloaded. Rommel's final offensive bid was easily defeated at the end of August. The Eighth Army was by now a great army of the Empire, in fact a great Allied Army, and in October came the historic victory of Field Marshal Montgomery at EL ALAMEIN. The pursuit of the remnants of the Axis forces to TUNIS, over 1,000 miles, led to the difficult assault on the strong Mareth position, barring the way of the Eighth Army to TUNIS. The problem was solved by General Freyberg's famous 'left hook', a wide outflanking movement through the soft desert sands, which opened through the GAFES gap. Another strong position immediately faced the Eighth Army, the WADI AKRIT, with steep hills beyond it. The enemy was given no time to organize, an overwhelming night assault by men from Scotland and India storied the position, and the remnants of the Axis armies poured northwards to TUNIS. The Eighth Army was now ready for the final great Allied combined offensive by American and French forces and the British First and Eighth Armies, which drove the Germans out of Africa with heavy losses of their lost troops.

The capture of SICILY followed, and then came the hard drive up ITALY, but this campaign is still fresh in your minds. One epic struggle, however, must be recalled. In May 1944, the almost impregnable

"Today the Eighth Army officially breaks up. At this time all will recall its great achievements in battle. In September 1941, the Eighth Army was formed in the western desert. Success soon followed, TORBRUK was relieved, and the German African Corps driven back to EL AGHEILA. Our resources, however, were still slender, and we were soon forced to withdraw to GABALA, west of TORBRUK. Here a great fluctuating battle was fought, which finally went against us. The long retreat to EL ALAMEIN followed, but the men of the Eighth Army never lost their tough fighting spirit, and in the last days of June veteran reinforcements, New Zealanders and Australians, began to arrive, and between the sea near the desert railway station of EL ALAMEIN southwards for 40 miles to the great QATTARA depression, the Eighth Army stood and blocked the way to EGYPT. Every man said "They shall not pass". Mussolini had come to Africa in vain for a triumphal entry into ALEXANDRIA. This was the turning point of the whole war. Fresh divisions were arriving in the Middle East, the first Sherman tanks were being unloaded. Hitler's final offensive bid was easily defeated at the end of August. The Eighth Army was by now a great army of the Empire, in fact a great Allied Army, and in October came the historic victory of Field Marshal Montgomery at EL ALAMEIN. The pursuit of the remnants of the Axis forces to WIDFORD, over 1,000 miles, led to the difficult assault on the strong Mareth position, barring the way of the Eighth Army to TUNIS. The problem was solved by General Freyberg's famous "left hook", a wide outflanking movement through the soft desert sands, which snared through the GAFS gap. Another strong position immediately faced the Eighth Army, the WADI AKRAB, with steep hills beyond it. The enemy was given no time to organize, an overwhelming night assault by men from Scotland and India stormed the position, and the remnants of enemy armies poured northwards to TUNIS. The Eighth Army was now ready for the final great Allied combined offensive by American and French forces and the British First and Eighth Armies, which drove the Germans out of Africa with heavy losses of their lost troops.

The capture of SICILY followed, and then came the hard drive up ITALY, but this campaign is still fresh in your minds. One epic struggle, however, must be recalled. In May 1944, the almost impregnable fortress of MONTE CASSINO, and the neighbouring heights, which had barred the Allied advance for many months, were finally stormed, after bitter fighting, by the 2nd Polish Corps in the Eighth Army. MONTE CASSINO is a name that will live for ever in the history of POLAND. In ITALY it was not only the big battles which won the final victory, we must never forget the bitter winter fighting of two long, grim winters, on the SANGRO, up the famous Via Emilia from RAVENNA to PARMA, in the swamps around RAVENNA, and in the snow-covered Apennines. The veterans of the Eighth Army in this winter fighting, in snow and flood, outfought and wore down many of the enemy's best Divisions. Between 25 and 28 German Divisions always faced the Allies in Italy, and it was largely fear of the Eighth Army which prevented the enemy from withdrawing troops for other fronts. In all our battles, from the early days in the western desert right up to the final destruction

contd.....2

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destruction...

of the German armies in Italy south of the RIVER PO, the Desert Air Force have been our comrades in arms and our partners in victory.

The Eighth Army and the Desert Air Force have been one powerful fighting machine.

The cheerful, unselfish service which all ranks of the Eighth Army gave throughout a long war must continue. Only hard work, a spirit of endurance and willing service for our King, our country and our families can make the Empire prosperous and secure. Every man has still to see the job through. Formations and units of the Eighth Army will go on to solve the many now and urgent problems with which we have been faced since the enemy's unconditional surrender on the 3rd May, 1945. Right well have those problems been tackled. Wherever they have gone, from POLA to the Austrian Alps, the soldiers of the Eighth Army have gained the respect and admiration of the civilian population, and have thus already helped to win the peace.

The Eighth Army was composed of many nations: all worked together in true comradeship. This spirit of generous cooperation is a good augury for the future of the world. Eighth Army men will be playing a tremendous part if they continue in fresh fields to fight and work for right and justice with the same enthusiasm that won great victories from EL ALGEIN to the River PO.

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FOR RELEASE 1200 hours 'B' Time (1000 GMT)
29 JULY 1945.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Membership Section
Public Relations Branch.

PRESS RELEASE.

Order of the Day by Lieut-General Sir Richard L. McCroery, KCB,
KBE, DSO, MC, Commander Eighth Army, to all ranks of Eighth Army.

(For information of Correspondents)

Not for transmission or publication prior to the time and date to
be notified later.

"Today, the Eighth Army officially breaks up. At this time all will recall its great achievement in battle, but the cheerful, unselfish service which all ranks of the Eighth Army gave throughout a long war must continue. Only hard work, a spirit of endurance and willing service for our King, our Country and our families can make the Empire prosperous and secure. Every man has still to see the job through.

Formations and Units of the Eighth Army will go on to solve the many new and urgent problems with which we have been faced since the enemy's unconditional surrender on the 3rd May, 1945. Right well have these problems been tackled. Wherever they have come, from POLA to the Austrian Alps, the veterans of the Eighth Army have gained the respect and admiration of the civilian population, and have thus already helped to win the Peace.

The Eighth Army was composed of many nations: all worked together in true comradeship. This spirit of generous cooperation is a good augury for the future of the world. Eighth Army men will be playing a tremendous part if they continue in fresh fields to fight and work for right and justice with the same enthusiasm

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The Eighth Army was composed of many nations: all worked together in true comradeship. This spirit of generous co-operation is a good augury for the future of the world. Eighth Army men will be playing a tremendous part if they continue in fresh fields to fight and work for right and justice with the same enthusiasm that won great victories from EL ALAMEIN to the RIVER PO.

Main Headquarters,
Eighth Army.

July, 1945.

(signed) R. L. MCCREARY, Lieut-General.,
Commander, Eighth Army.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch.

PRESS RELEASE.

For Release 1200-hrs. 3 time.
1000-hrs. GT 29 July '45.

MESSAGE FROM FIELD MARSHAL the Right Hon. J.C. SMUTS,
PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA.

General McCreery has received the following message from
Major-General F.H. Theron COA South African Forces in Italy.

"Field Marshal SMUTS has asked me to convey following
telegram to you:--

"Now that your HQ as Commander of Eighth Army is being
dissolved I wish to send you my warm congratulations
on its brilliant record. From time to time three South
African Divisions have had the honour to serve in it and
South African Engineers and signallers have served in it
continuously in the great campaigns of the desert and Italy.
Under its distinguished commanders Field Marshal Alexander
and Field Marshal Montgomery and finally under you, the
Eighth Army has not only made a glorious contribution to
final victory but has won a name which will remain immortal
in annals of war. We say farewell to Eighth Army but its
services remain and will continue to bear fruit in future
of a world liberated from the greatest menace in history".

General Theron adds:--

"Our Field Marshal has spoken for us and all South Africans
and Rhodesians in Mediterranean area, can only simply add Thank you &
God bless you to all our comrades in the Eighth Army."

5488

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

2. But that is only on the surface. Underneath there is a complex problem of nationalism and politics, of economic distress and, at any rate in FOLA and MEDAFALCONE, the pressing problem of war damage, all of which are producing for the AMG authorities under 13 Corps one of the most difficult tasks that has faced us in this country.

3. But they are tackling it one and all quietly and efficiently and in the true spirit of their position as trustees in a disputed territory. They are dealing with the territory as an demonstration case with the one object of establishing good government without fear or favour. There is no doubt that stability is being established: it may probably be upset from time to time by forces beyond their control but the effect of impartiality and firm administration is being felt: 5287 it can be seen. The general strike on July 19th was well and rapidly organised which shows the powers of the forces with which AMG has to contend but it passed off with incident, without casualties and with only one or two arrests, a tribute to the stabilizing influence of

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4. The Area Commissioners are slowly but surely producing a structure of local government following the policy laid down. It needs infinite patience. The SCAC had a 4-hour meeting with the "Regional Committee" left behind by the late regime and he got across to them one of the basic principles that AMG means military government:

One reads in the VENEZIA GIULIA report that talks with representatives of the two Yugoslav Committees in TRIESTE regarding representation for the area have so far met with no response from the City Committee although the District Committee gave a favourable reply. In GORIZIA the President of the Provincial Committee and all the District Presidents met the Area Commissioner and listened to the definition of APC as the governing power through the local committees. In POLA the institution of SEPRAI should result in a more efficient handling of food supplies. The organization of a composite police force is going ahead, including the training of some 3500 indigenous police who will eventually form the civil police force for the territory.

5. Allied Military courts are functioning throughout the territory and orders have been given for the indigenous civil courts to resume their functions. Long discussions have taken place with regard to wages and it is probable that they will be brought into line with wages in Northern Italy, and that the economic price of bread will be applied at the same time. The general strike of July 19th delayed the application of the wage increases.

6. The country does not look so dry as other parts of Italy and although the crop will not be large it will not suffer from the climatic damage prevalent in Central and Southern Italy. There is already a grave shortage of timber and fuel and unfortunately most of the wood is located East of the Morgan Line. It is to be hoped that the Economic Committees which appear to be working well will be able to provide some arrangement for its introduction into 13 Corps area. A great deal of work has been done in collating lists of Italian civilians deported into YUGOSLAVIA before occupation by Allied troops. A few have been returned.

7. The port of TRIESTE looked moribund as regards shipping and the

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

8. Altogether the AMG team there, which will be progressively built up until it has a strength of some 50 US and 50 British officers under its SCAO, Colonel BOWMAN, is doing, with ~~immense~~ tremendous help from 13 Corps and in spite of many difficulties of which the climate is not the least, a quiet and efficient job.

ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
HOTEL PLAZA MILAN

For Immediate Release

25 July 1945

Censored by Schofield

Release No. 2

118,000 tons of coal and coke, the highest tonnage yet to be delivered to northern Italian industries from Allied sources, is expected to arrive during the month of August, the Allied Commission in Milan announced today.

This coal tonnage, to be allocated to manufacturers of steel, textile, pharmaceutical supplies, and to food processing factories represents a steadily mounting increase in coal shipments to industrial plants in the north, stated Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Maskrey, head of Industry, sub-commission. Supplementing the monthly coal allotments is 8,000 tons of low volatile lignite coal from Italian mines in Sardinia and Sicily.

Commenting on the coal situation in Italy at the present time, Colonel Maskrey, "within the past few weeks the Allied Commission has delegated Major Harch, Regional Officer for mines, and Captain Donald Kingery, chief of the Mining Division of the Industrial sub-commission, to conduct a research and survey for increasing coal output in the Italian mines. The two mining experts have reported a 40 per cent productional peak up to date.

(END)

PASSED BY FIELD PRESS CENSORS FOR PUBLICATION

5485

TO JUNE V JJ RM

RECORDED FEBRUARY 25/7/1738 --

THE FOLLOWING FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO STARS AND STRIPES AND
WARCOS STORY BEGINS CLN

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, ITALY --- THE 210 ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION,
ELEMENTS OF WHICH HAVE SERVED WITH THE FIFTH ARMY SINCE BEFORE CASINO,
TODAY RECEIVED A CITATION FROM LT. GEN. LUCIAN REX TRUSCOTT JR., ARMY
COMMANDER, AT A CEREMONY AT PESCHIERA ON LAKE GARDA. PARA

THE CITATION WAS ACCEPTED BY BRIGGEN, GIUSEPPE CORTESE, COMMANDING
GENERAL OF THE 210 DIVISION, WHO WITH HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR DIAGIO
NINI, AND COLONEL BERNI CAMMI, COMMANDING THE 28TH PACKHOLE GROUP,
RECEIVED THE FIFTH ARMY MEDAL AND LEATHER MEDALLION. PARA

GENERAL TRUSCOTT ALSO AWARDED BRONZE STARS TO THIRTYONE OFFICERS
AND MEN OF THE DIVISION, ONE OF THEM POSTHUMOUSLY. CERTIFICATES OF
COMENDATION WERE ISSUED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF GROUPS SELECTED FOR
THE CEREMONY AND EVENTUALLY ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE DIVISION WILL
RECEIVE A PERSONAL CERTIFICATE FOR HAVING GIVEN COMENDABLE SERVICE. IN

THE DIVISION CITATION, SIGNED BY GENERAL TRUSCOTT, SAID IN PART
CLN QUOTE YOU, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 210 ITALIAN INFANTRY
DIVISION, THROUGH YOUR UNFIRING EFFORTS AND SKILLFUL EXECUTION OF
ASSIGNED MISSIONS HAVE RENDERED MOST VALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO THE FIFTH
ARMY IN THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ITS COMBAT MISSION. PARA

QUOTE STARTING TWENTYFIVE DECEMBER NINETEENFORTYTHREE AND CONTI-
NUING THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, THE 210 ITALIAN
INFANTRY DIVISION, WITH OVER HALF ITS TROOPS EMPLOYED IN FORWARD AREAS

ARMY IN THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ITS COMBAT MISSION. PARA

QUOTE STARTING TWENTYFIVE DECEMBER NINETEENFORTYTHREE AND CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, THE 210 ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION, WITH OVER HALF ITS TROOPS EMPLOYED IN FORWARD AREAS AND WITH THE REMAINDER IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF COMBAT UNITS, WAS EXCELLENTLY CONTROLLED AND PERFORMED ALL ITS TASKS IN AN OUTSTANDING MANNER. DESPITE THE OBSTACLES OF OPERATIONS OVER EXTENSIVE AND DIFFICULT AREAS, ESPECIALLY THROUGH THE WINTER OPERATIONS WHICH WERE MADE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT BY WEATHER CONDITIONS, VARYING FROM HEAVY RAINS AND MUD TO SNOW AND ICE, THE OFFICERS AND MEN DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES BY OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF THEIR ASSIGNED MISSIONS. UNQUOTE PARA

THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY WAS PRECEDED BY A REVIEW OF A PICKED GROUP OF TROOPS OF THE 210 DIVISION BY GENERALS TRUSCOTZ AND CORTESE. ATTENDING THE CEREMONY WERE SEVERAL AMERICAN, ITALIAN AND ALLIED OFFICERS INCLUDING BRIG. GEN. DON LEE CARLSTON, FIFTH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH PPP SULLIVAN, G-1 OF UNITED STATES FORCE IN AUSTRIA, MAJOR GEN. EDGAR EEE HUIE, FIFTH ARMY G-3-555 MAJOR LT. GEN. ANGELO CERIGA, COMMANDING GENERAL, TERRITORY OF BOLOGNA MAJOR LT. GEN. UMBERTO MARRAS, COMMANDING GENERAL, TERRITORY OF MILAN MAJOR LT. GEN. GIACOMO NEGRONI, COMMANDING GENERAL, TERRITORY OF BOLZANO MAJOR GEN. UMBERTO UTILI, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE LEGNANO GROUP, LT. COL. DAVID HHH BURNETT, BRITISH OFFICER ON THE FIFTH ARMY STAFF, AND CAPT. PIERRE LLL MOINE, FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER WITH FIFTH ARMY.

ASSOCIATION OF THE TWO HUNDRED TEN DIVISION WITH THE FIFTH ARMY DATES BACK TO THE CRIM WINTER OF 1943-1944 WHEN COMPANIES OF THE 20TH MAJOR GROUP WERE ASSIGNED TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES TO FRONTLINE TROOPS IN THE MOUNTAINS. PARA

SUBSEQUENTLY THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DIVISION WERE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE, BESIDES THE PACKABLE COMPANIES, WIRE RECOVERY UNITS, ENGINEERING GROUPS AND QUARTERMASTER COMPANIES. THE WIRE RECOVERY UNITS WERE

GENS INCLUDING BRIG. GEN. DON LEE CARLETON, FIFTH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH PPP SULLIVAN, CHM OF UNITED STATES FORCE IN AUSTRIA SMOGLN BRIG. GEN. EDGAR EEE HUNE, FIFTH ARMY GOC-555 SMOGLN LT. GEN. ANGELO CERIGA, COMMANDING GENERAL, TERRITORY OF DOLOGNA SMOGLN LT. GEN. UMBERTO MARRAS, COMMANDING GENERAL, TERRITORY OF MILAN SMOGLN LT. GEN. GIACOMO NECRONI, COMMANDING GENERAL, TERRITORY OF BOLZANO SMOGLN MAJ. GEN. UMBERTO UTILI, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE LEGHANO GROUP, LT. COL. DAVID HHH BURNETT, BRITISH OFFICER ON THE FIFTH ARMY STAFF, AND CAPT. PIERRE LLL MOINE, FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER WITH FIFTH ARMY.

ASSOCIATION OF THE TWO HUNDRED TEN DIVISION WITH THE FIFTH ARMY DATES BACK TO THE CRIM WINTER OF 1943-1944 WHEN COMPANIES OF THE 29TH PACKMULE GROUP WERE ASSIGNED TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES TO FRONTLINE TROOPS IN THE MOUNTAINS. PARA

SUBSEQUENTLY THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DIVISION WERE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE, BESIDES THE PACKMULE COMPANIES, WIRE RECOVERY UNITS, ENGINEERING GROUPS AND QUARTERMASTER COMPANIES. THE WIRE RECOVERY UNITS WERE PARTICULARLY ACTIVE DURING THE FIFTH ARMY'S FIGHT FROM THE APENNINES TO THE PO VALLEY WHEN THEY WERE THE SOLE GROUPS RECOVERING AND TRANSPORTING FORWARD THE CABLE NEEDED FOR THE DIC PUSH. END OF STORY NEW SUBJECT NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS. NAMES OF BRONZE STAR RECIPIENTS ARE AVAILABLE TO CORRESPONDENTS DESIRING THEM. REQUEST BY 299. 0

ENDIT 225 --

5484

TO JJKM V JJMM

JJKM V JJMM CENSORED FENEYSEY 25/7/1715 --

THE FOLLOWING FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO STARS AND STRIPES AND MARCOS
STORY BEGINS CLM

WITH THE FIFTHARMY TWENTYFIFTH JULY DASH DASH THE FIRST SOFTBALL
GAME OF THE FIFTHARMY FINALS WILL BE PLAYED BETWEEN THE DIVISION CHAMPS
OF THE THIRTYFOURTH AND NINETYFIRST INFANTRY DIVISION AT THE ARENA,
MILAN ON THIRTIETH JULY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AT A MEETING OF TEAM
REPRESENTATIVES AT THE SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICE, FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

DIVISION CHAMPS OF THE THIRTYFOURTH, EIGHTYEIGHTH, NINETYFIRST AND
NINETYSECOND INFANTRY DIVISIONS, AND CHAMPS OF THE ARMY TROOPS
ELIMINATIONS NOW BEING HELD AT FIFTHARMY HEADQUARTERS, WILL GATHER IN
MILAN ON TWENTYEIGHTH AUGUST WHERE ITS PLANNED FOR THEM TO STAY FOR
THE DURATION OF THE TOURNAMENT. THE WINNER WILL PLAY THE TWELFTH
AIRFORCE CHAMPIONS TO DECIDE THE GROUP CHAMPIONSHIP ENDIT 229 --

5483

27 July 1948

Plan analysis of the

needed for the devastated

~~area~~ special relief ~~area~~ north Apennines battlefield area is ~~being studied~~ the Allied

Commission announced today.

[The ~~devastated~~ area ^{under review} ~~includes~~ 33 communes in the Provinces of Bologna, Modena, Ravenna, and Ferrara] in Emilia Region.

[With the exception of Cassino, this area has suffered the worst damage of any section of Italy. Due to the rigidity of the final campaign and the many ~~problems~~ brought on by the final capitulation, there has been little chance to extend an effective and proportionate amount of relief to the Apennines region, ~~officials~~ said.

[The ~~Regional~~ Commission of the Emilia Region has summarized the present conditions and the future needs of the people as follows:

- Col. G. L. E. T. Rend.

1. Food - The shortage is critical since only partial ^{groups} ~~land~~ been planted and much of this cultivated area was subsequently mined. The Germans and the drought ~~combined~~ combined to further deplete the remaining supply.

2. Clothing - To meet the barest minimum requirements for the coming winter 300,000 garments are needed. 5282

3. Shelter - ⁷⁰ ~~recipients~~ the estimated ^{per cent.} destruction of the communes ^{of 90 per cent. and more destruction} there are ^{fewer persons living in this area. 1127, 195} 252,930 ~~are without any shelter.~~ ~~of 1127, 195~~ ~~are without any shelter.~~

4. Fuel - The fuel reserve is exhausted. Because of the fear of mines woodcutting has virtually stopped. There is in

With the exception of Caesino, this area has suffered the worst damage of any section of Italy. And to the majority of the civil population and the many ~~problems~~ problems brought on by the final capitulation, there has been little chance to extend an effective and proportionate amount of relief to the ~~regions~~ region. *Col. Floyd L. Thordahl*

The ~~Regional~~ Committee of the Emilia Region has summarized the present conditions and the future needs of the

people in the area as follows:

1. Food -- The shortage is critical since only ~~partial~~ ^{over} food has been planted and much of this cultivated area was subsequently mined. The Germans and the drought ~~combined~~ combined to further deplete the remaining supply.

2. Clothing -- To meet the barest minimum requirements for the coming winter 300,000 garments are needed. **5182**

3. Shelter -- ~~estimate the estimated 70 per cent. destruction of houses~~ ^{supplied 90 per cent. and more destroyed} ~~there are 252,939~~ ^{of houses} ~~are without adequate shelter.~~ ^{fewer persons living in this area. 1127,105}

4. Fuel -- The fuel reserve is estimated. Because of the fear of mines wood-cutting has virtually stopped. There is insufficient charcoal to last through the winter.

5. Medical Care -- of the 11 hospitals in the area, not one escaped major damage. Ambulance service is completely lacking. Doctors in the communities are working without adequate transportation, ~~transport~~ ^{transport} medical supplies.

6. Household Necessities -- ~~the~~ ^{war} ~~are looting~~ ^{have} left the houses stripped of bedding, stoves and beds.

(i) Relief plans include the following purposes:

~~The administration of relief plans will be represented by a procedure adopted by the Government of Italy, which is now being prepared to act with vigor and speed, and to be able to provide the necessary assistance to the population of the area.~~

~~Relief plans will be represented by a procedure adopted by the Government of Italy, which is now being prepared to act with vigor and speed, and to be able to provide the necessary assistance to the population of the area.~~

Basic foods be brought in from the outside regions, and transportation be made available for the distribution of these foods. Kitchens should be established in the larger towns.

~~Temporary shelter be provided since there is not enough time to build houses for all the people of the area.~~

Alpine type huts ~~could be used as a temporary shelter~~ to take care of an estimated 10,000 persons, ~~to be used as a temporary shelter~~ to repair partially damaged dwellings and thereby provide shelter for an additional 50,000. ~~The remaining persons should be housed in tents.~~

5381

~~German POWs administered by the German POW Commission~~

be used for clearing the estimated two million mines in the area. ~~It is estimated that 100,000 men are needed to clear the mines.~~

Transport and workers be supplied to repair the shattered bridges, roads and public utilities.

~~Military equipment now discarded in salvage dumps be made available.~~ ~~Old tents, canvas, unusable~~ could be made into warm and serviceable

H.Q. PUBLIC RELATIONS

Central Mediterranean Force

23 July 1943.

2/743/33.

*Distribute
to all of
To press groups*

SUBJECT: Information for Press
re Disbandment 3 Army.

TO :	Col. E. Grogan.	PRO. USA.
	Col. F. Clark.	PRO. AFM.
	Lt-Col. A.B. Clark.	PRO. 3 Army.
	Major D.E. Sander.	PRO. 3 Army.
	Major Bullock.	PRO. A.C. MILAN.
	Mr. G. Stewart Brown.	PRO. A.C. RHE.

1. British 3 Army will be disbanded at a time and date to be notified later.

2. In this connection copies of Press Handout are attached for future issue to correspondents. This handout contains all necessary data on which to base any stories they may wish to file.

Additional information, including transcripts of Orders of the Day and messages from various distinguished personages, will be forwarded when available.

3. It is desired that maximum publicity be obtained, and to this end it is essential that release of all subject matter be coordinated. Time and date of disbandment are left blank in copies of handout. These can be filled in when information is available and when release is decided. No copy containing reference to the disbandment should therefore be transmitted prior to release time though correspondents may be alerted shortly beforehand in order to prepare their stories.

4. General Montgomery, Commander 3 Army, will broadcast a message on the Army Radio Service at the actual time of disbandment; he has also made a disc which has been forwarded to all London for transmission at any hour after release time.

*Copy to each of 12 Political Correspondents
9 H St. Geneva. (ANSA; & I;
Orbis & S.I.D.I.)*

24/7/45.

W.H.G.

M. A. L. 5480
Colonel.
P. A. C.
A. P. A. C.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section.
Public Relations Branch.

PRESS RELEASE.

Not for transmission or publication
prior to time and date to be notified later.

It is announced that the British Eighth Army, commanded by Lt. General Sir Richard L. McCreery, K.C.B., L.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. is to be disbanded as from 10 June (hrs GMT) 1945.

The Eighth Army was originally formed in September 1941 and placed under command of Lt. General Sir Alan Cunningham.

It first went into action as an Army on 17th November, 1941, when it crossed the frontier of Cyrenaica to meet the thrust of Rommel's Afrika Corps. The resultant battle of SIDI BAZZAH was the key battle of this campaign, and was a pitched battle between armour. British tanks at this time were greatly inferior to the German tanks, but although our losses were heavy, the German armour was almost wiped out. The battle lasted from 19th November to 1st December. The garrison in TOBRUK broke out on 21st November and met the Army's drive up the desert. The relief of Tobruk was completed by 10th December, after an eight months siege. On 26th November, 1941, Lt. General W.M. Ritchie took over command of the Eighth Army from General Cunningham.

The enemy retired and made a stand at GAZALA. The Eighth Army attacked on 13th December, and had broken through by the night of 16-17th December. Benghazi fell. The enemy made a stand at AGGILO.

War with Japan had broken out on December 8th, and the Eighth Army began to send troops to the Far East.

The enemy attacked our weakened forces on 21st January, 1942, drove us out of Benghazi and back to Gazala.

We attacked again on the 27th May, and by the 2nd June it looked as if we would win. There had been a steady drain of our armour, however, the tide turned. The Eighth Army withdrew from its forward positions on 21st June.

On 21st June Tobruk was captured by the enemy.

On 25th June General Sir Claude Auchinleck, then C-in-C Middle East, took over command of the Eighth Army at BAGDAI, and controlled the retreat to EL ALAMEIN. The Eighth Army took up the Alamein position on 1st July.

5479

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On 21st June Tobruk was captured by the enemy.

On 25th June General Sir Claude Auchinleck, then C-in-C Middle East, took over command of the Eighth Army at EL GUSLI, and controlled its retreat to EL ALAMEIN. The Eighth Army took up the Alamein position on 1st July.

On the 4th July the Eighth Army attacked, and by the 11th July had captured the FAL EL HISA salient, essential springboard for the subsequent attack by General Montgomery.

On 15th August, 1942, General Alexander took over the Middle East command, and Lt. General Sir B.L. Montgomery became the Eighth Army commander.

On the 30th August Rommel attacked, and the ensuing battle of ALAM EL HALU was won mainly by Eighth Army artillery which, lined up on a ridge, pumped shells into the enemy until the attack was completely broken. The enemy had retreated by 7th September. The successful outcome of this battle is regarded in many quarters as being the turning point of the war.

contd/.....2

Our own carefully prepared offensive was launched on 23rd October, 1942. After continuous desperate fighting Rommel's troops fled on 4th November. The Eighth Army's pursuit was hampered by heavy rain.

On November 6th British and American troops landed in North Africa.

By 25th November, Eighth Army troops were at Agheila, from which the enemy began to withdraw on 12th December, employing delaying tactics.

TRIPOLI was captured on 23rd January, 1943, and the Eighth Army moved up to the Mareth Line.

On the 20th February the Eighth Army came under the command of the 18th Army Group, commanded by General Alexander who had relinquished C-in-C Middle East.

On the 6th March the enemy attacked from his Mareth positions, but this was broken by artillery as at El Alamein.

The frontal attack on the Mareth Line by the Eighth Army on 20th March was held up at WADI ZIGZAG, but the left hook to EL HAMIA forced the enemy out of the Mareth positions, and we entered CAES on 29th March.

The enemy's next stand was at WADI AKARIT, which we attacked on 6th April. The enemy was leaving by 7th April, and the Eighth Army got into the KALUWOUN plain of TUNISIA.

The ENTEDAVILLE LINE commanded by the TUNISIA mountain feature was the enemy's next stand, and this was attacked by the Eighth Army on 19th April. At this time the Eighth Army was keeping the enemy busily engaged while the First Army prepared to break through to TUNIS.

On the 12th May the enemy began to surrender to the First Army & Eighth Army in large numbers. The German 90th Light Division -- old enemies of the Eighth Army -- surrendered in its entirety.

INVASION OF SICILY.

The Eighth Army was now strong across North Africa, from Oudra to Algiers; but with the North African campaign at an end, the Eighth Army began immediately to plan its part in the invasion of Sicily.

The operation was mounted from all parts of the North African coast. On the 10th July, 1943, now under the command of 15th Army Group under General Alexander, the Eighth Army landed troops on Sicily, and immediately captured SYRACUSE. Sweeping up the east coast into the Catania plain our troops crossed the RIVER SIMETO and found the enemy in considerable strength on the MT. DIAZ LINE. It was decided not to make a costly frontal attack. The line was outflanked by a left hook, and CATANIA fell on 5th August. Another left hook reached RAGUSA which

On the 20th February the enemy was defeated and the 18th Army Group, commanded by General Alexander who had relinquished C-in-C Middle East.

On the 6th March the enemy attacked from his Mareth positions, but this was broken by artillery as at El Alamein.

The frontal attack on the Mareth Line by the Eighth Army on 20th March was held up at WADI ZIGZAG, but the left hook to EL HAMELA forced the enemy out of the Mareth positions, and we entered GAIES on 29th March.

The enemy's next stand was at WADI AKKUT, which we attacked on 6th April. The enemy was leaving by 7th April, and the Eighth Army got into the KARWOUK plain of TUNISIA.

The ENFIDAVILLE LINE commanded by the TIBBOUKA mountain feature was the enemy's next stand, and this was attacked by the Eighth Army on 19th April. At this time the Eighth Army was keeping the enemy busily engaged while the First Army prepared to break through to TUNIS.

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The Eighth Army then pushed up the difficult road to MESSINA, and as the Americans were entering the town from the west, Eighth Army troops were entering from the south.

contd/.....3

5478

INVASION OF ITALY.

Eighth Army troops landed at HEALIO on the 3rd September 1943, and began to advance up the toe. Airborne troops followed on 9th September. Contact with American Fifth Army troops was made on 15th September.

The Eighth Army captured MONTE, with its valuable airfields, on 27th September.

The battle for the town and port of TROOLI began on 1st October. On the 3rd October a landing was made at TROOLI, and the enemy was taken completely by surprise. The town and port were captured intact. A desperate battle ensued, but by 6th October the Eighth Army had consolidated its gains.

The Army then began a slow advance, progressing from defended ridge to defended ridge, until the troops reached the TRICHO RIVER, outpost of the BARLONE LINE. The river was crossed on the night of 22-23rd October, and a fierce battle to consolidate this bridgehead began on 26th October.

The attack on SAN SALVO, a town on the top of a commanding height, began on 27th October, was held up, and renewed on 3rd November. It was captured on 4th November; and in a two-pronged drive the Eighth Army pursued the enemy to the SALVO RIVER, outpost to the immensely strong GUSTAV LINE.

The advance to the Sangro was slow, and hindered by extensive demolitions, and the beginning of bad weather. On one road there were 16 major demolitions in 15 miles. On another, 45 major demolitions in 27 miles. The Eighth Army was commencing the hardest battle of its career.

On the Adriatic sector the battle for the Sangro began on the night of 21st-22nd November. On the inland sector on 27th November, it was all over on both sectors, after prolonged and bitter fighting, by 2nd December. A firm bridgehead across the FOGGIA RIVER was secured by 20th Dec.

The battle of VITTO, fought and won by Canadians, began on 21st December and ended on 28th December.

On 31st December, 1943, General Sir Oliver Leese took over the Eighth Army from General Montgomery.

The battle of ORSOCCA on the inland sector, began on 23rd Dec., and ended on the 17th January, 1944. This marked the conclusion of the Eighth Army's winter offensive.

SPRING OFFENSIVE, 1944.

By the 11th May, 1944, the Eighth Army, with the exception of Fifth Corps - left on the Adriatic sector - had been switched across to the central sector for the drive up the LIRI VALLEY.

On the 3rd October a landing was completely by surprise. The town and port were captured intact. A desperate battle ensued, but by 6th October the Eighth Army had consolidated its gains.

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The attack on SAN SILVO, a town on the top of a commanding height, began on 27th October, was held up, and renewed on 3rd November. It was captured on 4th November; and in a two-pronged drive the Eighth Army pursued the enemy to the SILVERO RIVER, outpost to the immensely strong GUSTAV LINE.

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SPRING OFFENSIVE, 1944.

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The attack was launched across the RIVER GARLI on the 11th May. CASSINO was eventually captured by Polish troops on 18th May. The Gustav Line, actually the Rome defences, was thus finally broken.

The ADOLF HITLER LINE, an artificial line across the Liri Valley, was attacked and broken in one day, 23rd May, by Canadian troops. In the ensuing pursuit a spectacular advance on the left was made by French troops.

APPE fell to American Fifth Army troops on 4th June, two days before D-day in Western Europe.

The advance from Rome to the ARNO RIVER began on the 5th June.

contd/-----

-5-

The battle for the TRASIMENE LINE lasted from the 29th June to the 4th July. The battle of MENTO from the 12th to the 16th July.

By the 4th August the Eighth Army had reached the line of the Arno south of FLORENCE. By the 30th August our troops were in the southern portion of the city, which was cleared in the ensuing week.

Between the 5th August and 21st August the bulk of the Army was secretly switched across to the Adriatic sector, and on the 25th August the attack was moved on the ROLLAND LINE, which was breached west of PESKIO on the 21st August.

Between the 5th and 12th September bitter battles took place for the CORLICO-CEMILINO RIDGE, and there were heavy casualties on both sides. The ensuing advance was marked by heavy fighting south of the RIVER MAROCCEL, which ended with the capture of REBBI on 21st September.

The Eighth Army crossed the IMELON RIVER on 26th September.

On the 1st October, 1944, Lt. General Sir R. McCreery took over command of the Eighth Army from Lt. General Sir Oliver Leese.

CESENA fell on 21st October, FOELI 9th November, RAVENNA 4th December, and FERRARA 16th December. 13th Corps on the left had advanced with the American Fifth Army through mountainous terrain to within 12 miles south-east of BOLOGNA.

The Eighth Army's winter line ran from MONTE GRANDE in the mountains on the left, and along the SENIO RIVER to the Adriatic coast on the right.

Before the offensive in the spring, 1945, a number of Eighth Army's divisions were withdrawn to the Western front.

The bulk of the Eighth Army was now on the fringe of the Lombardy Plains. During the winter the line underwent several minor adjustments in preparation for the last battle.

On the 9th April, 1945, the Eighth Army launched its attack across the Senio River. By the 14th April the Senio, SANTERNO, and SILLARO rivers had been crossed. The enemy was routed from the ARGENTA GAP by 19th April, and the PO crossings came within range of the Eighth Army's guns.

On 21st April Polish troops entered BOLOGNA. FERRARA fell on 24th April. Prisoners were being taken in large numbers. By 25th April there were secure bridgeheads across the PO. On 28th April the ADIGE RIVER was crossed on a broad front, and on the 30th April Eighth Army troops entered VENICE.

5476

just the attack on the Polish front, which was broken west of PESCARO on the 31st August.

Between the 5th and 12th September bitter battles took place for the CORRIDO-GERMINO RIVER, and there were heavy casualties on both sides. The ensuing advance was marked by heavy fighting south of the RIVER MANTOVANA, which ended with the capture of RIVIERA on 21st September.

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The advance continued, and UDINE was entered on 1st May. Overnight our troops advanced 75 miles to link up with the forces of Marshal Tito coming from the east.

On May 2nd, 1945, the German Commander-in-Chief surrendered. The Eighth Army had fought and won its last battle.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

23 JULY 1945

Florence Italy, 22 July - - The priceless art treasures of Florence, taken away months ago by the Germans into what they called 'protective custody', were aback home today. There return here by the Fifth Army today was marked by a ceremony in the Piazza Signoria into which six army trucks loaded with crated works of art, were driven. The display was a token one only, for the treasures had filled thirteen railroad cars on the trip ~~from~~ Florence.

From Bolsano near where the pictures and sculptures had been found in two caches--one a jail, the other a castle. Estimated by Italian art experts to have a value of \$500,000,000, which was said to be a conservative figure, the treasures were from national museums in Florence and local churches and private collections. Among the more popularly known works are Donatello's 'St. George', Michelangelo's 'Dacchus', the Medici 'Venus', Verrochio's 'Resurrection', all sculptures and the following paintings: Raphael's 'La Velata', Botticelli's 'Minerva and the Centaur', Cranachs 'Adam and Eve', Bellini's 'Pienza' and Rembrandts 'Portrait of an Old Man'. The formal presentation of the art works was made by Brig. Gen. Edgar E Hume, Chief of the Fifth Army AMG, whose fine arts Section, with Italian experts, took charge of the treasures after they were originally found by elements of the 38th and 35th infantry divisions. 'It is a matter of particular joy to me', said Gen. Hume, to witness the return to Florence of these works of art for which this city of Florence and of Culture is known throughout the world. These priceless treasures belong not to Florence, nor to Italy, nor to Europe, but to mankind. Men and women yet unborn will one day rejoice that these glories which the teutonic enemy sought to steal are once more in their rightful surroundings.' Gaetano Fieraccino, Sindaco of Florence, accepted the treasures in the name of the city, expressing the city's and the nation's gratitude to the Fifth Army. Officers of the AMG Fine Arts Section said that while the Germans ostensibly removed the art work to protect it from Allied air raids, actually the treasures were designed to grace the homes of Hitler, Himmler and Goering. In all 500 pictures and 100 cases of sculpture were recovered. AMG officials said some of the pictures were damaged by the Germans in transport due to carelessness in handling. For their return to Florence the treasures were crated by Italian experts, guarded by MPs (the entire collection has been under guard since it was found) and special fire extinguishers, flown to Bolsano in the private plane of Lt. Gen. Lucien K Truscott Jr. Commanding General of the Fifth Army, were in readiness. A medieval note was lent to today's ceremony by the presence of a group of Valletti Guards--the Guards of the Banner of Florence--dressed in white uniforms with shining breastplates.

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END RELEASE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

GEB/cb

R/P/PRE

21 July 1945

SUBJECT: Hometown Press Releases

TO : Chief Commissioner

1. It may be of interest to you to know that our News Production Division has sent out hometown releases covering nearly 700 U.S. officers and enlisted men for publication in the hometown newspapers of the personnel concerned.

2. Releases, on the average, have been sent to two and three papers for each individual. The publications contacted are located in every state of the Union and in all the large cities.

3. Each release describes the work of the individual in the Allied Commission and briefly explains the work of the Commission. Thus, at one and the same time, we are able to give news about the soldier to his family and friends and tell about the Allied Commission in a manner not usually possible in ordinary news releases.

G. STEWART BROWN,
Director,
Public Relations Branch

cc: Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Col. Parkin
Major Leacacos

File -

5474

ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
Plaza Hotel Milan

CENSORED BY FORD
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

18 July 1945
Release No. 1

A public announcement will be made within the next few day concerning the recruitment of Italian workers for employment by the British Admiralty in the Far East, the Allied Military Government for Lombardia announced today.

Pending final accords now being reached between Italian Government and British authorities as to the time and manner in which workers will employed, it was recommended that all persons may continue to file applications at the provincial labor office of the province in which they reside.

The selection of laborers for this assignment will be made only in the province where the worker has legal residence. It was strongly stressed by AMG officials that worker should not proceed to any port of embarkation on the presumption that they will be transported to the East immediately. Each applicant must clear through proper channels before acceptance for employment will be considered, the announcement stated.

More Allied Military Government News

A new cost of living bonus was approved to workers in six job classifications the Allied Military Government said.

The new bonus applied to workers in Auto transport, Bakeries, employees, bars and cafes, and Industrial workers in the provinces of Pavia, Cremona, Brescia and Mantova.

Farm workers in the province of Cremona will also receive

Page 2---Release No. 1.

a new cost-of-living bonus.

All the wage increases were approved as ratified by the Camera del Lavoro, representing the employees, and the Union Industriale, the employers association.

(END)

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY FIELD PRESS CENSOR!!

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
 Information News and Censorship Section
 Public Relations Branch

15 JULY 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hundreds of thousands of Italians thronged the city streets of Milan last night in an all night festive celebration commemorating the national holiday of Frances Bastille Day.

As through the city public squares and buildings were draped with the French and Italian tricolor flag, and placards which heralded the French national motto seeking equality, liberty and fraternity. The streets flooded with festive people in dances, songs, and music. At one public square, the piazza duomo, the people formed a mile long snake dance and wound their way through the milling populace accompanied by a big thirty piece orchestra, at another point, a big huge entertainment establishment called the St. Galleria and, wine was served to the passing crowd from huge barrels parked along the curbs. At the piazza La Scala, the dancing took on a foreign flavor, as two American G.I.'s converted the Italian men and women into an old fashioned jitterbug session to the accompaniment of at the chateaucos choc choc unit.

Officially, the Bastille day holiday was commemorated by a program consisting of national anthem, songs by leading opera singers of Milan, and a commemorative address by sindaco Greppi, mayor of Milan city. Attending these services were representatives of the Italian and French Governments, and military personnel of the American forces headed by Brigadier Laurence J. LeDuc. Colonel Harry S. Hershenson, provincial commissioner for Milan city led a delegation of A.C. representatives.

In his address to the Italian and French people which was shorted to France, Mayor Greppi made reference to the parallel of oppression that has existed in the two nations in the past few years. He outlined the gallant struggle which the French have endured down through the ages in the oppression of tyranny and in their fight for democracy.

In his closing words, Greppi said, "It is the will of every Italian to again become the sister nation of France. We offer our fondest hopes for the quick recovery of the day spirits which characterized the French people the world over, and offer our hand in United friendship unit."

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end 394

3471

Have been anticipated for some time.

Copy to file 12 July 45

R. J. M.

~~Following is proposal for immediate reduction~~

~~Shortage~~
New bread prices for Northern Italy ~~are expected to be~~ *will* announced ~~within a few days~~, the Allied Commission said today.

The new bread prices will be ~~substantially~~ higher than the present prices which carry a subsidy paid by the Italian Government Treasury. The new "economic" ~~bread prices~~ *price of bread* will reflect the higher price for grain recently established.

~~Increased bread prices for Northern Italy would be a factor in the~~ In fact, negotiations to that end with the Italian Government have already progressed to such a stage that the anticipated increase in the price of bread has been accepted as one of the factors in ~~negotiations~~ *discussions* for wage increases now in progress in the North.

The new prices will be effective in Lombardy, Piemonte, Liguria, Venezia and Emilia, including the provinces of Ravenna and Forli.

Labor S/C

Agriculture S/C

Food S/C

Non Sec

See release
Wor/pt/OKS dated 28 July 45

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15-18
13-16

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JUL 11 1945
CC 1750

[Signature]

GSD/mew

1. TRB

11 July 45

SUBJECT: Press Release on Elections.

TO : Chief Commissioner

1. Attached is a revised press release on Italian election preparations.

2. The release has been cleared with the Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission, the Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section, and the American and British Political Advisors.

3. The quotation ascribed to you has been altered on the suggestion of Mr. Hopkinson, with the approval of Mr. McBride.

[Signature: Stewart Brown]
G. STEWART BROWN
Director,
Public Relations Branch

OK - Subject to Mr. Vink's concurrence

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[Signature]

cc

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, the Allied Commission said today.

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.

Preparation of electoral lists by Italian officials 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 (4 tons), Emilia (3½ tons), Venezia (12½ tons), Piemonte (10 tons) and Lombardia (14½ tons - five for Milan Province alone), the Local Government Sub-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.

" In view of the keen interest which the United States and British Government, feel in this matter, the Allied Commission and the Allied Military Government in the Northern provinces of Italy will do everything in their power to assist the

- 2 -

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.

"The manner in which the election are held will be watched with great interest by the democratic nation 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 4,683 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. Extension of time may be granted only if absolutely necessary at the recommendation of the prefect.

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- 3 -

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 Sindaco, as the result of bi-monthly reports, indicates that the lists will not be completed in time, prefects may appoint special Commissari to take over the task.

The monumental job of preparing for elections has many obstacles. Italy has not had a national election since 1922 nor a local election since 1925 and even the last call to the polls for a 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.

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 1915 law, upon which present preparations for elections are based, is being re-examined by the Italian Government to insure that all proper safeguards are taken for free and secret balloting as well as to modernize provisions relating to the

/ 5466

- 4 -

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. First, the Sindaco advertises for all citizens to come forward and apply to be registered. In other words, 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 has 21 years old December 31, 1944. This register or Elenco is usually taken from the permanent population records of the municipality. Were such records are missing, records of marriages, births, etc. may serve.

The next step involves a great deal of labor in cross-checking the register for disqualifications. For example, the present law denies the vote to enlisted men of the Italian armed forces (a prohibition which, it is hoped, may be eliminated), lunatics, habitual drunkards, 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 Spuration Commission) deprives of civil rights for offenses against the civic morality.

5465

This special Commission will examine many such charges against

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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 Giudiziari 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 substitute data.

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 registrants 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, and a sub-commission for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof of the district.

The lists are then declared valid, are posted publicly in the 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.

AC
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE*Mr*
10th JULY 1945

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, - ITALY - More than Four Hundred Riding horses captured from the Germans are being shipped, at the rate of about forty a day, to the Rest and Redeployment Centers of the Fifth Army it was announced today by Capt. Donald J. Willems, Portland, Michigan, head of the Fifth Army Quarter-master remount Section.

The estimate of the number of horses to be sent to each rest or redeployment center, which varies from fifteen to one hundred mounts was arrived at after a survey was made by Capt. Frank H. Powers, Jr, Meadowbrook House, Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, in charge of the Fifth Army Staff Stables.

It however, we have permission to use as many as one, 375 mounts if the demand for them is great enough, Unqtd ~~Capt~~ Capt. Willems said

The principal work of the Quarter-master Remount Section, Fifth Army, during the war was to collect, brand and issue captured animals to AMG for reissue to Italian farmers, and to supply mules and riding horses to pack Units. Capt. Willems estimated that during the war more than 17,000 animals passed through the Remount Section. ~~Sum~~ Of these, 11,000 went to AMG, 5000 to Allied Force Headquarters and 2000 to British and American Units and German prisoner work ~~unit~~ details

END

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AC H th JULY 1945

FOUR CORPS - Pro-Movie Star Jinx Falkenburg, currently on a United Service Organization Special Service ~~entertainment~~ entertainment tour with the Duffys Tavern Show, will play an exhibition Tennis Match Tuesday morning against PFC. Frederick V. Kraus Jr, Pelham Manor New York, exnational Junior Doubles Champion and former Fordham University star. At the Tennis Club Milano in Milan at 1100 hours.

~~Jinx Falkenburg~~

Miss Falkenburg, herself a Tennis Star in her own right along with her Tennis playing Brother, appeared tonight at the Four Corps Keystone Theatre in Milan.

Kraus, a member of the 401st Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, is currently coded Number 1 man in the Fifth Army Tennis finals being played this week at the same Club and was winner of the Fifth Army Service ~~troops~~ troops tournament prior to entering the finals

pm

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

9 JULY 1945

With the Fifth Army Italy - - Partisans in Northern Italy in the Fifth Army area have turned in to Fifth Army Allied Military Government officers, since the end of the war, the staggering total of more than 188,000 weapons of different types and almost 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, mines and shells.

Arms and ammunition turned in included 126,803 rifles 4754 automatic rifles, 5471 machine guns, 2218 pistols, 46748 hand grenades, five armored cars, thirteen field pieces of various calibers and 319 ack ack guns. More than 800,000 of loose and assorted small arms ammunition was turned in in addition to 923 boxes and cases of small caliber round. Also handed in were several hundred mortar and artillery shells and mines.

END RELEASE

A.C.

5463

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch
Detachment "A"
APO 512

8 July 1945

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Milan, July 8—Thirty two singles entries and 16 doubles teams, winners of Corps, Division and Army service troops tournaments, will start squaring off Monday in the opening day of a 6-day tennis tournament to decide the Fifth Army championship at the Tennis Club Milano in Milan.

Starting at 0900 hours when all contestants and officials will get to decide pairings, the matches will continue to 1700 hours each day until the winner is picked.

Favorite at the moment, considering his past record, is a former Davis Cup and Wimbledon player, Second Lt. Robert Abdessalam, French Liaison Officer for Four Corps Hq. who won the Corps title last Monday and Tuesday in Milan. The Algiers, North Africa, ex-French Junior Champion in 1937-38-39, and member of the French National Mixed Doubles Champions in 1941, was the third ranking French tennis player in 1942 as well as being the North Africa singles champ from 1936 to 1942.

Another who may give him some competition will be Pfc. Frederick V. Kraus, Jr., Pelham Manor, New York, member of the 401st Anti-Aircraft Artillery gun battalion, and winner of the Fifth Army Special Troops tournament held Friday in Milan. Kraus was team captain and number one man for his Pelham Memorial High School team and for 2 years number one man on the Fordham University tennis team. He was captain and manager of the Fordham team in 1942. A member of the National Junior Doubles Winners in 1940, Kraus was either winner or runnerup also in the New York State Junior Singles and Doubles, Westchester County, New York, Singles and Doubles, Cape Cod Mens' Club, Maine State, Mass. State, and North Shore, Long Island, singles and doubles tournaments.

(END)

ALLIED FOR CE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorial Section
Public Relations Branch

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

8 JULY

Forging of the United Nations Charter was the last great battle of the war in Europe and probably was the most important event in the whole world too, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and delegate to the recent San Francisco Conference declared here today.

Arriving from London to spend a few days with South African troops, the 74 year old general but most impressive leader stated that wars have grown so intense that another world conflict "would almost make us despair of the human race."

"Man is a fighting animal, Nobody can guarantee peace, but we can provide checks against recurrences of another war. That is what we have done at San Francisco. We have been much more realistic in constructing this organization than we were 26 years ago. Then we thought that all nations should be considered without regard to their strength. Now we know that peace can only be maintained by the great powers cooperating. Much of the failure of the League of Nations could be attributed to the failure of that organization to place responsibility in a world order with great powers, where it belongs," the Field Marshal declared.

American people have their heart in the war and the peace too, the South African stated. He stated that he was much impressed with the importance with which political leaders in the US regarded the conference in its day to day work.

Victor and vanquished now have the same objectives, the Field Marshal said. This war was fought for all people, and regardless of whether countries won or lost all must become members of the new world organization and support it in the years to come. Asked how that referred to Italy the South African declared "Italy is on the march. She got on the wrong path because of bad leadership, but we couldn't forget the contributions these people have made to all the world. While Italy cannot achieve Allied status in a day she is proving herself and is growing world esteem," the Field Marshal said.

END RELEASE

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Public Relations Branch

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6 JULY 1945

Milan-- Field Marshal J.C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and President of one of the important commission of the United Nations Conference on International Organization (San Francisco Conference) will arrive in Milan at 1000 hours Saturday for a three day visit with South African forces in this area.

The Field Marshal is flying to Milan from London and is en route home after having been one of the principal statesmen who helped to construct the world organization plan at the momentous San Francisco Conference.

Arriving Saturday morning, Field Marshal Smuts will be met at the airport by Major General W H Evered Poole, General Officer Commanding, 6th South African Armoured Division and Lt. Gen. Willis D Crittenberger, Commanding, Fourth Corps. He will be taken to the Piazza Costello where he will review an international honor guard. Following this he will go to Stresa.

On Sunday the Prime Minister will return to Milan to address South African forces in the Parco arena, following which he will have lunch with General Crittenberger. He will spend Monday at Stresa and on the following day will go to Florence.

END RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 1700 ~~TH~~

In 5 JUL 1945

Milan - 5th July -

After having seen Casino Anzio and other battle areas and towns between Naples and Rome, and following aye flight from Rome Northward during which he observed the terrain along the Gothic Line, The Arno River, the Appenines and the Po River Valley, Lt. Gen. Ben Lear expressed his "amazement at the accomplishment of Allied troops in Italy."

The Senior ^{American} Commander in the European Theatre of Operations and Deputy to the Supreme Allied Commander, and former Commanding General of U.S. Army Ground Forces, General Lear declared that victory of Allied Troops in Italy "came about because while you were not superior in ~~fr~~ force you were better than the enemy in discipline, training and equipment."

Aye specialist in soldier and Officer training during a long and distinguished career, General Lear summed up his experience by saying "The American soldier stood up in battle no better than I had hoped but better than I had expected. He had a lot to learn, but we took more time to teach and train him than we did in the other war. When he went into the line he was prepared to do his job."

"I would describe the American soldier as a very complete individual," General Lear continued. "He has proved under fire that he is highly endowed with determination initiative and endurance. He's not GI Joe to ~~mt~~ me; blast the fellow who hung that tag on him. He's an individual who thinks and accepts responsibility. He's the product of a good system, and he has shown that he can and will fight well so that system can continue."

"And dont forget, too," the General declared, "that goes for 1000,000 young Officers whom we trianed and who have done their jobs just as well. They have proved out to."

General Lear, who spent the day with Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger Commanding General, Fourth Corps, said "I particularly wanted to come up and tell General Crittenberger and his men that fourth Corps ~~that~~ has distinguished itself these past few months. Fourth Corps has achieved a great reputation for the speed and decisiveness with which it performed its mission."

END

5459

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE (US)
APO 394

26 June 1945.

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Director, Public Relations Branch, Allied Commission.

1. The following is submitted for your information.

2. Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, Regional Commissioner, Emilia Region, regrets to inform this Headquarters that T/Sgt Baldo S. Lazzerini, 31031963, Emilia Region, was killed in an automobile accident at Parma, Italy, on 24 June.

3. The a/m EM had been previously awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious services rendered in battle like conditions while driving a jeep in the mined areas of Naples, in the early days of its liberation. He was the First Sergeant of Company "I", under Colonel Bowman, and was also in charge of the Motor Pool for his Region.

(2675 Regt.)

C M Parkin
C.M. PARKIN,
Colonel, Infantry,
Executive Officer (US).

PITZPATRICK

MILANO

13 JUNE

CARTRIDGE FACTORY

ILLUSTRATED

If anyone wants a second hand small arms ammunition factory with a capacity of one million rounds per day he can locate one by inquiring at the offices of the Regional Commission office, Allied Commission, Bolzano, Italy.

This industrial opportunity came to light recently when AMG officers discovered the completely equipped plant in a highway tunnel which winds its way through a gorge high in the rocky fastnesses of the Alpine region near Bolzano which had been selected by the Germans as a vital part of their so-called Bavarian redoubt.

Although the plant had not yet gone into production on V-E Day, the machinery is all in place and a few days' work would suffice to put ~~it~~ it into full production.

Captured German officers, members of an industrial unit charged with converting the Bolzano area into a hidden factory center, told AMG officers that they were working out the details of a major problem when V-E Day solved all their problems automatically. It seems that the construction ~~unit~~ unit planned to run an electric powered mine tram through the factory's several tunnels - the track and tram cars are all there ready to install. But when the factory production manager heard of this he refused flatly to permit an electric tram to enter his powder rooms. What, he wanted to know, would result from a spark in that precarious place? The answer to that one, if it was solved to the satisfaction of all, is tucked in the back of some German technician's head - perhaps to be used later, he hopes.

MORE

5457

cartridge

2

~~As~~ aside from the flying sparks problem, the ammunition factory represents the usual German efficiency in matters leading to destructive results.

Along another road which winds along the bottom of the gorge in which the factory is located, cleverly concealed from air observation, are the barracks ~~are~~ ready for the slave laborers who were to have worked in the place. Raw materials were to have come up this road to a point parallel with the upper end of the Ammunition plant a couple of hundred yards above and across the gorge. A cableway, designed to haul both freight and passengers, linked the two roads. At that point the raw materials ~~were~~ were to have started their journey to the mouth of the lowest ~~tunnel~~ tunnel in the factory chain, to be loaded into trucks and eventually the guns of the troops who were to have made the stand in what was to have been Hitler's Little Big Horn.

~~Apparently~~ Apparently the only hitch in the whole deal was that the Allied Armies rushed history along a little too fast for the Nazi planners.

Prospective buyers had better hurry their offers, by the way, because rust is already beginning to show on the intricate cartridge loading machinery and Allied Commission officers are too busy preserving looted machinery designed for peacetime civilian production to bother about ammunition factories.

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5456

FITZPATRICK

MILANO

13 JUNE

CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICERS AID AC.

. . NO PIX

Allied Commission officers in the Bolzano, Italy, region have received considerable ~~technical~~ technical assistance from captured German officers whose identity ~~is~~ ^{must be} carefully withheld for security reasons.

One of the chief problems facing occupation forces ~~has~~ hinged around the huge stores of loot gathered from all parts of Europe previously occupied by the Nazis and AMG officials enlisted the aid of a group of Germans in compiling records, making inventories and locating dumps in the various unlikely places of hiding selected by Hitler's agents in the so-called Bavarian redoubt.

Another problem which the Germans have helped to solve was that of organizing prisoner of war units for the vast work of reconstruction and immediate repair which holds a high priority in military government schedules.

Major John Forster-Cooper, RA (British) who has had immediate contact with the German officers involved in the work of cataloging and locating loot, indicated that the Germans have proved willing aids. Frequently volunteering information and producing records of great value, the Germans have also produced ~~the~~ detailed plans for the accomplishment of work projects.

Among tasks assigned to and carried out by German officer prisoners have been greasing machinery in underground factories to prevent deterioration, work on the Brenner rail line, the organization ^{captured} of motor transport convoys for the repatriation of ^{Italian} refugees and ^{the} movement of supplies and extensive inven-

MORE

5455

captured german officers

-2-

~~to be used for~~ inventory and accounting work.

From the Germans Allied Commission officials are ~~gradually~~ gradually piecing together the fabulous tale of Hitler's intention to make a last ditch stand in the Bavarian Alps. As the story unfolds, bit by bit, the general shape and scope of the fantastic plan is beginning to appear although officers on the scene state that it may take months for the whole story to take final, provable form.

Work schedules covering 1947, found in the possession of German officers and industrial experts, indicates long range planning and an ambitious resistance program. The Germans explain that the swiftness of the Allied advance in Western Europe and the completeness with which Allied airmen smashed Nazi communications were the unexpected factors which wrecked the whole plan for defense of the Alpine regions.

§§

5454

FITZPATRICK

MILANO

13 JUNE

LOOT TRAIN

ILLUSTRATED

Standing motionless on the main rail line to Brenner, just outside of Bolzano, Italy, there is a string of boxcars and tank cars and gondolas two and a half miles long that is just another headache to Allied Commission officials in Bolzano region.

One of several such trains, the long string of cars is packed with German loot caught on V-E Day en route to various locations in the so-called Bavarian redoubt.

~~Reason that the train presents~~ Reason that the train presents occupation forces with a headache is twofold; first, the trains must be guarded against looters who have already hauled much booty away and, second, a determination must finally be made as to ~~final~~ disposition of the loot. Attempts are now being made to concentrate all of the loot trains in the rail yards at Bolzano as fast as German prisoners of war can lay track to accommodate hundreds of cars.

The variety of the easily identifiable loot is astonishing and gives a hint at German preparations for a last ditch fight in the Alpine fastnesses. For instance, there are about twenty carloads of blacksmith supplies on the train just outside of Bolzano. Including forges, blowers, hammers and tongs, the cargo ^{ALSO} includes about ten carloads of horseshoes in all sizes. AMG officials state that thousands of horses stolen ^N in Italy were to have been used in a transportation system involving the movement of vast supplies over mountain trails difficult to detect from the air.

MORE

5453

loot train

2

A dozen carloads of ^{heavy} electrical equipment made in Rotterdam testified to the Nazis' determination to develop the industrial plant capacity of the region, while long strings of cars filled with civilian consumer goods of all kinds reveals that the thorough Germans were going to set up as nearly a self sufficient territory, as they could achieve through careful planning and prodigious toil.

An inspection of the train revealed that loot from Italy, Holland, Hungary, Belgium and France were included in its twisting length. AMG officers state that this train is typical of the rest.

Allied officials will breathe more easily when all of the railroad cars on the Brenner line are in one place and their contents finally inventoried because they have been informed by captured German officers that several of the sealed cars contain large stores of Leica cameras and cigarette lighters. Extremely valuable, these items ~~was~~ were deliberately mislabelled by the Germans who apparently ^{had} ~~made~~ their own trouble with looters. As things stand now, Allied officers hope to be in first on the treasure hunt.

§§

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

5452

JUN 1 1966

RSM/wo
9 June 1945

TO : HQ. Allied Commission
Education Sub-Commission
APO 394, US Army

Copy to: Admiral E.W.
Stone - A.C.

Roy S. Mumurray
ROY S. MUMURRAY
Lt Col F.A.
Real Estate Officer

See Press Release

R1/386/PRB 23 June 45- 5451

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN ITALY

(Home by Mr. F.R. Catty, Allied Commission
May 1945)

Third Edition.

2. History up to May 1945.

1. Scouting was introduced into Italy about 1912, i.e. within five years of its beginning in England, by Italians who met Baden Powell and his associates and who visited the first Troops in England and remained in contact with them.
2. "Scouting for Boys" and other manuals were translated into Italian in this period.
3. There were two separate associations:
Associazione Scouting Cattolica Italiana, and Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani.
Both were recognized by the International Bureau and sent contingents to the early International Jamborees.
4. Troops of both Associations existed all over Italy.
5. In 1928 the Fascist Government issued a decree declaring both Associations illegal, confiscated their premises and equipment, and prohibited their meeting.
6. But the suppression was not altogether successful. Textbooks - flags - song-books and traditions were nevertheless preserved through 16 years.
7. In 1943, as soon as Italy began to be liberated, Troops of both Associations began to re-appear, the leading spirits being men who had been Scoutmasters or Scouts in the former period.
8. The revival began in Sicily and everywhere followed the Allied advance, men in the Allied Forces who in their spare time discovered Italian Troops of Scouts being formed lending such advice and encouragement as they could in many different places.
9. By the summer of 1944 there were Italian Troops of Scouts in many towns and villages and central committees in Rome.
10. Encouraged by Allied Commission, and by the British Assistant International Commissioner (Rev. V.K.C. McGarr) who visited many places, the leaders of the two separate Associations came together to work out a scheme of Federation, which resulted in agreement.
11. In November 1944 a Federation was signed by which the two Associations, while keeping their character and organizations, agreed to work together as one national body (Federazione Esploratori Italiani) and a Joint Committee was set up. A letter was sent at the same time to the International Bureau asking for recognition of the revived Italian movement.
12. In February 1945 a letter of provisional recognition was received from the

Ministry of Education, as President

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12. In February 1945 a letter of provisional recognition was received from the International Bureau and was handed to the Minister of Education, as President of the F.E.I. at a meeting on February 12th in the Education Subcommittee of Allied Commission in the presence of leaders of both Associations and of Service Rovers of the U.S.A. and South Africa.
13. The Joint Committee of the two Associations, through which the Federation functions has continued to meet regularly, taking as its first Chairman Ing. MONASSI of the A.S.C.I. The chairman will be chosen from the two component organizations alternately.

E. Present state of the Movement in Italy.

1. The Catholic Association of Scouts has Commissioners supervising the formation of Troops of Scouts in the regions of LIGURIA, SICILY, CAMPANIA, PUGLIA, CALABRIA, SARDINIA, UMBRIA, TOSCANA, MARCHE, and ABRUZZI, and the National Association (C.F.I.) has Commissioners in most of these regions.
2. Through them we have news of Scout Troops existing in most towns and many other places in central and southern Italy. Development should now follow in the North, where Scouting was strong in former times.
3. In Rome there are 30 troops and the number of Scouts who took part in the two St. George's Day rallies was more than 2500. In the whole of Italy the number can be safely estimated at 5000.
4. Some units of Wolf Cubs and of Rover Scouts exist and there is one Sea Scout Troop.
5. Training courses have been held for Scoutmasters in Rome, Florence, and Naples.
6. Both Associations have a national committee in Rome, and are in touch as far as circumstances permit with the outlying groups. In keeping this contact both the Education Subcommission of Allied Commission through its regional officers and the network of British Service Rover Crews which report to one another and to Rome Crew are of assistance to the Italians.
7. Several copies of all the principal textbooks from HQ, British, and of the American Handbook have been received by Allied Commission and a library of them established at the headquarters of the Rome Allied Rover Crew, whence they are borrowed by the Italians for compiling their own manuals. The Catholic Scouts Association has a translation of "Scouting for Boys" in Italian and a manual of its own.
8. Rallies have been held in Rome, Naples and Florence and many Troops now go out most Sundays.
Camping has been restricted so far for various reasons one being the great lack of tents and equipment.
9. Need and prospects.

The assets are.....
A keen, though very small body of men in both Associations who belonged to the former movement, who have worked hard and spent their time and money unsparingly to get things going again and are devoted to mastering a big and healthy Movement such as they know before in the quickest possible time. There is need to work fast, for other movements are sure to compete for the boys.

A Youth which, now that the pernicious Fascist Youth Organization has been swept away, calls for something to supplement School activities and is taking

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A keen, though very small body of men in both Associations who belonged to the former movement, who have worked hard and spent their time and money unsparingly to get things going again and are devoted to restoring a big and healthy Movement such as they know before in the quickest possible time. There is need to work fast, for other movements are sure to compete for the boys.

A Youth which, now that the pernicious Fascist Youth Organization has been swept away, calls for something to supplement School activities and is taking to Scouting as fast as troops can be organized.

What is holding them back is

Lack of equipment,

Lack of uniforms (price and shortage of both in Italy are desperate),

Lack of experienced Scouters (all the old scouts are necessarily over 28).

They need more text-books and more guidance in organizing Troops and training Scouters.

Every book, every uniform (second-hand if need be) every article of camping equipment received from abroad, every message of encouragement and every visit from a British or American Scout is worth while.

Many things may be needed to secure the future of Italy, but the establishment of a healthy Youth Movement alongside the national system of democratic education is surely one of them and one which can receive enormous encouragement moral and material from England and America.

RESPONSE TO THE SPEECH BY ADMIRAL SIR JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MEDITERRANEAN, BY ADMIRAL DE COURTEL,

MINISTER OF MARINE.

In the first place I wish to give a cordial welcome and express sincere thanks on behalf of the Merchant Navy and of myself to the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station, to the President of the MEUPO, to the Chief of the Allied Commission, and to all the other Authorities present at the meeting.

Today Sir John Cunningham is symbolically adding the entire Italian Merchant Fleet now united in its national whole, to the common pool of merchant shipping. On this occasion I particularly wish to express to him my gratitude for his words in acknowledging the loyalty and the efficiency with which the terms of the agreement between Sir John Cunningham and myself have been carried out. This acknowledgment is due chiefly to Italian shipowners and merchant seamen who, in all circumstances have shown a clear understanding of national requirements and full adherence to the principles of unified shipping control. Even at the cost of sacrificing some individual interests, these principles have been willingly accepted as a necessity for what was and remains the main purpose: victory over the common enemy.

This understanding and adherence have been so much more easily realised inasmuch as their original is to be found in the solid friendship and mutual esteem which constitute a precious tradition in the relationships between Italian shipowners and seamen and British and United States shipowners and seamen. It is our sincere hope that this present solidity may reinforce and deepen such traditions.

I would like to point out that all classes of men in the Italian Merchant Navy are constantly hoping that their activities and their moral spirit will be appreciated by the United Nations, even in the present conditions of reduced consistency of the Merchant Fleet, and will bring Italy the moral and material acknowledgment necessary for the reconstruction of our country.

I would also like to draw your attention to the many Italian merchant seamen of whose professional capacity, spirit and patriotism you are aware, and to the urgent necessity that in the ever increasing world sea traffic they may find a way which will allow them the possibility of giving their full contribution both to the war effort and to peace, so enabling them to satisfy their necessities of life.

You can rest assured that also in the future, as has been the case up to the present, Italian shipowners and merchant seamen will always be ready to give all their collaboration in order to assist in the triumph of those ideals on which are founded the hopes of an industrious and peaceful world.

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R O M E
30th May, 1945.

STATEMENT BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MEDITERRANEAN
TO ITALIAN SHIPOWNERS.

1. I am glad to welcome this re-union of the Mercantile interests of Northern and Southern Italy - so long separated, but now, I am pleased to hear, united in a common effort to assist in dealing with the vast problems which face not only Italy but the remainder of Europe, and in fact, the whole world.
2. It is my duty to have to accept from your Government in the name of the Supreme Allied Commander, the merchant shipping and craft on your seas and in your ports and on the stocks of your building yards, under the Agreement signed by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham and your Minister of Marine, Admiral de Courten. I would recall at this time that the terms of that Agreement called for certain duties to be performed by your Minister of Marine which I am happy to record have been faithfully and efficiently carried out.
3. In accepting these vessels I would remind you that they are placed in the common pool of shipping and controlled as to employment by the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. The Representatives of that Board in this area are the Representatives of the War Shipping Administration of America and the British Ministry of War Transport, who also act on the Mediterranean Shipping Board as Advisors to me on the use and operation of all Merchant Shipping in the Mediterranean.
4. These Representatives will deal with you on all matters in connection with Merchant Shipping on my behalf and on behalf of the C.S.A.B., and I am happy to undertake that they can look for an earnest co-operation on your part.
5. It has become an accepted principle by all the countries engaged

2. It is my duty to have to accept from your Government in the name of the Supreme Allied Commander, the merchant shipping and craft on your seas and in your ports and on the stocks of your building yards, under the Agreement signed by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham and your Minister of Marine, Admiral de Courten. I would recall at this time that the terms of that Agreement called for certain duties to be performed by your Minister of Marine which I am happy to record have been faithfully and efficiently carried out.
3. In accepting these vessels I would remind you that they are placed in the common pool of shipping and controlled as to employment by the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. The Representatives of that Board in this area are the Representatives of the War Shipping Administration of America and the British Ministry of War Transport, who also act on the Mediterranean Shipping Board as advisors to me on the use and operation of all Merchant Shipping in the Mediterranean.
4. These Representatives will deal with you on all matters in 5429 connection with Merchant Shipping on my behalf and on behalf of the C.S.A.B., and I am happy to understand that they can look for an earnest co-operation on your part.
5. It has become an accepted principle by all the countries engaged in the task which is now partly behind us, that unification of shipping control was a necessity, if success was to be assured and the reward has been that success so recently achieved. I need not emphasize that all is not yet over. There are still gigantic tasks ahead of us and that the continued unification of control has been accepted as a necessity if our labours are not to be wasted.

-2-

6. Organisations have been created within your Ministry of Marine which have done their best with the duties entrusted to them, but they will be enriched by the additional experience and the assistance which you will give.

Certain features will arise which shipping people renowned for their independence of thought will find irksome and with which you will find fault in your hearts, but so have they been to other nations over these long five years.

These nations have found their salvation in the righteousness of their endeavours and the success which has crowned them.

7. Let it be that you too find your salvation in obedience to the agreed principles and endeavours to assist in the tasks ahead of us.

I believe that you are proceeding today to examine your future work and the organisation details to implement your duties. I look to you to see that this work is well done.

5468

LII V NXAS NR7

TO MARKRADER FROM CLARK CLN PLEASE DELIVER FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO
STUART BROWN AT ALLIED COMMISSION CLN PENBASE SOUTH CMA NAPLES CMA
IS ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING STORY PRINTED IN ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS
IN NAPLES BASH CASERTA AREA AND REQUESTS YOUR ASSISTANCE IN HAVING
STORY TRANSLATED IN ITALIAN AND DELIVERED TO THESE PUBLICATIONS PD
FOLLOWS CLN PENBASE SOUTH CMA NAPLES BASH ALL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
OF THE ALLIED ARMED FORCES IN THE NAPLES AND CASERTA AREAS WILL
EARLY IN JUNE RECEIVE INCREASES IN THE COST OF LIVING BONUS NOW
PAID THEM ~~PO~~ THE AMOUNT AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE INCREASES WILL BE
COMMUNICATED TO EMPLOYEES BY THE MILITARY UNITS FOR WHICH THE WORK
PENDIT

SENT NR7 28/1600 B JEC AR

RCVD NR 7 28/1600B BOC MIN PLS

5117

SECRET

PRBR

FX 72605
MAY 081820HB/79
MAY 100700H
OF PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED ALEXANDER CITE PHARO

AGWAF FOR GCS AND TO ABSSO FOR BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF REPEATED FOR
INFORMATION SHAKEF AND ALCON ROME

SECRET.

Transfer of further territory to Italian Government jurisdiction. This is NAF
959.

1. Now possible from political, administrative and economic points of view to
hand back further territory to Italian Government jurisdiction. Also most desirable
do so immediately to make as many AMB officers available as possible for north.
Transfer also desirable now in order show confidence in and give support Italian
Government.

2. Authority was therefore given ALLIED COMMISSION to arrange hand back following
territory to Italian jurisdiction on 10 May subject approval of Advisory Council for
ITALY being obtained: Provinces of AEGOLI NIGENO, MACERATA, TERNI, PERUGIA, PESARO,
AREZZO, SIENA, GROSETO, and ANCONA less the port of ANCONA.

3. At meeting of Advisory Council held 4 May British, French and U.S. delegates
recorded votes favor such handover. Greek, Russian and Yugoslav representatives
stated they were without instructions. Greek representative was however prepared
approve provided rest of Council did so. Yugoslav delegate objected personally to
further hand back of territory to Italian Government so long as that Government
objected to transfer of territory to Yugoslav Government and made reference to
ISTRIA. Meeting decided that un-instructed delegates would request their Government
for early reply so as to give these to Secretariat of Council by 8 May but Yugoslav
representative stated would take 8 - 10 days before he could receive instructions

SECRET

(PX 72605 cont'd)

and declined offer made to him to forward his message through military channels.

4. While FANZCO establishing Advisory Council does not give it any executive power or right of veto it has been invariable practice in past cases of and back of territory to obtain approval of Council which they have previously given without demur.

5. The territory above referred to is purely Italian and no question as ultimate disposition arises. It is felt accordingly that handover should take place as originally planned even if consent of remaining members Advisory Council not obtained by 10 May. It is proposed to proceed on this basis unless you instruct to the contrary.

LIST

ACTION: CA Sec
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
US Pol Adviser
Br Pol Adviser
PR Br
File

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
10 MAY 1945
A. C.

5465

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/ob

R1/PRB

3 May, 1945

SUBJECT : Attached Press Release.

TO :

1. Attached is a press release dealing with the reopening of the Port of Civitavecchia.
2. Photographs covering this story are on their way under separate cover and may be obtained from

Mr. Howard Flynn
Pictures Division
Office of War Information
224 W 57th St.
New York City, N.Y.

JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Major, AUS,
Public Relations Officer.

5446

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/PRE

3 May 1945

SUBJECT : Attached Press Release

TO : Ministry of Information, Malet Street London WC1

1. Attached is a press release (six copies) dealing with the recent reopening of the Port of Civitavecchia.
2. We believe that this material might prove interesting to British maritime journals or to engineering publications and request that you forward them to such publishers as you deem most appropriate.

JOHN P. DEACACOS,
Major, AUS,
Public Relations Officer.

5443

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
ESTABLISHMENT SECTION
APO 394

21 April 1945.

SUBJECT: Award of Bronze Star Medal to Pfc Henry M.
De Leo, 33598894.

TO : Public Relations Branch, Allied Commission.

1. The following information is passed on to you,
for any publicity as you may deem appropriate.

2. The Bronze Star Medal, was awarded this day to
the above-mentioned Enlisted Man, by the undersigned, in
my capacity as Commanding Officer, 2675th Regiment, and
Acting Vice President, Establishment Section. It was
presented to Pfc De Leo, in my office, in the presence
of Lt Col N.W. Dragneff, Adjutant, Allied Commission and
CWO F.R. Wermuth, Asst Adjutant.

3. Herewith is a copy of the official citation:

"HENRY M. DE LEO, 33598894, Private First Class
(then Private), Headquarters Company, 2675th Regiment,
Allied Commission, for meritorious achievement in con-
nection with military operations in Italy from 20 May
to 15 June 1944. During this period, Private First
Class 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
adroitness 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. Entered service from Phila-
delphia, Pennsylvania".

C.M. Parkin

C.M. PARKIN,
Colonel, Infantry,
Actg Vice President.

*From Bureau
445/10/103
dated 23/4/45*

✓
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/ob

R1/PRB

21 April 1945

SUBJECT : Attached Press Release

TO : Automotive Daily News - East Jefferson Avenue -
Detroit, Michigan.

1. Attached is a press release dealing with American trucks recently arrived in Italy.

2. Photographs of the assembly plant in Rome and the driving school at Civitavecchia are on their way under separate cover and may be obtained from

Mr. Howard Flynn
Pictures Division
Office of War Information
224 W 57th St.
New York City, N.Y.

JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Major, AUS,
Public Relations Officer.

5441

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/ob

R1/PRB

21 April 1945

SUBJECT : Attached Press Release

TO : Chilton Publications
Attn: Mr. Julian Chase, Editorial Director
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1. Attached is a press release dealing with American trucks recently arrived in Italy.

2. Photographs of the Assembly plant in Rome and the driving school at Civitavecchia are on their way under separate cover and may be obtained from

Mr. Howard Flynn
Pictures Division
Office of War Information
224 W 57th St.
New York City, N.Y.

JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Major, AUS,
Public Relations Branch.

5440

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner ✓

Ref: 8271/21/EC.20 April 1945.

SUBJECT: Press Releases.

TO : GOC, Land Forces Sub-Com (MIA).

1. Reference your letter IME/114 of 24.Mar.45 addressed to Political Adviser (Br) and this office letter 8271/16/EC of 3.Apr.45 addressed to PWB, copy to you.

2. Herewith for your information copy of reply received from the Acting Deputy Director of PWB to our letter under reference.

/JC.

Chief Staff Officer,
to the Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: P.R. Branch.
Pol Adv (Br).

5429

COPY.COPY.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Italian Theatre Headquarters
PWB Unit No.12, US APO 512.

To : Chief Commissioner, AG.
Copy to: PWB, AMHQ.
Major Greenlees for PRB.
From : Mr. Radford.
Date : 14th April 1945.

1. I have received your 8271/16/EC of 3rd April concerning the publication "Armed Forces" prepared by the Press Reading Bureau of PWB Liberated Italy.
2. I much regret that this report was ever issued and I am in complete agreement with the conclusion of your Political advisors and of the Land Forces Sub-Commission that it is not an objective summary of press comment. It is in fact a treatise in which the individual views of the author are illustrated by selected passages from the press of one tendency. Even if all the press reviews from left papers in the week in question had in fact expressed such sentiments and other papers had in fact ignored the question I should consider that the summary was misleading.
3. The P.R.B. has been dissolved and the author of this particular summary is no longer in the service of PWB. There is, therefore, no necessity to issue instructions as suggested in para.3 of your letter. Any reports concerning the Italian army will be submitted to your Political Advisors in the normal way for clearance before distribution.
4. I have addressed a copy of this letter to Major Greenlees for the attention of those members of the staff of the P.R.B. who are still employed in other parts of PWB.
5. I would express my regret that this review should ever have been issued. I do not think after the present delay that it is useful to issue a formal denial. I think that those organisations which are ~~interested~~ using these reviews for intelligence purposes will already have realised the errors in that in question. I would, however, point out that the review was not a press release and did not circulate to people engaged in preparing material for Allied or Italian correspondents.

(Sgd) C.A. RALEIGH RADFORD,
Assistant Deputy Director, PWB, AMHQ.

Mr. Brown

Major Lechner

Let's not release it unless completely verified - until I hear from the Boy

Mr. Stratten's letter arrived 24 Oct.

He says nothing about

He thought he was very close to it before he died

qrb

1. No story is being brought up to date and will include mention of both Washington (Chicago) and Major Murphy (NY) as being of great help.

2. It will be offered to the magazine section editor of the Chicago Tribune and NY Times; education mags in the U.S. suggested by their thought, and to Catholic mags who may want to know about the Catholic Boy Scout.

3. Is this date by you?

Handwritten signature

5437
Cook & Jones
Revise in list
To be put
To be put
To be put

To : Lt. ROBBINS : P. R. B.

From : Mr F.R. Cally. Representation in Italy of the
International Bureau, Boy Scouts.

[A.C. H-Q. Annex Fl 1. Rm 39.
Tel Ext 519 or 249.].

15. IV. 45.

For the article in Nuovo Mondo ...

A. I would like to suggest that you take as your basis of data the attached (A), which is a revised up-to-date version of similar notes of mine on which P.R. B.'s memo (returned herewith) was based. (A) has the merit of having been approved by Education Sub-Commission here and by International Bureau, London.

B. I would be grateful if you would let me see the draft of the resulting article before publication.

C. I have some photos of the Rome rally taken by P.W. B. which would be suitable. They will be here by Wednesday (at present out on loan).

5436

D. There is a good deal which it would be laborious to write down but which I would

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN ITALY

(Memo by Mr. F.R. Catty, Allied Commission,
February 1945).

4. History up the end of 1944.

(cf. 3rd Edition dated May 1946 (in profile))

1. Scouting was introduced into Italy about 1912, i.e. within five years of its beginning in England, by Italians who met Baden Powell and his associates and who visited the first Troops in England and remained in contact with them.
2. "Scouting for Boys" and other manuals were translated into Italian in this period.
3. There were two separate associations:
Associazione Scouting Cattolica Italiana, and Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani.
Both were recognized by the International Bureau and sent contingents to the early International Jamborees.
4. Troops of both Associations existed all over Italy.
5. In 1928 the Fascist Government issued a decree declaring both Associations illegal, confiscated their premises and equipment, and prohibited their meeting.
6. But the suppression was not altogether successful. Textbooks - flags - song-books and traditions were nevertheless preserved through 16 years.
7. In 1943, as soon as Italy began to be liberated, Troops of both Associations began to re-appear, the leading spirits being men who had been Scoutmasters or Scouts in the former period.
8. The revival began in Sicily and everywhere followed the Allied advance, men in the Allied Forces who in their spare time discovered Italian Troops of Scouts being formed lending such advice and encouragement as they could in many different places.
9. By the summer of 1944 there were Italian Troops of Scouts in many towns and villages and central committees in Rome.
10. Encouraged by Allied Commission, and by the British Assistant International Commissioner (Rev. V.K.C. LOGAN) who visited many places, the leaders of the two separate Associations came together to work out a scheme of Federation, which resulted in agreement.
11. In November 1944 a Federation was signed by which the two Associations, while keeping their character and organizations, agreed to work together as one national body (Federazione Esploratori Italiani) and a joint Committee was set up. A letter was sent at the same time to the International Bureau asking for recognition of the revived Italian movement.
12. In February 1945 a letter of provisional recognition was received from the

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12. In February 1945 a letter of provisional recognition was received from the International Bureau and was handed to the Minister of Education, as President of the F.E... at a meeting on February 12th in the Education Subcommittee of Allied Commission in the presence of leaders of both Associations and of Service Rovers of the U.S.A. and South Africa.

5193

B. Present State of the Movement in Italy.

There are at present (April 1945) known to be Troops of Scouts 7 in all
other than two Associations in 43 towns in liberated Italy. In many of
these towns they are being visited and assisted in training by Allied
Rome Groups or by individual British or American Scouts in the towns.

The number of Italian Scouts and Clubs in Rome can be reliably estimated as 1800, 2000
In the whole of liberated Italy as about 4000, 5000.

Training courses for Scoutmasters are being held in Rome, Florence, and Naples.
In Florence the first course began within six weeks of liberation.

Both Associations have a national committee in Rome, and are in touch as far as
circumstances permit with the outlying groups. In keeping this contact both the
Education Subcommittee of Allied Commission through its regional officers and
the network of British Service Rover Groups which report to one another and to
Rome Group are of assistance to the Italians.

Several copies of all the principal textbooks from IHQ, British, and of the
American Handbook have been received by Allied Commission and a library of them
established at the headquarters of the Rome Allied Rover Group, whence they are
borrowed by the Italians for compiling their own manuals. The Catholic Scouts
Association has a translation of "Scouting for Boys" in Italian and a manual of
its own.

A Rally of both Associations was held at Naples on January 14th with the
encouragement of Allied Commission and a similar rally has been organized
Rome on February 25th. There was one in Florence before Christmas.

C. Needs and prospects.

The assets are.....

A keen, though very small body of men in both Associations who belonged to the
former movement, who have worked hard and spent their time and money unsparingly
to get things going again and are devoted to restoring a big and healthy
Movement such as they knew before in the quickest possible time. There is need
to work fast. For other movements are sure to compete for the boys.

A Youth Union, now that the pernicious Fascist Youth Organization has been swept
away, calls for something to supplant it. School activities and is taking to
Scouting as fast as troops can be organized.

What is holding them back is

Lack of equipment,

Lack of uniform (price and shortage of both in Italy are desperate)

Lack of experienced Scouters (all the old scouts are necessarily over 28).

They need more text-books and more guidance in organizing Troops and training
Scouters.

Every boy, every uniform (second-hand if need be) every article of camping

Both Associations have a national committee in Rome, and are in touch as far as circumstances permit with the outlying groups. In keeping this contact both the Education Subcommittee of Allied Commission through its regional officers and the network of British Service Rover Crews which report to one another and to Rome Crew are of assistance to the Italians.

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They need more text-books and more guidance in organizing Troops and training Scouters.

Every book, every uniform (second-hand if need be) every article of camping equipment received from abroad, every message of encouragement and every visit from a British or American Scout is worth while.

Many things may be needed to secure the future of Italy, but the establishment of a healthy Youth Movement alongside the national system of democratic education is surely one of them and one which can receive enormous encouragement moral and material from England and America.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R1/PRB

Press Release - Immediate March 5.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN ITALY

Out of the ruins of Fascism and drawing inspiration from its pre-Fascist leaders a new voluntary Boy Scout movement of more than 4,000 boys is gradually taking shape and finding its scope in Liberated Italy with the aid of the Allied Commission, it was reported today.

Scouting was originally introduced into Italy in 1912 by admirers of General Baden Powell, who had begun the movement five years before in England. There were two separate organizations, the Associazione Scautistica Cattolica Italiana (A.S.C.I.) and the Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani (C.N.G.E.I.), both recognized by the International Scouts Bureau and both sending contingents to the early International Jamborees.

Troops of the two organizations existed all over Italy, but in 1928 the Fascist Government issued a decree declaring both associations illegal. Their properties were confiscated and all further meetings prohibited. Henceforth the Opera Nazionale Balilla, the Fascist Youth Movement, with its slogans and its avowed aim to prepare young Italy for a military life, had unrivaled sway over Italy's youth.

Nevertheless, despite the sixteen years of suppression something of the old scouting spirit remained. Wherever possible books, songs, flags and traditions were preserved and as soon as Italy began to be liberated in 1943, troops of both the old associations began to reappear, the leading spirits being men who were formerly scoutmasters or scouts in the old movements.

Beginning in Sicily, the revival everywhere followed the source of the Allied armies until, by the summer of 1944, there were troops of scouts in many towns and villages, and

*See From Release
274/12/1945 Htd 2 June 45*

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Encouraged by the Allied Commission and by the British Assistant International Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, the Rev. V.K.C. Logan, who came to Italy for this purpose, the leaders of the two separate associations got together and finally agreed on a scheme of federation in November 1944.

Under the federation scheme the two associations, while keeping their own character and organizations, agreed to work

together as one national body called the Federazione Esploratori Italiani (F.E.I.). A joint committee was set up.

Provisional recognition of the new federation was received from the International Bureau in February 1945 and conveyed to the Minister of Education, as President of the F.E.I., by the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. Leaders of both associations and of United States and South African Rovers were present at the notification ceremony.

There are at present (April 1945) known to be troops of scouts of one or other of the two Associations in 43 towns in liberated Italy. In many of these places they are being visited and assisted in training by Allied Rover Crews or by individual British or American Scouts in the Forces.

There are an estimated 2,000 scouts and cubs in Rome alone and about 5,000 in the whole of liberated Italy.

Training courses for scoutmasters are being held in Rome, Florence and Naples, the Florence course having been started within six weeks of the city's liberation.

Both the A.S.C.I. and the C.M.G.F.I. have a national committee in Rome and are in touch with their outlying groups. Regional education officers of the Allied Commission and the network of British Service Rover Crews, which report to each other and to the Rome Crew, are of great assistance to the Italians in keeping these contacts.

Copies of French, British and American handbooks have been received by the Allied Commission and a library of scouting publications has been established in the headquarters of the Rome Allied Rover Crew, 22, Via Boncompagni. Italians find the books highly useful in compiling their own manuals. The A.S.C.I. has already issued a reprint of "Scouting for Boys" in Italian and also produced a manual of its own.

The first joint rally of the new federation was held in Naples in January 14. A trip to Vesuvius for the Scouts proved a great success during the rally. Major Joseph H. Murphy, the Allied Commission's Southern Regional director of education worked untiringly to bring it about and the Regional Commissioner, Brigadier J.K. Dunlop, himself attended. The scouts, about fifty in number, took a special train from Naples to Pugliano and then went by funicular to Eremo, where Dr. Giuseppe Imbo, the Director of the Royal Vesuvius Observatory, showed them round and explained the workings of the

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Another rally, this time of 1,900 scouts, was held ^{5/23} in Rome on February 25. Florence held its rally before Christmas.

The F.E.I. has two principal assets. One is a keen, though very small, body of men in both associations who have worked hard and given much time and money in an effort to get things going again and build up a strong and healthy movement. They must work fast, they report, because other movements and organizations are bound to compete for the interest of Italian youth. The second asset is the spirit of Italy's young people, no longer baulked by the Balilla organization, which is calling for something to supplement school activities and taking to scouting as fast as troops can be organized.

Handicapping the movement are shortage of uniforms and equipment and a lack of really experienced young scouters, as all the old scouts are necessarily over 28 years old.

More text-books are needed and more guidance in organizing troops and training scouters. Every book, every uniform, every article of camping, every message of encouragement and every visit from a British and American Scout helps to set the new movement more firmly on its feet.

Thus, in the Italy of to-morrow the principles and aims of the voluntary scout movement, with the new Federazione Esploratori Italiani working side by side with the national system of democratic education, will encourage and develop initiative and citizenship in the rising generation, breaking once for all with the militarized discipline of the Fascist youth movement, in the sincere hope of its leaders and of the Allied officers who have been helping the Italians to help themselves.

Characteristic of the Boy Scout movement is its organization by patrol. Each patrol has its own "corner" and as far as possible sees itself to the provision of charts, emblems, furniture and patrol belongings. The patrol leader and his "second" undertake the instruction of newcomers and juniors. Individual enterprise is encouraged from the start and as much training as possible done in the patrols. When a troop of scouts meets as a whole for camping, for singing or for games, the patrol is still the unit of operation.

The scoutmaster is at the same time guide, adviser and adjudicator through the meeting of patrol leaders or "Court of Honour". A typical scout meeting consists of instructions in patrols by patrol leaders, classes for special proficiency badges, instructional or physical games. Then there is a sing-song and a talk by the scoutmasters or by an old scout, followed by prayers and the Court of Honour to discuss future programmes. Such meetings are usually held twice in a week.

Typical scout activities are similar to scout activities in other countries and include physical training, games like boxing and running, training in observation, first aid, map-reading and the use of the compass, camping and cooking out of doors, woodcraft and nature study, all kinds of handicrafts and hobbies and organized "good turns", such as entertainment for hospitals and collection of salvage.

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The ranks in the Italian Boy Scout movement are also similar to ranks in other countries. In the cub pack, consisting of boys from the ages of 8 to 11, there is the cub master, the assistant cub master, the senior sixer (six is a patrol), the assistant senior sixer, the sixer and the second sixer. The grades of cub are Tenderpad, 1st Star Cub and 2nd Star Cub. The scout troop of boys from 11 to 17 is headed by the scoutmaster, followed by the assistant scoutmaster, the troop leader, the patrol leader and the second leader. The grades of scout are Tenderfoot, 2nd Class Scout, 1st Class Scout and King's Scout, or "Esploratore Reale".

Rover Crews consisting of scouts 17 years of age and over are led by the Rover Scout-leader. Then come the assistant

rover scout-leader, the Rover mate, the patrol leader, the second patrol leader. There are no grades in Rover crews but proficiency tests are set. The whole set of cub pack, scout troop and rover crew is called a group and has a group scoutmaster in charge, where all three sections exist.

All scouts and rovers wear the basic "fleur de lys" badge and all cubs wear the wolf's head badge, together with national district, troop and patrol badges. Merit badges are awarded similarly as in the United States.

The promise, or oath on joining, and the law of the Italian scouts are almost identical with the British oath and law, except that the oath is to the scout's country and not to the King. The general principles and proficiency standards, the manner and method of training are also fundamentally the same. In fact, no national scout movement is recognized by the International Bureau unless this is so. The main difference in Italy as compared with the United States is the division into a Catholic and a non-Catholic association, but this is the same as in other Catholic countries, such as France and Belgium.

K
ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Public Relations Office
APO 794, U.S. Army.

IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

Rome, April 13 - In a message to all Allied units in the Rome Area and to the Italian War Department, Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown today expressed the grief and loss experienced by all in the news of the untimely death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The text of the message follows:

"It is the sad duty of the Commanding General, Rome Area, MTOUSA, to announce to troops of this Command the untimely death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.

The grief and loss we Americans feel in the passing of this great American leader becomes a sorrow common to all our Allies. The commanders of Allied forces and missions have kindly called or sent messages of condolences which give positive evidence of the solidarity of our alliance and the depth of friendship which exists between the representatives of the United Nations.

The evidences of true friendship and solicitude on the part of the Italian Government as evidenced by the marks of consideration and deep respect which have been accorded us, binds more closely the Italian and American peoples. Such demonstrations prove the true character of the Italian people and their appreciation of a great American figure who was ever a friend of democratic Italy.

Memorial services in honor of our late President will be held in St. Paul's Church on 15 April 1945 at 1100 Hours.

All U.S. national flags will be displayed at half-mast for 30 days beginning at 0800 hours, 13 April 1945."

###

JLL

DISTRIBUTION

Union Jack Stars Stripes AFHQ, PRO, Det A. PWB, Liberated Italy, ANSA
ORBIS, ACC, PRO

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Public Relations Office
APO 794, U.S. ARMY

IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

Rome, April 13 - In observance of the mourning for the Commander-in-Chief Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, Rome Area Allied Commander, announced in an official order today that National Flags displayed outdoors will be flown at half staff for thirty days beginning 0800 hours, local time, 13 April 1945.

Wearing of mourning bands and firing of salutes will be dispensed ^{with} in view of war conditions.

enditem

JLL

DISTRIBUTION

FWB Basic News
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Am Ex Sta, Rome
AFHQ, PRO
Press Censors
ANSA

Passed by Field Press Censors

5429

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Public Relation Office
APO 794, U.S. ARMY

IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

Rome, April 13 - Brigadier General Theodora K. Brown, Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command, ordered today the closing of all Allied night-clubs, both officers and enlisted men's, and the closing of all Allied places of public amusement, excluding cinemas and Red Cross Clubs, for the evening of 13 April, 1945, in memorial observance of the death of President Roosevelt.

The Questura of Rome also issued orders today that all civilian places of public amusement, such as Cinemas, Opera Houses, Clubs, etc., be closed until further notice.

enclen

fdh

DISTRIBUTION

FWB Basic News
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Am Ex Sta. Rome
AFHQ, PRO
Press Censors
ANSA

Passed by field press Censors

5428

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Public Relations Office
APO 794, U.S. ARMY

IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

Rome, April 13 = All Faiths will join on Sunday, 15 April 1945, at 1100 hours, in a united service in memory of the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, at St. Paul's American Episcopal Church, Rome.

The observance will be held under the auspices of the United States Embassy, and the Rome Area Allied Command.

Major Joe L. Brown, Protestant Chaplain, RAAC, will conduct the services under the joint direction of Chaplains representing all Faiths in the Rome Area.

JLL

DISTRIBUTION

PWB Basic News
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Am Ex Sta. Rome
AFHQ, PRO
Press Censors
ANSA

Passed by Field Press Censors

5427

ALLIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Press Releases

FILE No. PRB/1

TO : Maj. J. P. Leacacos

9 April 1945

Please mark all releases with the distribution
whether A, B, C; B, C; or A, C.

G.S.B/new

cc: Robbins
Cash

5426

Vittoria antifascista

San Marino

Le elezioni per il rinnovamento del Consiglio grande e Generale sono state precedute a San Marino, da una battaglia elettorale vivacissima tra la lista degli antifascisti di sinistra, socialisti, comunisti e democratici repubblicani, e quella genericamente democratica, dietro la quale si schieravano in gran parte gli ex fascisti. La prima lista, del Fronte della Libertà, ha stravinco la battaglia, i quaranta seggi di maggioranza, sui sessanta complessivi, sono stati conquistati dai candidati antifascisti.

Il paese attende ora il nuovo Consiglio all'opera, ed è certo che l'attesa non sarà delusa. Agli amici di San Marino il Partito d'Azione invia il suo complimento e il suo fraterno augurio.

The Republic of San Marino - the Serenissima - was founded A.D. 301 by a Galatian stone-cutter named Marino, who ~~xxx~~ became a saint. Present population, about 16,000.

The constitutional laws of the Republic date from the twelfth century. Since the 14th century the legislative power is in the hands of a "Sovereign Grand Council" (Consiglio Grande e Generale) composed of 60 members, elected for six years by direct vote. The Council elects a Committee of twelve members to act as a Supreme Court. Every six months, in mid-March and mid-September, two Regent Captains are elected by the Council. These Regents are at the head of the Republic, - they hold the executive power and represent the State in its relation with other countries. The Captain may be re-elected but only after three years. The inauguration of the Regent Captains takes place every year on April 1st and October 1st amid imposing medieval ceremonies. The two old Captains and the newly elected go together to the Patron Saint Temple, where a High Mass is celebrated. There, before the altar of Saint Marino, they ~~xxxxx~~ are sworn in on the old Statutes. A procession takes place afterwards when the Captains, attired in the old medieval robes of State, in silk and velvet, with their swords, followed by all military and civil authorities and by the foreign Ministers and Consuls, escorted by the "Noble Guard", ^{and} the "Gendarmerie", ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ traverse the old streets of the capital to the Government Palace where they take possession of their office.

The Republic also has a Secretary of State, for ⁵⁴²⁵ Affairs, for the Interior and for Finance.

Since 1862 San Marino has a treaty of friendship with Italy. San Marino declared war on the Allied Nations in 1942, when it was discovered that she had forgotten to make peace with Germany after the last war.

RECEIVING MESSAGE

70483

TO ADKIN V ADTT.CIRCUIT NR. 22

~~RECEIVED~~ 012200 FCH ALLIED COMMISSION FROM ELLISON AT ENTION
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5024

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TIME RECEIVED		DATE PASSED FOR PUBLICATION		GR.	
DELIVERED		TO		MAJOR LOCK	
				FILE	
AT		HRS.		FIELD PRESS CENSOR	

TO

JJRM

V

JJTT

MOVING MESSAGE

CIRCUIT NR. P2

70480

EXAMPLE OF WORKING DEMOCRACY STOP EYE AM PROUD COMMA CONCLUDED THE
COLONEL THAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS INVITED ETACCEPTED HONORARY CITIZENS
HIP OF YOUR OLDESTEUROPEAN DEMOCRACY STOP PAREN ENDS 12.

*Had copy of transmitting and
Subject to correction*

WLB

Good copy of transmitting card
Subject to correction

PASSED FOR CLOSURE

2308

OP. A KELLY
GR.

371

DATE 1/4/45.

MAJOR LOCK

TIME RECEIVED 2500

19

DELIVERED

AT HAS.

12

JM-vt

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 512 U.S. ARMY

GBI-389.701-B-4

3 April, 1945.

SUBJECT: Statement on present Counter-Intelligence developments
in ITALY.

TO : Public Relations Officer. (Attn. Mr. STEWART-BROWN)
Allied Commission.

In confirmation of telephone conversation today, attached is a short statement on present counter-intelligence developments in Italy. It is requested that arrangements be made for this to be released officially to the Allies and Italian press, and to the Italian agencies ANSA, SI and ONBIS. It is understood that this will ensure distribution for Southern Italy. Arrangements have been made with FVB for radio publicity and for publication in the Italian press North of the Rear Army boundary.

It would be appreciated if the matter could be treated as urgent.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

L. Davis
S. S. HILL-DILLON.
Colonel, G.S.
G-2(CI) Section.

encl.

5422

ENEMY REACTION TO AGENTS:

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 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.

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 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 any kind but with the bald 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.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION

Ext. 318

HJS/eh

AC/125/13/Tn 3

4 April 1945

SUBJECT: Press Release

TO : Director, Public Relations Branch

See Press Release No.
317/R/PRB dated
5 April 45

1. Reference the attached slip, the information is correct.
2. A note of warning should be sounded in painting too optimistic a picture, because these vehicles arrived cases, and have to be assembled and then made up into General Transport or Quartermaster Truck Companies before they go into actual operation.
3. The majority of the vehicles are assembled in Rome under the supervision of the AC Motor Transport Group, and, if not already publicized, pictures and details of the assembly plant might have some value.
4. The GT and QM Companies, formed from the vehicles which are being assembled in Rome, are being organized in Civitavecchia; several thousand Italian soldiers are allocated for this purpose; here again there may be some news value. All in all, however, a period of at least two months elapses from the date of arrival of vehicles in the theater before they actually go into operation on the roads.

M. J. Slett
M. J. SLETT, Colonel,
Chief, Movements Division.

1 Incl:
Slip quoting information
for press release

5320

Mr. Brown -
You recall - I have the motor
transport slip in hand. M

1. Transportation S/C
2. Mr. Brown
3. Censors
4. General Release

*SP 10000 BARRAC
and 28/3/45*

A further 160 1½-ton trucks have arrived in Liberated Italy from the United States, the Allied Commission announced today.

This brings to 1,194 the total of trucks so far delivered in Italy out of the 1,700 scheduled to come.

*601 diff.
these figures have
been checked and are
correct as per our records.
[Signature]
02/11/45*

Ref. 6871/16/10

3 April 1945

SUBJECT: Press Release

TO : Mr. ROBERT STONE,
Director, FMS in Italy, OFC 512.

1. The Allied Commission has received and read with considerable dismay a publication entitled "L'ESPRESSO" which was issued on 2 March 1945 by the Press Reading Bureau, Italy, OFC 512, no. 2, OFC 512.

2. This document has been carefully reviewed by my Political Advisors and the Land Forces Sub-Commission. It is their conclusion, in which I concur, that it is an opinionated essay rather than an objective summary of press comments on the specific subject. Its tone is set by the second sentence of paragraph 2. Still, it is realized that you in no way intentionally report such opinionated writing. I must, in fairness to the Italian Army, mention as it actually exists, call this matter to your attention.

3. It will be appreciated if in the future you will consult with Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFC) of this Commission prior to the issuance of any documents on the Italian Army; technical and operational accuracy would thus be assured.

/s/ Ellery M. Stone

ELLERY M. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Copy to: 6-5 AFMS

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:
Acting President
Exec. Commissioner
Land Forces 3/C
P.O.
CC Files

5418

Comments on News Releases

40 questionnaires sent out - 14 replies received.

	Releases received?	Used?	Comment
Reuters	Yes	Yes	
Union Jack(2)	Yes	Yes	Would like more names - esp Br and Can.
Exchange Telegraph	Yes	Yes	
CBS	Yes	Occasionally	
Orbis	Yes	Yes - in part	Sometimes cut by censors
New York Times	Yes	Yes	Too many stories same day
SI	Yes	Yes	Can't always collect by 6 p.m.
Daily Telegraph	Yes	Yes - but space in English papers limited	The earlier releases received - if possible by 2:30 p.m. - the better
Reynolds News	Yes	Yes - but space etc. co-operative movement news	
U.S. Embassy	Yes	Yes	
DDPR (Field)	Yes	Yes	Interesting
PRO 5th Army	Yes	Yes - very much	
The Times	Yes	Yes - but space short	One subject each release - not later than 3 p.m. if possible
Daily Express	Yes	Yes - often	Would like more details of

Exchange Telegraph	Yes	Yes	
CBS	Yes	Occasionally	
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PRO 5th Army	Yes	Yes - very much	
The Times	Yes	Yes - but space short	One subject each release - not later than 3 p.m. if possible
Daily Express	Yes	Yes - often	Would like more details of personalities

5417

1- Attached list to show the Station covers on Press & News copy.

2- We have this in our control by our weekly spread.

3- It is up to them to be here & not else. Last Feb. when they can come to the duty office for their copy 6 p.m., but the problem is they are not in the office.

4- All releases are now only 3 p.m. copy.

*Newspaper Features**Printed Syndicate Service*

EDITORIAL ROOMS • Telephone Haymarket 6100 • 210 S. DESPLAINES STREET, CHICAGO 6, ILL.

April 2, 1945

WESTERN
NEWSPAPER
UNION

Headquarters Allied Commission
Public Relations Branch
APO 394
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

We would be interested in receiving all releases which you make to the press in the future. These can be sent to: Editorial Department, Western Newspaper Union, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago 6, Illinois.

Sincerely yours,

Farnham F. Dudgeon
Farnham F. Dudgeon
Editor

FFD:al

5416

ALLIED ~~CONTROL~~ COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Release Distribution
TO : Maj. J.P. Leacacos

FILE No.

2 April 1945

1. I think your idea of three lists for the distribution of our releases is good. However, before deciding to put it into practice I would like to know how we will physically distribute the releases to the Italian newspapers. How long will it require and will we distribute each release separately or have one or two distributions daily?

2. For your information the Italian Sala Stampa is merely used by correspondents of provincial papers and I suggest therefore that we send 10 or 20 copies to the Sala Stampa even if we do not send them direct to the home newspapers.

5415

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

29/PRB

6 March 1945

Subject: Escape of General Routta.

To: The Editor, Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Maple Leaf

1. It is requested that the attached item, together with pictures be run in a prominent position in your paper, particularly in the Florence editions.
2. As widespread publicity as possible is desired, in the interests of security.

For the Director.

John P. Leacacos
JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Major, AUS,
Public Relations Officer.

5434

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

29/1/PRB

6 March 1945.

Subject: Release on escape of General Roatta.

To: Captain Sidney L. Kremer, Photographic Section, AFHQ, PRO.

1. Enclosed photograph^{all} of General Roatta ~~is~~ forwarded to you for servicing, if so desired.
2. Relevant press release is attached for your information.

For the Director.

(Saml)

JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Major, AUS,
Public Relations Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB COMMISSION

JES/no

REF : LSC/12004

24 February 1945

SUBJECT: Communique to Italian Press on Garopane
bonus adjustment.

TO : Mr. Braine

1. Attached herewith are communications relative to
Press release in connection with the Garopane bonus.

2. I quote from the statement:-

"The Allied Commission recognizes that the increased
cost of bread will also affect civilians employed by
the Allied Armed Forces in Italy. The Allied Commission,
in agreement with the Allied Forces, has decided to revise
the Allied Force wage scale"

As you know, the Allied Commission cannot alone revise the Allied
Force wage scale, such action being reserved to AFHQ through its
Resources Board. The communique should therefore indicate that
action is being taken by AFHQ rather than by the Allied Commission.

JUNIUS R. SMITH
Chairman,
Labor and Wages Control Committee.

5412

COPY

ALLIED HAVES COMMISSION
APR 304
ECONOMIC SECTION

ERG/lrw

REF : 103/1.12

23 February 1945

SUBJECT: Communiqué to the Italian Press - Caropane

TO : Public Relations Branch

1. Attached is text of a communiqué for release to the Italian Press, regarding the adjustments to the Armed Forces Wage Scale, in connection with the caropane bonus.
2. This communiqué has been cleared with Labour Sub-Commission, and is approved by Economic Section.
3. It is important that the communiqué should not be released before the Italian Government makes its own announcement on the caropane bonus and on the price of bread. It is equally important that its issue should not be unduly delayed after the Italian Government's announcement. The ideal would be to synchronize the issue of Allied Commission's communiqué with the Italian Government's announcement.

R. B. MCKINLEY
Brigadier General, U.S. .
Acting Vice President
Economic Section.

5411

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1/PPB

22 February 1946.

SUBJECT : Arrangements for distribution of
Press Releases.

TO : Major J.F. Leacacos, PRO.

I was at the Press Room of AFHQ yesterday and looked over the arrangements for distribution of AC Press Releases. In my opinion they are entirely inadequate. In the box marked "AC" I did not find a single one of our releases but, instead, a collection of communiqués from the Italian Government and some material from the Vatican.

It would be infinitely better if we folded our releases once and addressed them individually to the leading correspondents and agencies and had them placed in their individual boxes at AFHQ. This means that they will get our releases both at AFHQ and at their own offices.

The releases should be placed in the boxes of the following :

A.P.
I.N.S.
U.P.
Exchange Telegraph
Reuters
S. African Press
Canadian Press
Blue Network
BBC
Herald Tribune
PWB
NBC
CBS
New York Times
Stars & Stripes
Time
Life
Yank
A.E.S.
News Production.

5228

I was at the Press Room of AFHQ yesterday and looked over the arrangements for distribution of AC Press Releases. In my opinion they are entirely inadequate. In the box marked "AC" I did not find a single one of our releases but, instead, a collection of communiqués from the Italian Government and some material from the Vatican.

It would be infinitely better if we folded our releases once and addressed them individually to the leading correspondents and agencies and had them placed in their individual boxes at AFHQ. This means that they will get our releases both at AFHQ and at their own offices.

The releases should be placed in the boxes of the following :

A.P.
I.N.S.
U.P.
Exchange Telegraph
Reuters
S. African Press
Canadian Press
Blue Network
BBC
Herald Tribune
PWB
NBC
CBS
New York Times
Stars & Stripes
Time
Life
Yankee
A.E.S.
News Production.

Cc.: Major Bergin
Lieut. Robbins.

G. STEWART BROWN
Public Relations Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Transportation Sub-Commission

Tel: 318

Our Ref: AC/520/Tn.3.

1 February 1945.

TO : Mr. Merritt H. Taylor
Director, Tn. Sub-Commission

*OK merritt
DINSG*

1. Reference attached, I suggest it be re-drafted as follows:-

Current re-habilitation of Civitavecchia Port will give this War devastated Port the equivalent of its pre-war capacity within a few months.

2. Port facilities, quays, rails warehouses etc. were found to have been completely demolished by the Germans when the Allies arrived in June. However, apart from minor repairs in the initial stages, major reconstruction did not commence until early January, but is now progressing rapidly, so that the Port is now handling considerable quantities of cargo.

3. It is anticipated that the Port capacity will be increased 300% within the next four months. The main commodities which are now being imported are coal, food stuffs, wine, salt and fruit.

4. Allied officers directing the reconstruction efforts reported: "Army sources have supplied cement, heavy timber, cranes, bull-dozers, compressors and other equipment to speed the work. Emergency ramps have been built over the wrecked ships so that ships may now unload alongside. When the present work is finished by late spring, it will be possible to unload as many as five ships at one time alongside the new docks and quays. In the meantime barges are being obtained for unloading ships that are anchored in the stream in order to accelerate ship-to-shore delivery."

4-16-45

- DTN SK
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W. J. SIEFF
Lt. Colonel, R.A.
Chief, Movements Division

See Press Release

216/R1/PR3 dated

1 Feb 46

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

26 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Press statement by Col. KERR.

TO : P.R.O.

1. I see little to worry about either with regard to the question which is straightforward and can be answered by the Land Forces Sub-Com whom you should ask, or the statement which seems to me to be reasonable and innocuous.

2. I am glad to hear that the Acting President will be holding a press conference on the subject. You should advise Land Forces Sub-Com.

MSL/JG.

MSL
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

5. 8

Chief of Staff.

Herewith a telegram
from OWI to PWB. I
don't know the answer.
And I don't like the
question. As I told you,
I thought Col. Kerr's
interview was a mistake.
What shall I say?

Incidentally I understand
Mr Macmillan is thinking of
a Poms Conference on the
"Limiting factors of Italian
rearmament" which would
be useful.
Jan 26

5407
L. R. Holden

Chief of Staff.

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5407
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Translation from "The American War Machine" - From Page 10 January 1945

THE ITALIAN WAR MACHINE
 (Continued from page 9)

REPORT BY COLONEL J. H. CLARK, USA, 24/1/45

Col Clayton B. Kerr, 24/1/45, said today that all the men and resources of the Italian Army are being employed by the Allies for the inordinate exigencies of their war effort. He added that without the aid of the Italian Army, especially that of the Army of the Alpine Regions and the Infantry Unit of the line, the Allies would not have been able to realize their success in Italy.

The Allied Officer added that the Italian soldier 'has today a task which they are carrying out with ability; they are doing a vital contribution to the Allied effort in this war. For security reasons, everything which the Italian Army is doing cannot be told today, but the Italian people can be proud of it.'

Col Kerr quoted the recent arrival of a group of Italian soldiers in the line, arriving in Italy with one of the Allied armies, which remained under enemy artillery fire for ten consecutive days, occupied in repairing a road necessary for Allied troops to conquer a point of vital importance.

THE ITALIAN WAR MACHINE

'The Italian people must understand that Col Kerr, in fact with all the complications of modern war, the organization of a modern army requires many months. In the United States we spend a whole year training an American soldier in the use of modern arms and in modern tactics before sending him to fight. It is impossible, it would be suicide, to send large numbers of Italian soldiers to fight with arms with which they are not familiar. Besides, in the use of such arms would take too long for its result to be of use to the common cause of the Allies.'

'What is required from the Italian Army is of an immediate nature. Therefore, to the Italians have been entrusted tasks which they can carry out with a minimum of training. The result is that the Italian troops have contributed insignificantly, and are continuing to do so, to the effort of the common enemy.'

Col Kerr underlined that, considering the requests that the Allies receive from all parts of the world for equipment, this is, to some extent, the provision of equipment alone constitutes a tremendous problem.

A high Allied Officer of the British Army said recently that the success

5406

Col. Clayton L. Kerr, 22/6/47, said today that all American and resources of the Italian army are being employed by the Allies for the in a complete outgrowth of their own effort. He said that without the aid of the Italian staff, especially that of the Chief of Staff, the Allies would not have been able to realize their successes in Italy.

The Chief of Staff said that 'the Italian soldier has today a task which is more carrying out with ability; they are giving a vital contribution to the Allied effort in this war. For country reasons, everything which the Italian army is doing cannot be told today, but the Italian people can be proud of it.'

Col. Kerr quoted the present state of a group of Italian soldiers in the line, working in Italy with one of the Allied armies, which remained under army control. Five for ten consecutive days, continued on receiving a road network of Allied troops to consider a kind of vital importance.

ITALIAN ARMY

The Italian people are under 'said Col. Kerr, 'that with all the complications of modern war, the organization of a modern army requires a high degree of efficiency. In the United States we spend a whole year training an American soldier in the use of modern arms and in modern tactics before sending him to fight. It is impossible, it would be suicide, to send large numbers of Italian soldiers to fight with arms with which they are not familiar. Training in the use of modern arms would take too long for its result to be of use to the overall cause of the Allies.'

What is received from the Italian army is of an immediate nature 5406 therefore, to the Italians have been entrusted tasks which they can carry out with a minimum of training. The result is that the Italian troops have contributed significantly, and are continuing to do so, to the defeat of the common enemy.'

Col. Kerr underlined that, considering the resources that the Allies receive from all parts of the world for equipment, ships, tanks, etc., the provision of equipment alone constitutes a tremendous problem.

A high Allied officer of the British army said recently that the success of the British army on the eastern flank of the Allied line could be attributed directly to the work achieved by the Italian soldiers both at the front and in the H of C. In some cases they have kept open to transport vital lines of communication for a length of 100 km behind the front.

-2-

DEBATE ON THE ITALIAN ARMY

Col Kerr said that the fact that the Italian and the Engineer Units received the highest praise. The work of the fact transport companies on the eighth and ninth day fronts in Italy is greatly appreciated by the Allied soldiers whose lives depend on these companies which furnish mountain positions with food, munitions, water and other supplies. Recently, General Mark Clark, commanding the Fifth Army Group, indicated that the fact transport companies in an Order of the Day. Many Italian soldiers and officers had been cited by the Americans in the Order of the Day for their courage and services.

At present the strength of the Italian Army is divided as follows:-- a small percentage in administration (ministry of War, military hospitals and equipment stores); almost double this number is in training for combat; the remainder has been assigned to tasks of immediate importance such as pack transport, engineers working in the line, troops engaged on road and railway repairs, and units and battalions on port work and repairs.

Almost all the food consumed by the Italian Army is furnished by the Allies and is brought to Italy from the United States and from Great Britain. The Allies have equipped the Italian Army with millions of clothing articles, and recently the United States, only just trained, have passed through Rome in British battle dress, and with British maps, armoured vehicles and transport.

For more than five months they have been under very intense training in the use of the new arm and in the complicated tactics of modern war.

To the clothing furnished by the Allies has been added that which the tailors of the Italian Army have salvaged from the American and British armies. This material has been dyed dark green and issued to Italian soldiers so that they are now as well clothed as they are well fed.

Col Kerr had a special word of praise for a group of Italian mechanics who recently, out of 3500 useless trucks of the Italian Army, made 1200 of them fit for the road.

In the organization of the Italian Army are included 35,000 Carabinieri, some of which are mobile squads with the rifle, and Light Armies.

Col Kerr stated:--

'The Allies are making the utmost use of the Italian Army and without losing time. When the complete story of its contribution is finally told, it will add another precious chapter to Italy's struggle for liberation and for democratic liberty.'

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

RS/rb

G-5 330.32-2

21 January 1945.

SUBJECT:- Organisation charts.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.
(Public Relations Branch).

May this Headquarters be supplied with two further copies of
circular "Leading Personalities of Allied Commission" dated 18 Jan 45.

For the Acting Asst.-Chief of Staff, G-5:

HEADQUARTERS

22 JAN 1945

C.

R. Segalini
R. SEGALINI,
Capt. CAC,
Executive Officer.

Sent 22 Jan 45 at 1000 hrs.

5405

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH
APO 394

8 January 1945

Ref. 32/PAT.
Copy to 33/PAT.

Subject : Presse Communiqué and
Daily Digest of Rome Press.

To : H.Q. Public Relations Branch.

The above named publications are no longer required by this Branch.

Would you, please, discontinue sending copies to Patriots Branch.

R. Craig
R. CRAIG,
Lt. Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

BMS/mic.

OK

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(401)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

6 January 1945.

RL/PRE

SUBJECT: Suggested Press Release.

TO : Colonel Leonard D. Densmore, Acting Vice President,
Economic Section.

1. As you know, the figure of \$100,000,000 being available in American credits for emergency Italian reconstruction has been told officially to Italian Government representatives in Washington by the United States Government and to the Italian Government here by Col. Graffey-Smith.

2. We have had numerous inquiries as to the status of these plans from correspondents and Italian newspapers. In addition, there has been uninformed speculation in the Italian press which again may be building up anticipations on the basis of exaggerated figures of money forthcoming which time will not warrant, a development which consistently results in the Allied Commission getting criticism through no fault of its own.

3. It is suggested the attached rough draft be authorized for publication. I will be available on call for editorial revision of the text to suit your ideas. After that, it can be cleared with the Chief Commissioner. A copy of the first joint planning release is attached for reference. Will you please let me know when we can get together at your early convenience?

JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Major, AUS
Public Relations Officer.

Copy to: Mr. Cleveland

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Major, AUS
Public Relations Officer.

Copy to: Mr. Cleveland

5/03

PROCESSED PRESS RELEASE

A credit of \$100,000,000 or the rough equivalent of American troop expenditures in Italy will be granted the Italian Government by the United States to assist in the work of emergency economic reconstruction, the Economic Section of the Allied Commission announced today.

The credit will be used to purchase supplies in the United States along the lines of a priority program now being jointly drafted by the Italian Government and Allied economic experts of the Commission. This financial aid is the result of studies made as a result of President Roosevelt's promise of monetary help to Italy last fall.

Similar British financial arrangements are also being worked out. Actual arrival of supplies, however, will be delayed until the present world shipping crisis, aggravated by the mounting needs of the military campaigns, has been alleviated.

A special committee of the Italian cabinet, termed the interministerial committee for reconstruction, and officers of the Allied Commission's Economic Section have been meeting weekly every Thursday to plan and discuss details of mutual problems. Enac, housing, trade and olive oil have been on recent agenda.

The Italian committee consists of Ministers Ruini (Public Works), chairman; Gronchi (Industry, Commerce and Labor); Cerabona (Communications); Gullo (Agriculture) and Bergami (General Commissioner for Alimentation). Economic Section representatives at the weekly conferences have been Mr. A.G. Antolini, acting vice president, now in the United States; Colonel Leonard P. Densmore, chief staff officer and presently acting vice president.

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- 2 -

An idea of the magnitude of the task being studied can be gained by considering the interdependence of industries and services, it was pointed out.

For instance, to produce steel for hydro-electric plants and agricultural machinery, ferrous scrap must be collected as raw material for the iron and steel works. These works must produce steel sections and rods, which in their turn serve as raw material for the drawing of wire and the manufacture of nails, or for the production of rivets and bolts for constructional purposes. To restart and maintain steel works refractory bricks have to be manufactured. Building bricks and tiles for repair work have to be made. The difficult problem of the production of calcium carbide has to be examined. In the transportation problem perhaps the most important question of all is the provision of tires. These are in world short supply and Italy has none of the essentials for their manufacture. The production of fertilizer for increasing the domestic supply of foodstuffs puts pressure on shipping for the import of phosphate rock and copper scrap must be imported for the production of copper sulphate.

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5401

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 894
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

161/R1/PRB

For release on Sunday, 17 Dec '44, at 0001 hrs.

JOINT PROGRAMMING OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

The Italian Government and the Allied Commission jointly announced today that plans are underway for early "first aid" rehabilitation of essential industries and services in the Italian economy.

The Ministries concerned, coordinated through the recently-established Committee for Reconstruction, are working in close cooperation with the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, and the Sub-Commissions for Transportation, Agriculture, Public Works and Utilities, Industry, and Commerce.

Broad agreement has already been reached on the priorities to be given to various parts of the economy in this program of first-aid rehabilitation. Attention is concentrated primarily on the urgent requirements of transportation, electric power, agricultural production, and those industries which are essential to the rehabilitation and maintenance of transportation, power, and agricultural services.

Any program of supplies, even when it is implemented by purchases abroad, will of course be limited by the present difficult situation with respect to shipping for civil supplies to Italy.

5400

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION LAZIO-UMBRIA
Division Education
APO 394

FFG/nc

6 January 1945

TO : P.R.O.

SUBJECT : Publicity

It is most urgent that the attached be given publicity
both on the radio and newspapers as soon as possible.

Francis F. Gregory
Francis F. Gregory
Major Lan.Fus.
Regional Education Officer.

Notified
MB Basic News
Mr. Edman

5399

APERTURA SCUOLE TERNI CITTA'

Il Comando Alleato - Divisione Educazione -

Si comunica a tutti gli insegnanti della città di Terni
che il giorno 8 gennaio c.m. saranno riaperte le scuole.

5398

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

To : Major Fielden's Office,
P.R.O., A.C.

4 Jan 1947.

If available, we should very much appreciate
three more copies of your Press Release of the
Plat-Bac concerning the new transport arrangements.

Thanking you,

Policy and Propaganda Dept.

H. Scott Lt.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

RI

AG/4001/3/L.

SUBJECT : Trial of fascists of Grosseto Province.

TO : Public Relations Branch, HQ, AC.

ES/pe.
3 Jan 45.

Press Release 175

With reference to the verbal request of Lt. BRAYDON of your Branch please find enclosed a copy of a detailed report on the above subject.

G. G. HANNAFORD,
Lt. Colonel,
Officer i/c Italian Branch,
for Chief Legal Advisor.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

GROSSETO PROVINCE

22 December 1944.

SUBJECT : Trial of Fascists at Grosseto Province.

TO : Legal Sub-Commission, A C
THROUGH: Regional Legal Officer, TOSCANA Region -2nd. Ind.

1. Eleven Italian civilians were tried by the Tribunale Court of Grosseto Province on the 24th day of November 1944 under RDL No. 159 (Sanctions against Fascism) for violation of Sect. 154 of Italian Penal Code (Zanardelli), the charge being one of personal violence in that the defendants with the use of firearms forced four anti-fascists to drink castor oil on the 13th day of February 1923 in the Commune of Pancole di Scansano. At that time the Fascist party had just been defeated in the elections of the Sindaco and Giunta (popular elections) and the order to administer the castor oil was supposedly given to defendants by the Federale (the Chief of the Fascist party for the Province).

These crimes had already been pardoned by Royal Decree of 31st October 1923, No. 2278 but the pardons were revoked on the 9th of November 1944 under Art. 6 of RDL No. 159.

All eleven of these defendants were found guilty and sentences to: One, who was Secretary of the local Fascio, to a term of 3 years, 4 months and 25 days of jail imprisonment and to pay 584 lire.

Three others (from 14 to 18 years of age at time of crime) to one year and nine months imprisonment and small fine, - each.

Seven others (two of whom were members of Fascist council) to three years and six months imprisonment and small fine each.

2. On 30th November 1944 five other civilians were tried for same offence dated during 1923 with the same facts substantially except that only one citizen (of Porto Ercole) was made to drink the castor oil, he being a member of some party other than the Fascist Party. All five defendants were found guilty with sentences of three years imprisonment and 1000 lire fine each, one of the five having been the Political Secretary of the Fascio of Orbetello Commune, Grosseto Province.

.//. 86

- 2 -

3. At the re-opening of the Tribunale Court, Grosseto on the 7th of August 1944 (moved back from Archidosso to whence it had fled in September 1943) three former Fascists were tried as follows:

FROSI Lorenzo, Sec'ty of Republican Fascist Party of Scarlino, for private violence (Sect. 610), illegal detention of persons (605 Code) Swindling (Sect. 649) and Threatenment (Sect. 612) - Sentences 18 years imprisonment and fine of L. 15.000.

NOVELLI Liveno, Vice-Sec 'ty of Republican Fascist Party of Scarlino Sentence of 4 years imprisonment and L. 20.000 fine for the offence of Swindling (Section 649 of Penal Code).

PETRI Archimede, Vice-Sect'y of Republican Party of Scarlino - Sentence 13 years imprisonment and L. 25.000 fine for offences of embezzlement, swindling and illegal detention of persons.

These three defendants, after the 8th September 1943, collected public subscriptions by force and threats, etc, the money to be used supposedly for purchase of supplies, arms, etc. for the Army, and, they also misappropriated it.

4. Twenty other cases of "personal violence" are ready for trial and will be tried by the Tribunale at its January session. The crimes are similar to those mentioned in paragraphe 1 and 2 and happened in the years 1922 and 1923.

5. Eleven more serious cases under RDL 159 triable by the higher court are set for trial for a term of the COURT OF ASSIZES (from Florence) for the week of January 11th 1945. The records on these cases and the list of "lay judges" were delivered personally by the PLO and the Procuratore del Regno to the First President of the Court of Appeal at Florence last week.

(sgd) Robert M. Hill, Captain, AUS,
Spec. Res.
Provincial Legal Officer - Grosseto

5255

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Italian Theatre Headquarters
APO 512 Unit No. 12

3 January 1944

SUBJECT: Anglo-American Reporters Assigned to cover AC

TO : Major J. P. Leacocks, Public Relations Officer, AC

1. At the present time there are three members of the PWB News Division whose work is primarily concerned with AC activities. These are: Capt. Joseph Maloney, assigned as Liaison Editor with specific instructions to be on top of allhandouts and pending AC releases; Mr. Leo Margolin, available for special assignments at your request and for routine stories which he uncovers in making his rounds; Lt. D. P. Counihan, available for special assignments only.

2. Both the English and the Italian news desks charged with handling Liberated Italy news have been informed that AC releases will be addressed "Liberated Italy News Desk - PWB" and that it makes no difference on which of these desks your releases are placed. Whichever desk receives it first will handle it immediately. If this procedure is followed for all releases, it will ensure their being handled regardless of whether Capt. Maloney or any other of the individuals referred to are in the office.

O. C. ANDERSON

Capt. SR

News Chief, PWB Italy

