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HQ-AC-PRC

File No. 21

Publicity and Censorship
JAN. 1944 - FEB. 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Telephoned Major Costanzo who said that the information reported in Para 2 of his letter of 9 February to Lieut. Col. Shinn came out of a discussion in which Major Bullock participated. He said that a Major Alexander and Capt. Orbach, both from the local Censorship Office, were going North to-morrow and would look into the matter further.

28 February 1945.

G. S. B.

2873

29 C

RESTRICTED

PRB

1207

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
AFC 512

JB/mls

G-5: 000.73-2

25 February 1945

SUBJECT: Censorship in Forward Areas.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, AFC 394.

1. Reference our G-5: 000.73-2, dated 17 February 1945 and your reply 29/FEB, dated 21 February 1945.

2. The Local Press and Radio Censorship Branch, Information and Censorship Section, AFHQ, is located in Rome.

3. It is suggested that you contact Colonel Hayden at telephone Rome dial 473163 who can put you in touch with Major Costanzo in Rome.

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

Col. Hayden
473163



Julius Byke
JULIUS BYKE,
Major, F.A.

473163

Major Costanzo
489171

3872

RESTRICTED

Executive Commissioner

As you will recall, Lieut. Colonel Shinn mentioned a proposed change in regulations affecting Italian censorship. The attached copy of the Staff Paper is submitted herewith for your information.

17 Feb '45.

G. Stewart Brown
G. STEWART BROWN
Public Relations Director.

P.R.D.

Will you please discuss. *M/26/2*

- 3 -

Executive Commissioner

You asked me in what way the proposed Staff Paper regarding Italian censorship varies from present censorship practices.

I believe this is all explained under Tabulation B - sub-para PERSONNEL.

24 Feb '45.

G. Stewart Brown
G. STEWART BROWN
Public Relations Director.

4

Ex. Com.

Please see min 3.

G. Stewart Brown
24 Feb.

M/43

P.R. Br.

5

3871

Ref. minute 3.

Noted by Exec. Comm.

Office, E.C.
2 MAR 45.

G. Stewart Brown

CONFIDENTIAL 29

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Press and Radio Censorship Branch
Detachment "A"
A.F.O. 512

16 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Turnover of Press and Radio Censorship
Responsibility to Italian Government.

TO : Mr. Stewart Brown,
Public Relations Officer,
Allied Commission.

1. Herewith a copy of the Staff Paper now in process of being presented to the Chief of Staff regarding Italian censorship. G-2 has already concurred and the paper is now in the hands of G-5.

2. This copy is for your information and that of Brigadier Lush.

3. I did not have a translation (TAB C) copied. If you should need it, we will be glad to have one made and sent over.

Robert V. Shinn
ROBERT V. SHINN,
Lieutenant Colonel, GSC,
Deputy Chief, Press and Radio Censorship Branch.

1 Incl - Staff Paper
dtd 15 Feb 45

7870

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

15 February 1945.

SUBJECT : Turnover of Press/Radio Censorship Responsibility to Italian Government.

TO : Chief of Staff, AFHQ.

I. DISCUSSION:

In connection with the policy of turning over certain responsibilities to the Italian Government, it is believed that responsibility for military security censorship of the Italian Press and Radio may now be delegated to the Italian Government. Allied Censorship would of course continue to supply guidances and directives and maintain close liaison with such Italian Government Bureaus as might be designated to control censorship. It would also maintain Allied Liaison Officers in the major cities and at such other points as would make them available for ready reference.

Press and Radio Censorship in the forward areas would continue to be exercised by Allied Censorship and the Military Government authorities as provided for in the current directive on that subject issued on 7 December 1944 by the Allied Publications Board. An extract of the directive covering this subject is attached at TAB "A".

A plan for the implementation of this proposed turnover is attached at TAB "B" with Italian text at TAB "C". This plan has the concurrence of the Press and Radio Censorship Branch of this Section.

II. RECOMMENDATION:

That the Italian Government be empowered and directed to implement the plan attached.

III. CONCURRENCES:

G - 2

G - 5

a. j. mechrystal
A. J. MECHRYSTAL
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Chief, IIC Section.

3 Incls : Tab a, b, and c.

3889

COPY

ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD
62 Via Veneto
Rome

EXTRACT

NEWSPAPER AUTHORIZATIONS IN FORWARD AREAS

The following guidance directive (which supercedes all previous instructions on newspaper authorizations in forward areas) is for PWB officers in Army areas and AMG civil affairs officers in forward areas not yet under Italian jurisdiction.

Military Censorship

Military Censorship is essential. This censorship will be exercised by responsible persons appointed by the AMG Provincial Commissioner. These censors will work in accordance with military censorship directives laid down by AFHQ. PAB combat team press officers have copies of these directives which will be issued by them to the appropriate local AMG authorities.

/s/ I. S. MUNRO
/t/ I. S. MUNRO,
Lt. Colonel,
Executive Secretary, AP3

7 December 1944

2889

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information News and Censorship Section
Press and Radio Censorship Branch
Detachment "A"
APO 512

TRANSLATION.

13 February 1945

SUBJECT: Establishment of Italian Military Press Censorship.

PREMISES.

Following the handing-over of the press services (and in the near future, of the Radio) to the Italian Government, the responsibility for military censorship of the press and of news agencies may devolve upon the Italian authorities.

Since military censorship is directly connected with the exigencies of the war, this work would be carried out in close collaboration with the Allied Military Authorities.

FUNCTIONS.

The functions of military censorship would be contained within the limits of military security - thus prejudicing in no way the political liberty of the press. Censorship would be carried out on the basis of directives issued by AFHQ and, if requested and approved, by the Italian War Ministry.

LIMITS.

Censorship would be exercised directly by Italian personnel, both for the daily and periodical press, and eventually for the news agencies.

In view of the exceptional importance of the Capital as a news centre, local news agencies and the radio would at first continue to be censored by Allied personnel. The Rome press, on the other hand, would continue to be censored, as at present, by Italian personnel.

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TERRITORY

The territory in which military censorship is exercised by Italian personnel would correspond with the provinces restored to Italian Government jurisdiction.

The Headquarters of the service would be Rome, where the central Allied services, the most important news transmission centres and the Under-Secretariat for the Press are all situated. The service itself, however, would have branches in every town where there is a newspaper.

ORGANISATION

In order to guarantee to the Censorship service the necessary independence, and to avoid influences which might affect the liberty of the press, the central office should be considered independent, with its own offices and personnel engaged in the exclusive work of censorship. The organisation would however maintain close contact with the parallel Allied Military Censorship authorities, with the Italian Ministry of War and with the Under-Secretariat for the Press.

Censorship personnel would depend, for administrative and disciplinary purposes, from the Ministry of War.

PERSONNEL.

At present, and for some months past, a military censorship organisation has been functioning in Liberated Italy, entrusted for the most part to Italian personnel. It is constituted by officers of the Italian Army (as at Rome and Bari), officers of the Carabinieri (as in certain centres of Calabria), and civil servant employees of the various provincial Prefectures (as in the majority of towns).

This heterogeneous system at present functions quite satisfactorily. Under the new system, however, it should be adapted to meet the fresh conditions.

If the service were entrusted, in each province, to Army officers (who would have to be chosen for their intellectual, moral, political and disciplinary aptitude), the necessity would arise of employing a large number of officers (about 40, plus 10 at Rome and another group at Naples).

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On the other hand, if the work were given exclusively to civil servants of the various Prefectures, the delicate position would be created whereby censorship personnel would be responsible entirely to the Prefects, and the personnel itself would be less adapted to work which, from many aspects, has a technical, military character.

The following is suggested as a possible solution:

- a) In those provincial towns where a daily paper is published, the censor should be an officer of the Italian Army;
- b) In provincial towns where no daily paper exists, the censor should be an employee of the local Prefecture.

Censorship officers would exercise a preventive (pre-publication) military censorship on all daily papers and, as far as possible, on all periodicals. In addition they would check, after publication, any remaining papers. They would be attached to the local Prefecture, while at the same time remaining under the authority, for administrative and disciplinary purposes, of the local military unit.

Civil service employees of the Prefecture, on the other hand, would exercise censorship on periodical publications in their province. Since this job would not entail a great deal of work in the majority of cases, the censor's press duties would be in addition to the rest of his administrative work. The Press Officer at the Prefecture would thus be the most suitable person to appoint.

Under this system, the number of officers required would be the same as that of the provincial towns publishing daily papers. At present, there are 10 of these, excluding Rome and Naples. Officer censors would thus be appointed at:

SASSARI - CAGLIARI - MESSINA - CATANZARO - PALERMO
COSENZA - CATANIA - REGGIO CALABRIA - BARI - SALERNO

The Prefects' other duties in connection with the press would not be changed by the new system.

In the regions of Campania, Puglia, Sicily and Sardinia there is at present an Allied censorship officer, stationed at the provincial capital. These officers would act as advisers to the Italian personnel.

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Communications between the central Italian office at Rome and the provincial offices would be effected through the Italian censorship officer at each regional capital. This officer would control all censors in his region. They would refer to him for decisions, and would receive through him directives put out from Rome.

For questions affecting their Press Censorship work, civil servant censors at each prefecture would be responsible to the Censorship Office.

The central office at Rome would have the following personnel:

- Chief Censorship officer
- 2 assistant censorship officers
- 1 non-commissioned officer (chief clerk)
- 2 shorthand-typist clerks
- 2 messenger-driver-batmen

FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE

1. Maintain liaison with the Allied Censorship Authorities.
2. Direct the provincial censorship service.
3. Distribute directives, after their approval by AFHQ.
4. Examine, and refer to the corresponding Allied Censorship office, all comments made by military censors through the Regional Headquarters offices.
5. Post-publication scrutiny, as a check, of all daily and periodical newspapers.
6. Resolve any questions that may arise, and if necessary fix penalties against offending newspaper directors.
7. Control censorship personnel.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

In case of grave infractions of military censorship, Regional headquarters officers should immediately report such incidents to the central office, which would examine the case and take any necessary action.

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CONFIDENTIAL

In addition, local censorship officers would have the power to sequester immediately, in agreement with the local Prefecture, the offending number of the publication.

The imposition of any penalty, such as suspension or suppression of the paper, would be requested by the Italian central office, in agreement with the corresponding Allied office, from the Under-Secretariat for the press.

The Under-Secretariat, while taking immediate action on receipt of such a request, would refer the whole question to the Italian Press Commission in order to determine the extent of the penalty to be imposed.

Telephoned News Stories

* Local censors would also have the duty of censoring any stories telephoned in by local provincial journalists.

ROME AND NAPLES

In view of the importance of these two centres, and the number of daily papers and periodicals published there, military censorship would be exercised by a group of officers. Such a system has already been in force in Rome for more than 5 months.

NOTE: The present rough plan would be put into effect by detailed dispositions and, when it becomes necessary, extended to other provinces as they pass under the administration of the Italian Government.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Brown

29

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
 Information News and Censorship Section
 Press and Radio Censorship Branch
 Detachment "A"
 APO 512

26th February 1945.

SUBJECT: Handouts.

TO : Public Relations Officer,
Allied Commission.

1. Yesterday a handout was distributed to the press on the repair and reconstruction of roads in Italy. The attention of PRO, AFHQ was drawn to the fact that the censors on duty were not provided with a copy of the same, because the BBC filed a broadcast on it, unfortunately giving themselves very few minutes in which to have the thing censored. It took a few minutes to check up the facts and thus BBC very nearly missed their allotted time on the radio link in this building. It is now understood that PRO, AFHQ did not handle the matter.

2. In order to avoid this happening again, it would be very much appreciated if the orderly who brings your material for publication to the Public Relations building could be instructed to leave a copy with the censors in future.

P.B. Lowe

P.B. LOWE,
 Major,
 Chief Field Press Censor.

We have been and do

delivering two copies to censors regularly.
In this case, Henry's assistant left them
with the soldier at the general desk instead
of taking them to the censors' office. 3882
John

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R29/PRB

22 February 1945.

Subject: Press release - Brigadier-General Hume.

To: Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, Washington, D.C.

Please be advised that the press release originating in this branch reference P/200/PRB dated 15 February 1945 dealing with Brigadier-General Edgar E. Hume was not repeat not distributed to newspapers and was forwarded to you in error.

The release will be distributed when it can be linked up with a topical news item.

For the Director.

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

3864

1900

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

29/PRB

21 February 1945.

SUBJECT : Censorship in Forward Areas
TO : Major Julius Byles, F.A.
G-5 Section, AFHQ.

1. With reference to your letter of 17 February, we are unable to trace any Order of the character mentioned in Para 2 of Major Costanzo's letter to Colonel Shinn dated 9 February.
2. Could you please supply us with additional information which would enable us to give the question more intelligent study.

G. STEWART BROWN
Public Relations Director.

3860

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P. 12, 0
589

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

JB/JJJr

G-5: 000.73-2

17 February 1945

SUBJECT: Censorship in Forward Areas.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

1. Inclosed herewith is copy of a letter C2/9, dated 9 February 1945, signed by Major Joseph E. Costanzo, Local Press and Radio Censorship Branch, Information and Censorship Section, AFHQ.

2. This Section has been asked by The Chief, INC Section, AFHQ, to obtain the views of the Allied Commission on the questions raised in Major Costanzo's letter.

3. Please forward your comments to this Section in order that INC may be informed.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

Incl:
as above.



Julius Byles
JULIUS BYLES
Major, F.A.

~~38~~
3859

C O P Y

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Local Press and Radio Censorship Branch
- ITALY -

C2/9

9 February 1945

SUBJECT : Censorship in Forward Areas

TO : Lt. Col. R.V. Shinn
Deputy Chief
Press and Radio Censorship Branch
APO 512

1. It has been the policy of this Branch in the past to entrust censorship of newspapers in forward areas to AMG Civil Affairs Officers or their designates. Such censorship has been carried out in accordance with directives furnished by this office.

2. We are now informed that Civil Affairs Officers, acting on orders from their Headquarters, will no longer undertake to carry out this censorship.

3. Newspapers in the forward areas are usually of two pages, and are normally weekly or semi-weekly. They are permitted to publish only news furnished by P W B, items of local interest, and official announcements of the Civil Affairs Office. It should be possible to censor any such newspaper in an hour or less. These newspapers, moreover, are few in number, and are published in widely-separated centers.

4. Major BULLOCK, D.D.F.R., AMG 15 Army Group, has requested that this Branch provide Italian-speaking Allied officers to censor forward area newspapers. A similar request has been received from Lt. Col. BEAUCLERK, O.C., PWB 8 Army.

5. To comply with these requests will be difficult, if not impossible. The Local Press Section is already under-strength and could not presently spare an officer for this duty. It is obviously unfeasible, moreover, to assign an officer to do the actual censorship of newspapers in the forward areas. Such officer would require reliable transport and driver, and would have to spend nearly all his time in travel, given the great distances between the newspapers (e.g. Ancona, - Ravenna - Macerata - Pesaro - Forli). He would do no more than seven or eight hours of actual censoring per week.

6. This office therefore recommends that Censorship Branch make suitable representations to AMG 15 Army Group, requesting that censorship of newspapers in forward areas continue to be the responsibility of Civil Affairs Offices. Local Press Section will undertake, if transport be provided, to send a Censor Officer on periodic visits to forward areas, to advise with AMG - nominated censors.

/s/ JOSEPH B. COSTANZO
/t/ JOSEPH B. COSTANZO
Major, MIS
Local Press and Radio
Censorship Branch
- ITALY -

3857

File

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

29/PRB

21 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Undesirable Publicity.

TO : Major R. E. Doe, Chief, Adminis. & Pers. Div.
Economic Section.

1. Your note of January 19 regarding the publication of articles on reconstruction in the Italian press.

2. I have passed your information to the censors, who will, I hope, take greater care in future. I can do no more than this. Publication of news from sources other than AC cannot be controlled by this PRO.

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director.

7856

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

Tel. 415

FS/19.02

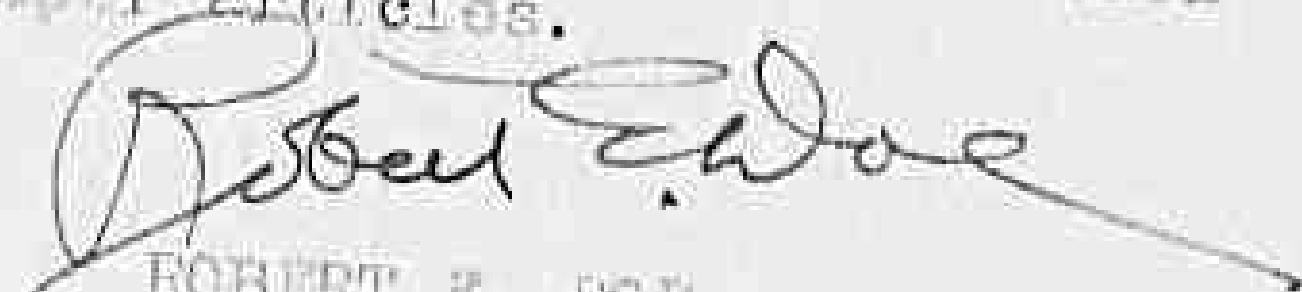
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19 January, 1945

SUBJECT: Undesirable Publicity

TO: Public Relations Branch ✓
Attention: Major Leacocos

1. The attached letter from Colonel Jenny enclosing translations of articles in Italian newspapers is forwarded for such preventive action as you may be able to take in the future.
2. It would be appreciated if you would let me know what can be done to stop the publication of such information as is shown in these newspaper articles.


ROBERT F. DOW,
Major, A.G.D.
Chief, Adminis. & Pers. Div.
Economic Section

Enc. 1 letter Ref. 126/DWU
1 Translation Dec. 17, 1944
1 Translation Jan. 14, 1945.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

22/PRB

21 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Undesirable Publicity.

TO : Lieut. Col. J.L. Hayden, Press & Radio Censorship
Branch, AFHQ.

I attach a letter from the Director of the Public
Works Sub-Commission which explains itself.

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director.

3854

Tel. 489081
Ext. 320

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Inter Office Memo.

REFERENCE: 126/PWU.
SUBJECT : Undesirable Publicity.
TO : Acting Deputy Chief of Staff, 18 January 1945.
Economic Section.
FROM : P.W. & U. Sub-Commission.

1. On numerous occasions Italian engineers have been publishing detail statements regarding the rehabilitation of electrical plants. In addition to stating where the plants are, they have also stated in detail the units and capacity of the units which have been rehabilitated in each case. I am attaching hereto just one example of an article which appeared in the "Corriere di Roma" on Sunday, 17th December 1944. I am also attaching a copy of one article appearing in "Risorgimento Liberale" of Sunday, 14th January 1945. While we think that even the latter article makes certain statements which should not be published, we do not object to that type of publicity. However, we do object very much to the type of publicity, giving details, as was done in the "Corriere di Roma" - article of 17th December.

2. As we are doing this rehabilitation work directly under the control of Military Authorities and, since the primary use of electricity is for Military purposes, we think that the publishing of such details is dangerous and is contrary to Military policy. It is an invitation for any saboteur to do damage where it will hurt most.

3. We believe that some policy should be established for censoring all such articles and of prohibiting the publication of such data while the war lasts.

4. Will you, therefore, please see what you can do to have such instructions issued to the Press.

(Sgd) L.A. JENNY,
Lt. Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

Capt Garcia

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

29/PRB

30 November 1944.

SUBJECT: Publication of Article.

TO : Major Harkrader, AFHQ PRO.

1. It is requested that the attached article be forwarded to the Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, for publication in any periodical that may wish to use it.

For the Director:

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Col Hart

29/PRB

November 30, 1944.

SUBJECT : Article for Publication.
TO : Maj. Harkrader, AFHQ PRO.

It is requested that this article be forwarded
to the Dallas News, Dallas Texas, for publication.

For the Director

John P. Leacacos
Major, AUS
Public Relations Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
APO 394

29/2/PRB

24 Nov 1944.

Subject: Censorship of PR Copy.

To: Colonel A.C.W. Hobson, Deputy Chief, INC Section, AFHQ.

1. Your letter of November 23 is acknowledged and all Press releases made by this office will in future be submitted to Press and Radio Censorship Branch before issue.

2. I attach a copy of a letter which I wrote to Colonel Hayden on May 4 on this subject. Colonel Hayden told me at that time that he could not give us all directives but he did not insist on all our releases being submitted. I am of course prepared to do this but I am afraid it may involve your office in a lot of work of a purely routine and non-military character.

(Sgd)
LIONEL DIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

3850

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

4 May 1944.

Subject: Censorship of Press Releases.

To : Lt Col Hayden, Field Press Censor, AFHQ PRO.

1. The Field Censor informed me yesterday that there was a complete stop on the word "Chetniks" which we had used in a release from here. A few days earlier, in a release on industry, we used the word "Ilva" which was also taken out. These are, as far as I know, the only cases which have occurred in the multitude of releases which we have put out in the last four months: but the possible complications of such incidents bother me.
2. The Field Censor suggested that all releases should be cleared with him in flimsy before being mimeographed. At one time I did this, when our releases were few and the machinery was running slowly. But it is a most cumbersome procedure and it would make things extremely difficult for us now, since we cover news of an entire government operation as well as AMG activities in two armies, and much of our material has to be lined up very quickly with the Italian Government, the PWB and the local press.
3. As you probably know our releases can be roughly divided into two classes - routine news covering court cases, mail thefts, regional orders etc, and general stories covering ACC activities. Most of this material falls well outside military censorship and, needless to say, all possible care is exercised here from the security angle. However, a stop such as that on "Chetniks", which seems rather startling and which one could hardly foresee, prompts me to make the following suggestions:
 - (a) In all cases where there is any possibility of doubt, we will consult the Field Censor by telephone before issuing the release. We have been in the habit of doing this in the past, but in view of these two incidents we will tighten the procedure.
 - (b) You will put this office on the distribution list of your censorship directives. We have had some of these guidances in the past, but never regularly. The possibility of mistakes would be greatly diminished if we could be kept fully informed.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

CONFIDENTIAL

At. 29

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
A.P.O. 512, U. S. Army

23 November 1944.

SUBJECT : Censorship of P.R. Copy.

TO : Public Relations Branch,
Headquarters, Allied Commission.

1. On 22 November 1944, a press release was handed out by you (Reference 138/1/PRB) which contained reference to troop movements and which was not submitted for censorship.

2. It is pointed out that all P.R. copy within the Mediterranean Theatre must be submitted for censorship by Press and Radio Censorship Branch, INC Section, AFHQ whose office is at IPA Building, Via XXIII Marzo, Rome.

3. Please acknowledge.



A. C. W. HOBSON,
Colonel, G.S.,
Deputy Chief, INC Section,
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

cc Brigadier General A. J. McChrystal, GSC,
Chief, Information and Censorship Section.

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

138/1/PRB

November 22, 1944

Press Release - ~~Secret~~ 1800 hrs.

Detachments of some of the newly equipped and reorganized Italian Divisions which have been training in South Italy will be passing through Rome on their way northward during the next few days.

One such column consisting of troops of all arms in their new vehicles and with battle equipment, is expected to proceed by way of the Colosseum, Piazza Venezia, Corso Umberto and Via Flaminia between 1100 and 1200 noon on Friday the 24th November.

3847

H.Q. ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. Army
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PW SUB COMMISSION

IPW/1/9/32

15 October 1944

To: Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

Subject: Release of Italian Prisoners of War in SICILY.

- 1/. With reference to the release of 65,000 Italians in Sicily from Prisoner of War Status. It has now been decided that if you so desire you may publish this fact.
- 2/. In order that there shall not be any misunderstanding regarding the general position of release of Prisoners of War the announcement should be made on the following lines:

"Some 65,000 Italian soldiers in SICILY who were never held in custody as Prisoners of War by the Allied forces, but who for many months past have been working on their own lands and farms without restriction under a parole given to their own officers, have received confirmation from the Allied authorities that they are not considered as Prisoners of War."

The announcement should be made through the official press channels.

J. A. Campbell 3846
J. A. CAMPBELL
Lt.-Colonel
Director WMD & IPW Sub. Comm.

Copy to:
Chief of Staff (2)
Political Section
Public Relations ✓

Major F. H. Hiden

Special Release

On October 16 the Provinces of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara, Chieti, Viterbo and Rieti will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The transfer of these territories completes the handover of the Lazio and Abruzzi regions. The population involved is approximately 1,700,000 in an area of 17,000 sq. km.

The Allied Control Commission, in recommending the transfer to the Allied Advisory Council, which approved it, pointed out that the territory in question ^{and Italian administration functioning smoothly} had not been damaged as greatly as elsewhere, that public works were well in hand and that ACC withdrawal would free officers for duty farther north.

30

Chief of Staff.

Will you approve above release? I don't think there is much more to be said. There is the point originally made by the Italian Govt that the Azzurri were partly freed by Patriots and the C.I.N. but that is really for the Italian Govt to say. I think 285 - unless we want to hand them 285 list language?

I agree. Clear with GS
 Cancel with N. Press & G. M. 11/1

L. Hiden
 Major D.R.

Clear with
 Hiden

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Press and Radio Censorship Branch
Detachment "A"
APO 794

FPC/13

2 October 1944

SUBJECT: Press Dispatch Submitted by Mr. Gene Rea.

TO : Major L. Fielden,
Public Relations Officer, A.C.C.

1. The attached story headed "Italy in Revolt" has been submitted for transmission to the American Mercury. In a previous form the article was referred back to the author for him to check facts and figures with A.C.C. Article herewith is the revised version after alleged checking.

2. Some of the facts contained in it still appear to be so grossly exaggerated that we would appreciate your checking them and advising us of discrepancies. Particular points queried are marked in margin.

3. You will appreciate that we are not entitled to hold up an article unduly for points other than those of strict military security; it would therefore be appreciated if the article could be returned with your comments during tomorrow, October 3rd.

*Discussed with Mr. Rea
& Mr. Hayden (by phone)
& returned to Mr. Rea
who was going to Mr. Hayden
Inc: 1 article with it.*

J.L. Hayden

J.L. HAYDEN,
Lt. Col., G.S.,
Press & Radio Censorship Branch.

3/1/44

2844

1329

YUGOSLAV PRESS SERVICE

Belgrade, 10th September 1944

Twenty-five American paratroopers who made a forced landing on Serbian territory, have taken off from an airfield in Serbia and have arrived in Bari. On all sides they declare that the national uprising proclaimed by General Mihailovich has met with full success.

Mihailovich's troops have the whole Serbian territory in their power. They have subdued all resistance in the valley of the Tima River and have occupied the towns of Zaječar and Knjazevac near the Bulgarian-Serbian frontier. General Mihailovich sent a delegation across the Danube for the purpose of establishing contact with the Russian troops which have never crossed the Yugoslav frontier. The news that these paratroopers have been occupied by Tito's troops are anxiously and without foundation.

The concentration of Mihailovich's troops is being effected towards the Morava-River Valley which is the main traffic artery from Salonika to Belgrade and through which valley the Germans are now withdrawing, according to the news of Bulgarian official communications these German troops are mounted to seventeen divisions. Mihailovich's troops are in continual battle with these German troops. According to the news broadcast of Moscow, however, Mihailovich has taken 6000 prisoners and captured 40 cannons and 200 lorries loaded with arms and ammunition. On account of these British paratroopers were de-garrisoned by Mihailovich's troops and this enabled Tito's troops to effect a break-through towards the territory in western Serbia between Veljevo and Uzice from northern Montenegro. This step in the back forced General Mihailovich to order the retreat of two corps from the Sanjakat and of one corps which was besieging Barelevo and would have easily taken the town. These corps struck Tito's troops in the rear and gave them a frightful drubbing. Those who got away are in flight towards the north of Serbia, where in the direction of Belgrade other troops of General Mihailovich, which are concentrating around the capital, are awaiting them. The wounded declare that Tito's columns have never suffered such a disastrous defeat, not even in their earlier attacks on Serbia.

From well informed sources we are informed that the American Military Mission, with Colonel McDown at its head, has also confirmed the fact that the whole of Serbia is with General Mihailovich and that in spite of all propaganda of these untrue statements about the fighting in Kosovo, the troops of Mihailovich's commanding officers and leaders are passing into Tito's camp and the affirmation that anyone of Mihailovich's men are collaborating with the Germans is an absolute lie.

Contrarywise, it is very true that the fighting against the Germans is conducted in Serbian territory by Mihailovich's troops only, absolutely loyal to the Allies; while Tito's partisans, wherever they may be on Serbian territory, are only concerned with civil strife, abandoning the fight against the Germans and employing all allied weapons and ammunition, which was given to them for the battle against the enemy, against Mihailovich's troops to gain a victory in the civil war. This is confirmed by correspondents of the Allied press who have been sent to the various fronts in Serbia. The people of Serbia are absolutely convinced of the final victory in the near future and are awaiting the arrival of Allied American, British and Russian units.

Spett. Commissione Alleanza di controllo

per l'Italia

In seguito alla mia lettera del 20 agosto 1944
su "IL PREZZO DEL GRANO E IL PAGAMENTO DEI CANONI
DI FITTO" non pubblicata dal "CORRIERE DI SICILIA"
per veto della censura, e della quale mandai copia a

Podestà Spett. Commissione in data quattro settembre

ora mi permetto di inviare la seguente lettera a

Podestà Spett. Commissione lettera che invio anche al

Corriere perchè voglia pubblicarla, prego *l'editore*.

di voler considerare il contenuto di essa e della prima.

Ecco la lettera:

Caro Corriere,

Il giorno 28 agosto u.s. portai nella tua redazione
una mia lettera sul "Il prezzo del grano e il pagamento
dei canoni di affitto", mi fu assicurato che la lettera
sarebbe stata pubblicata se la censura avesse dato il
suo benestare.

Fin'oggi *venti* settembre 1944, detta mia lettera non
è stata pubblicata, quindi è facile comprendere che la
censura italiana ha posto il suo veto.

Per questo veto, dato il contenuto della lettera

stessa, è manifesto che in questo momento, contro la

libertà di parola e in barba agli alleati, si impedi-

sce ad una classe di persone di potersi difendere pub-

blicamente e le si impedisce anche di far conoscere al

pubblico le magagne di altre classi predilette ed age-

2842

*File
R29*

PRD

In seguito alla mia lettera del 28 agosto 1944

su "IL PREZZO DEL GRANO E IL PAGAMENTO DEI CANONI DI FITTO" non pubblicata dal "CORRIERE DI SICILIA" per veto della censura, e della quale mandai copia a

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Caro Corriere,

Il giorno 28 agosto u.s. portai nella tua redazione una mia lettera sul "Il prezzo del grano e il pagamento dei canoni di affitto", mi fu assicurato che la lettera sarebbe stata pubblicata se la censura avesse dato il suo benestare.

Fin'oggi *lento* settembre 1944, detta mia lettera non è stata pubblicata, quindi è facile comprendere che la censura italiana ha posto il suo veto.

2842

Per questo veto, dato il contenuto della lettera stessa, è manifesto che in questo momento, contro la libertà di parola e in barba agli alleati, si impedisce ad una classe di persone di potersi difendere pubblicamente e le si impedisce anche di far conoscere al pubblico le magagne di altre classi predilette ed agevolate.

Non si può dire che in Italia si tende verso il bolscevismo perchè esso, se colpisce alcune classi

le colpisce per favorire lo Stato: si deve dire invece che qui si colpiscono alcune classi di persone per favorirne altre non migliori delle prime.

Per esempio: infatti delle dieci lire per ogni Kg. di grano che lo Stato aveva annunziato di pagare ai conferenti agli ammassi del popolo, nell'ultimo momento si riduce a metà l'entrata ai proprietari che hanno le loro terre in gabella, per elargire la metà sottratta (invece che allo Stato) agli affittuari benemeriti per aver dato agli ammassi per tutto il tempo della guerra (non escluso quest'anno) il solo grano dovuto ai proprietari in pagamento dei canoni di affitto.

Dire che ciò è stato fatto per compensare gli affittuari dei maggiori costi di produzione è un errore commesso in buona fede perchè i signori affittuari hanno ristretto moltissimo la cultura del grano per ricavarne dalla terra maggior quantità di foraggio e più estesi pascoli dove allevare un duplicato numero di animali da macello e da riproduzione dei quali ricavano (vedi i prezzi della carne degli animali) ingentissimi guadagni che compensano a mille doppi la ristretta cultura del grano, cultura che d'altro canto non fanno loro ma la fanno fare a piccoli umili mezzadri i quali vengono da loro strozzati addirittura.

In ultimo non esito a dire che il decreto del 26 luglio 1944 concernente il suddetto prezzo del grano, mostra in chi l'ha redatto poca conoscenza degli agricoltori affittuari (parlo della Sicilia), senza conta

1922

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

Per esempio: infatti delle dieci lire per ogni Kg. di grano che lo Stato aveva annunziato di pagare ai conferenti agli ammassi del popolo, nell'ultimo momento si riduce a metà l'entrata ai proprietari che hanno le loro terre in gabella, per elargire la metà sottratta (invece che allo Stato) agli affittuari benemeriti per aver dato agli ammassi per tutto il tempo della guerra (non escluso quest'anno) il solo grano dovuto ai proprietari in pagamento dei canoni di affitto.

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In ultimo non esito a dire che il decreto del 26 luglio 1944 concernente il suddetto prezzo del grano, mostra in chi l'ha redatto poca conoscenza degli agricoltori affittuari (parlo della Sicilia), senza contare che, così come è redatto, è un insulto all'onestà dei poveri proprietari taglieggiati ed umiliati in tutte le maniere.

1923

Comunque assumo la responsabilità di quanto ho detto ed affermo sia di fronte alle censure italiana, sia di fronte a S.E. il Presidente dei Ministri e a S.E. il Ministro dell'Agricoltura, ai quali due ultimi mando copia di questa in pari data.

Pregoti, Caro Corriere, di pubblicare la presente se la censura lo consente. Io, per non sbagliare, ne mando una copia alla Commissione Alleata di controllo per l'Italia.

Catania, 20 settembre 1944.

Cordialmente

Carlo Gaetano Spedalieri

Rinnovo a *Carlo Gaetano Spedalieri* la preghiera perché voglia degnarsi di considerare quanto nelle due lettere ho esposto.

Con il dovuto rispetto.

Catania, 20 settembre 1944.

Carlo Gaetano Spedalieri

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Seen by Maj F
& Maj L.

File 29

2 Oct.

PRB/RD9.

25 Sep 44

SUBJECT : ACC PRESS RELEASES

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner.

Commander Lawler's suggestions make me feel both grateful and irritated. I appreciate his interest but I wonder how much he would like me to write down what should be done with AMG currency, implying that it's a poor job so far? I think it could be done. P.R. is sometimes a thankless task because people ride away with an idea that it is all perfectly simple. Lawler's idea of encouraging the Italians is fine, but we do also think of it : our two main troubles are, first, that sub-commissions are not good (and nobody blames them because they are hard-worked and can't always think of publicity) at giving out information and we haven't the time to get round 28 sub-commissions regularly ; secondly, that releases which superficially appear encouraging are apt to have disastrous consequences.

I attach a note written by Major Leacacos who is chiefly responsible for the collection and editing of releases, and his observations may interest Lawler. Needless to say I should be very pleased to talk to Lawler if he has further suggestions : and I shall be grateful for them.

LIONEL FREEDEN

Major

Public Relations Director.

lf/venb

Some of Leacacos' comments are valid but I am disappointed at the reaction to the cooperative (not critical) suggestions offered.
EWS

Our releases, such as they are, have been praised by reporters as being workmanlike and reliable and are often used in their entirety and with our wordage.

The specimen releases given by Commander Lawler are quite interesting and as a matter of fact, we have known all of them, have either released or made them available through interviews or, in several cases, we have deliberately suppressed them because of reasons I will explain shortly and which mainly lie under his own criterion of whether the item is worth release at all.

Lastly, the only idea worth-while in his brief is that sub-commissions regularly brief us as to their accomplishments with suggestive notes that we can publicize. We have asked them to do this oftener than I can remember. They all consistently fail to do so. In the Economic Section, which is suggested as the most profitable source of news, not only do we have close relations with General O'Dwyer, Mr. Antolini and Col. DeSore, but we also have a liaison man whose main job is to keep us supplied with reliable, concrete information of accomplishments and not mere plans not yet put into operation, even if those plans have reached the financing stage, which, after all, is merely the last step in planning and not actual operation.

On the matter of putting out such releases, we try to do so as much as possible and naturally welcome all help. For example, this past week we put out short items on the Pontine Marshes, malaria, penicillin, art, silk and bonds. This is in line with the Lawler plan, though between conception and execution there are a lot of hitches a layman would not be privy to.

We might add that we do not mention individuals unless there is a specific, official request to do so.

The memo suggesting that data be passed on to us showing definite improvements in the Italian economy is fine, first, if it could be done regularly, and second, if and when there is improvement. Factitious improvements or blowing our own horn and then have facts fall down produce terrific boomerangs.

- 2 -

Now to take the specimen releases :

1. Pouring of steel is o.k. BUT it usually implies that there is an entire plant going whereas the truth is that at Terni a very small portion of any salvaged plant is operating. The pouring of steel with the qualification that it is a miniscule output would be a story, but not quite such a hot story, with the qualifications needed. In any event, news of the steel plant at Terni have been given to newspaper correspondents interested in industry.
2. I doubt this and believe that it is not yet true, so we would not put it out.
3. I also doubt this, since Col. Jenny informed us that it would take six months to get the place going again, and there is little hope until they get certain parts.
4. We have printed a similar story about bond sales.
5. The pottery item is o.k. but in its simple, suggested form it raises the question of how much (it is not big), who is getting the crockery (the Army most likely) and what do the civilians get out of it, which makes them say, why don't you make some for us instead of telling us what you are making for the armed forces. Or if it is for civilians, it is on such a small scale, that the ration reaches nowhere near enough persons and only causes grumbling among those not served.
6. We released the item about the Foggia paper-mill.
7. Operation of other paper-mills, including the one at Folignano, has been covered by the Press.

Maj. Fielden:

Here are my comments on the Lawler opus.

First, it is very kind of ~~Mr.~~ Commander Lawler to interest himself ~~much~~ at this late date in our activities and there is no doubt his suggestions are valuable, since they are the same ones we had several months ago, e.g., to release concrete information as to ~~the~~ solid achievements of the AGC.

His criteria for the release of such information is, as it were, a little juvenile in its approach, if not presumptuous in its formulation, since to recommend the obvious to a professional is to imply he does not know his job. Of course, the great beauty of public relations lies in the fact that everyone and his brother is an expert in it, innately.

Further, the offer of outlining our job to us fails to realize entirely that we work through correspondents and that much more has been given out verbally and personally through arranged interviews and press conferences than by one, single release.

Our releases, such as they are, ~~and we will go into them in a moment~~, have been praised by reporters as being workmanlike and reliable and are often used in their entirety ~~know~~ and with our wordage.

The specimen releases that came to Commander Lawler's attention are quite interesting and as a matter of fact, we have known all of them, have either released ~~some~~ or made them available through interviews or, in several cases, we have deliberately suppressed them because of reasons I will explain shortly and which mainly lies under his own criterion of whether the item is worth release at all.

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3. I also doubt this, especially after Col. Jernysaid it would take six months to get the place going again and there is little hope until they get certain parts.
4. We have printed a similar story about bond sales.
5. The pottery item is o.k. but in its simple, suggested form it raises the question of how much (it is not big), who is/ getting the crockery (the army most likely) and what do the civilians get out of it, which makes them say, why don't you make some for us instead of telling us what you are making for the armed forces. Or if it is for civilians, it is on such a small scale, that the ration reaches nowhere near enough persons and only causes grumbling among those not served.
6. We carried the item about the Foggia paper mill.
7. Operation of other paper mills, including the one at Folignano, has been covered by the press.

If Lawler would give us more tips instead of masterminding, I'd appreciate it more.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

*File
Jm*

PRB/R29

23 Sep 44.

SUBJECT : CARRETTA INCIDENT - PUBLICITY

TO : Brigadier G.R. Upjohn, V.P. Admin. Section.

The answer to your note of September 22 is,
I think, contained in Count Sforza's letter to
Mr. Rayner of September 4 (Para 3), of which I attach
a copy.

lf/vehb

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major
Public Relations Director.

785

(COPY)

L'ALTO COMMISSARIO PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO

PALAZZO DEL VIMINALE - ROMA

ROMA, September 4, 1944

Dear Mr. Rayner:

We are aware of some lack of patience and consequent depression on the part of the Italian Public, on the subject of epuration, trial of Fascist criminals and similar matters.

You will easily appreciate, although we are doing our utmost, and being, of course, a more silent machine than that which we have replaced, that it is desirable that the Public are informed of the very real progress that is being made. In this regard I would much appreciate your consideration of the possibility of releasing information on these subjects through the many propaganda mediae under your command.

In particular, I consider that the trials against the Fascists, now in operation, are very suitable material for documentary or newsreel films.

I will be grateful to have your views on this subject, and will make material available, if agreed, to your organization.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Sforza

John Rayner, Esq.
D.P.W.O. PWB
Italian Theater Headquarters
Rome

2834

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

9/18/AS.

SUBJECT:- GARRETTA INCIDENT

Tel: 525

TO:- Public Relations Branch.

22nd Sept., '44.

*Mr. Dwyer's - Mr. Rogers's Secy.
and Mr. Butler, Stange - Rogers*

1. I have asked Count Sforza who was responsible for giving orders for the installation of loudspeakers, searchlights, cinematographs and other apparatus for the original hearing of the Caruso case in the Court of Cassation.
2. He has replied in these terms "regarding the last question concerning permission to film, it was reluctantly given following urgent pressure by Allied officers who told us it was an absolute necessity for public opinion in the United States and England".
3. The Chief Commissioner and I doubt the bona fides of this answer, but he has asked me to make, through you, an investigation to see whether in fact any Allied Officers exercised the alleged pressure. Presumably such officers would be found amongst the staff of P.W.B., but you may know of other possible sources of pressure.

G. R. Upjohn
2839

G.R. UPJOHN. Brigadier
V.P. Admin. Section.

YB.

1589

PUBLIC RELATIONS RANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R29

18 Sep. 1944

SUBJECT : Article by SQMB Peacock

TO : Maj. J. Howard Salter, Adjutant, Region VIII

1. I return the article passed by Field Press Censor as requested.
2. I would suggest strongly to SQMB Peacock that para 2 page 2 (bracketed) and last para of page 3 (bracketed) be omitted. Both are capable of misinterpretation and at this particular time it is far from wise to say that the Italian people are "grateful".
3. The article is well intentioned but the writer clearly does not know the facts. He gives a very over optimistic picture. So long as this is an entirely unofficial article I cannot object : but perhaps it would be wise to convey a warning to him that conditions, particularly in regard to supplies, are very different from what he implies and may well get worse. He will almost certainly be accused of presenting a false picture.
4. I would suggest that he amends the first paragraph so as to make it quite clear that the ACC is NOT repeat NOT "an organisation which follows AMG". This, of course, is entirely incorrect since AMG is a part of ACC and controlled by it with interchangeable personnel.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major
Public Relations Director

3832

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION*Mc* *W.H.*

PRB/R29

17 Sep 44

SUBJECT : Military Press Censorship

TO : Major Colville, Press & Radio Censorship Branch
(I.N.C. - A.F.H.Q.)
c/o PWB, Unit 12, APO 512.

1. I am rather concerned about the possible repercussions of your note of Sept 16 to the Capo Ufficio Stampa and I wish that we could have had a consultation before you sent it. This office is the opposite number in the ACC of the Ufficio Stampa and is directed to watch and support its activities; if instructions are sent to it direct by other authorities our position becomes very difficult.
2. As you know, we want to see a steady development of the Italian Press, and, if only for our own purposes, it is important that our communications should not be limited to the Rome Press.
3. The Italian Press has already complained loudly - and I think correctly - that PWB monopolises the use of telephone lines to the Provinces. Does your rule apply to the Corriere and the U.N.N.S? If not it is an unfair monopoly.
4. It seems to me that filing despatches after censorship with the Ufficio Stampa would be a very slow business to which newspapers might raise justifiable objection.
5. Can we talk about this?

(Sgd)

lf/vehb

LIONEL FIELDEN 3831
Major
Public Relations Director.

PRESS AND RADIO CENSORSHIP BRANCH
(I.N.C. - A.F.H.Q.)
C/O PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH, UNIT 12
APO 512

16 September 1944

To : Capo Ufficio Stampa, Sottosegretariato per la Stampa e per
le Informazioni
Subject: Military Press Censorship

1. It is understood that correspondents in Rome of Italian provincial newspapers are permitted to telephone news to their respective offices.
2. This practice does not conform with military censorship policy and is not approved.
3. There would, on the other hand, be no censorship objection to provincial correspondents filing their dispatches, after censorship, with the Ufficio Stampa for dispatch by telegraph or telephone.

J.W. Colville
J.W. COLVILLE
Major, G.S.

Copy To: Colonel Henderson, Communications Sub-Commission, A.C.C.
Lt. Colonel Scott Bailey O.B.E. Press & Radio Censorship
Branch, INC, AFHQ.
Lt. Colonel J.L. Hayden " " " " " "
Lt. Colonel I. Munro, PWB
Major Fielden, P.R.O., A.C.C. ✓
Major Orman, Civil Censorship, A.C.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R29

Ref File R4/550.14

3 August 1944. 29
gla
3

Subject: Devastated areas.

To: Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Region IV.

1. Reference is made to Brig Dunlop's memorandum of July 29. I entirely agree that articles from Italian correspondents are often more valuable than official orders.
2. The arrangement of "tours" is rather tricky owing to the usual lack of transport, petrol, drivers and conducting staff. I think, however, we can arrange some limited tours for two or three journalists at a time and we will do our best to get the kind of publicity which you want into the press.
3. In the meantime, what about a story on the rehabilitation of Cassino and Pontecorvo for general release? I think there should be plenty to say. I could send a photographer and a writer, if you think it would be worth while.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Lt Atkinson.

2 August 1944

MEMO: Publicity - Devasted Areas

TO : Major Fielden

1. In reply to the Regional Commissioner's 29/7/44 letter, attached, recommending we arrange to continue publicity in Rome ~~and~~ and Naples press which would discourage a general return of inhabitants to these areas, I would suggest the following:

Yes if we can
span the
transport.
You might work
out a schedule
- 1 car taking
2 people each
day.

by using
Naples for
regular
correspondents
a special
and
Sandwich

a) Rome: A conducted tour of all area within 15-25 mile radius of Rome (roughly same area comprised by former Governate) to be accomplished by daily trips along highways 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 with branch tours to special areas, such as 40-50 square miles comprised by the Bonifica Maccarese.

b) Naples: A similar plan can be worked out for the Naples area.

2. It would appear desirable that Rome correspondents cover the Rome area and Naples correspondents cover that area. In order that Rome readers get the Naples picture and Naples readers get the Rome picture arrangements can be made through PWD for an interchange of correspondent's copy.

3. I have already felt out several correspondents who made the previous trip with me and they are enthusiastic at the prospect of more stories of this nature. 3829

4. If the tour is approved, I will approach ~~Mr~~ Peter Rhodes for transport and the other valuable assistance PWD rendered us last time.

Atkinson

HEADQUARTERS REGION IV
Allied Control Commission
APO 394

P.R.O. JKD/1s
7315

TO : HQ ACC (attention P.R.O.)

29 July 1944

SUBJECT : Devastated areas

FILE No.: R4/850.14

1. As a result of the tour of the Italian journalists which you have arranged, there has been a considerable amount of helpful publicity given in the Rome press to the general problems of south east Frosinone and Littoria. We should be glad, however, if you would arrange for the continuance of inspired articles in the press of both Rome and Naples, making it clear that the general return of the population to these areas is not possible. The only type of people who can be allowed to return, are those of both sexes capable of enduring rough conditions and living, and of doing hard work on the land. In general, such people are welcome, and can make a valuable contribution to the re-habilitation of the territory. Even so, the Communes of Cassino and Pontecorvo have as many squatters on the territory as can at present be even modestly housed.

2. I believe that articles coming from Italian correspondents would be more valuable than official orders emanating from ACC.

3. Will you please let us have both your cooperation and your advice.

29 JUL 1944

A.C.C.

Regional Commissioner

2827

Reptd to:-

Rome Region
Provincial Commissioner, Frosinone

R29.

28 July

L'ALLEANZA CONTADINA ARTIGIANA E ARINARA

è il solo movimento politico al di sopra dei partiti.
Essa mira esclusivamente a determinare le condizioni necessari
alla rinascita della vita economica e spirituale del popolo

italiano

Iscrivetevi!

Sede di Roma - Via Francesco Crispi 49

3826

PEASANT ARTISAN NAVY ALLIANCE

is the only political movement above all parties .

It wants exclusively to determine the necessary conditions to a new economical and spiritual life of the Italian people .

Subscribe !

Residence of Rome - Via Crispi 49

3825

R29

28 July.

Italiani!

Se volete essere liberi

unitevi per conquistare l'autonomia regionale!

Iscrivetevi alla

ALLEANZA CONTADINA-ARTIGIANA-MARINARA

(Via Francesco Crispi 49 Rome)

2821

ITALIANS!

If you wish to be free

Join us to conquer the regional autonomy!

Subscribe to the

PEASANT - ARTISAN - NAVY ALLIANCE!

(Via FRANCESCO CRISPI 49)

2823

R29

09 2884.

Italiani !

I partiti vi dividono: l'Alleanza vi unisce.

Dobbiamo essere tutti concordi per ritrovare
il diritto alla vita.

Alleanza Contadina-Artigiana-Marinara
(Via Francesco Crispi 49 Roma)

839

ITALIANS !

The parties divided you : Alliance units you .

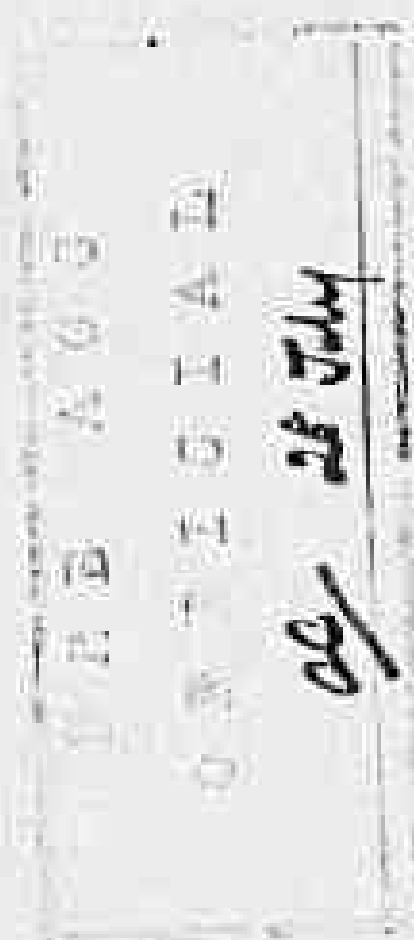
We must all agree to find again the right to life !

PEASANT ARTISAN NAVY ALLIANCE

(Via Francesco Crispi 49)

2821

R29



Unità di moneta.

Unità di forze armate.

Unità di politica estera.

Sono i legami unitari del popolo italiano.

Per tutto il resto vogliamo l'autogoverno delle Regioni !

Alleanza Contadina-Artigliana-Marinara
(Via Francesco Crispi 49 Roma)

0880



Unity of money

Unity of the Army

Unity foreign political

Are the unit bonds of Italians.

For all the remaining we wish the auto-government of the

Regions!

PEASANT ARTISAN NAVY ALLIANCE -

(Via Francesco Crispi 49)

3819

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R29

7 August 1944. *John E*

Subject: Publicity on electrical situation.

To: Lt Col L.A. Jenny, Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission.

I note that AAI's electrical reconstruction committee is meeting on August 8. As you know, the electrical situation here is causing more grouses and polemics, in the newspapers and elsewhere, than anything else. Any information which you can give to this Branch on which some encouraging publicity could be based would be much appreciated.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

3818

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

29

PRB/R29

5 August 1944

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Dr Cobor,

The Allied Control Commission has no objection to the issue of a bulletin of commercial prices such as you suggest. This does not mean that the ACC desire or in any way support such a bulletin, but merely that they would raise no objections to the issue.

Yours sincerely,

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Dott. Pietro Cobor, Radio Commerciale,
Via Olona, 7.

R29.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM

I made today following statement.

" I have pleasant news to announce to Nation. Our expeditionary corps are no more in Middle-East. They are in Italy in front and they are inspired by firm resolution to wash off shame of mutiny and renew Albanian Epos. I express my deep gratitude to Allied General Headquarters Middle-East to warm solicitude of whom we owe having achieved so quickly this pleasant result. I also praise publicly leaders of our Army. Two months ago we took over as Government of National Unity only Ruins. We promised then Greece's reconstruction. Reconstruction has begun."

Greek Prime Minister Papandreou addressed following telegram to Greek Expeditionary Corps :

" Our hearts are beating on announcement that our flag is waving in Italy opposite shore of our fatherland. In your way toward glory and liberty wishes and hopes of nation accompany you!"

Greek Government

Major John P. Leacatos

I have reported all such and people and telephone about him to AFHQ. And AFHQ makes a statement. We want

3817
Major John P. Leacatos

A. C. C.

3 floor Room N. 24

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 29

24 August, 1944

Dear Prince Doria,

In accordance with the request made this morning by your Press Office your telegram to the Governor of Paris was sent by Captain Stone to AFHQ with a request that it be transmitted to its destination.

(Sqa)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director

His Excellency Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome

2815

1950

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INFORMATION DIVISION
A.F.C. 394

2141 / INFO (75-A)

10 August 1944

SUBJECT : Extract Civil Censorship Report.

TO : P. R. C.

1. Attached herewith is an extract from a report received by Civil Censorship Section.

for *W. H. H. H.*
John V. H. H. H.

Major, M.I.

Director 3815

21.11/75-A

TO (Gallea - Mario)

Telephone 364402
 Scognamiglio Giuseppe
 Via Longeo Magno 21
 (Galler - via signora)

9 August 1944

CRITICISM OF XL. IOLETTI

Il chiamante - E' un bell'articolo sul "risorgimento" che tratta del corso della vita e delle paghe sindacate, al momento. Si propone un'indagine speciale di "cosa v'è" per tutti gli impiegati di Roma, sarebbe una buona soluzione, al tempo, si potrebbe fare avanti.

Il chiamante - Sarebbe anche una misura di giustizia perché, quelli che vivono in città avendo molto meno della metà di quanto spendono nei paesi dove il costo della vita è basso, sono apparsi delle grosse differenze nel loro modo di vivere, sono apparsi chiacchiere e più spaghetti.

Il chiamante - Buona è la vignetta del "L'Espresso": "Il padrone chiama la cameriera e domanda: che cosa v'è da fare? - Lei risponde: Iolatti alla radio....."

7814

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

29
15 August 1944. *JK*

PRB/R29

Subject: Statement of transfer of territory.
Acting Chief Commissioner.

I have been informed at six o'clock this evening by Mr Minifie that General Alexander is making a statement on the transfer of territory. PWB is apparently handling this and distributing it to the Italian press and even to the Allied correspondents, a thing which has never happened before. Actually, of course, this is absurd because it went to the Allied correspondents (and to this Branch) through the normal channels of AAI. But should not your PR Branch be at least informed by the ACC?

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

281?

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R29.

16 August 1944.

Subject: Publicity of violation of Allied ordinances.

To Editors of all Italian papers.

Allied authorities in Italy are very concerned over the continued and even increasing prevalence of violations of Allied ordinances concerning the theft and wrongful possession of Allied property. The cooperation of Italian editors in pointing out the error of such actions to the Italians would be welcomed by the Allied authorities as an evidence of real help to solving a serious situation.

For example, half of the 1,001 cases in the summary courts of Rome, not to mention Italian courts, in July dealt with the theft and wrongful possession of Allied property. Allied soldiers who foolishly sell Army goods to Italians are swiftly and properly punished, but it is the duty of Italians to help the United Nations' war effort by not taking or buying such goods from soldiers.

Stiff punishments have been meted out in an effort to stop aggravated cases of such offenses and the punishments will grow even stiffer if necessary. Here are some sentences given recently in AMG courts in Italy:

ADRIANO Umberto	..	..	10 years
ASSANTE Vincenzo	..	..	10 years
BASILE Angelo	..	..	10 years
CURCIO Giorgio	..	..	10 years
GENOVESE Domenico	..	..	12 years
MANFREDI Vincenzo	..	..	10 years
MANFREDI Adelaide	..	..	10 years
MANGO Giuseppe	..	..	10 years
PAINULLI Nicola	..	..	10 years
PAONE Aldo	..	..	10 years
PASQUAL Ferrare	..	..	10 years
RAIMO Mario	..	..	10 years
PICCIO Domenico	..	..	10 years and \$3980.85

The good name of Italy suffers from the impression so caused because of so many sentences passed for thieving and illegal possession, especially at a time when every Italian of true democratic feelings wants to be re-accepted into the company of democratic nations and leave behind him the corrupt era of Fascism and organized theft.

The total amount of goods stolen is a serious drain on the resources of the Allies in importing materiel to help liberate Italy from the German enemy. Every time an Italian civilian takes or steals a piece of Allied property, that property has either to be replaced at a cost of shipping needed elsewhere or that property

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MANFREDI Vincenzo	..	..	10 years
MANFREDI Adelaide	..	..	10 years
MANCO Giuseppe	..	..	10 years
PAIMULLI Nicola	..	..	10 years
PACNE Aldo	..	..	10 years
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1819

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The total amount of goods stolen is a serious drain on the resources of the Allies in importing material to help liberate Italy from the German enemy. Every time an Italian civilian takes or steals a piece of Allied property, that property has either to be replaced at a cost of shipping needed elsewhere or that property will be missed by a soldier who is giving his life to help free Italian soil. The more Italians can thus help reduce these crimes against the Allies, the quicker will the Allies be able to clear the enemy out of Italy and leave the Italian people to govern themselves in the democratic tradition.

The cooperation of editors is asked to make a plea along the above lines and to display the punishments prominently both in news stories and in editorials to the end that the Italian public might be roused to help the war effort in this regard.

/ Italian overleaf.

-2-

Oggetto: Violazioni alle disposizioni alleate.

Alla Direzione di tutti i giornali italiani.

Le autorità Alleate in Italia sono molto preoccupate a causa del numero sempre maggiore di violazioni degli ordini Alleati circa furti e possesso illegale di oggetti di proprietà degli Alleati. La cooperazione dei giornali italiani nel portare a conoscenza del pubblico la colpevolezza di tali atti sarebbe vivamente apprezzata dalle autorità Alleate quale tangibile prova di reale collaborazione nella risoluzione di una seria situazione.

Ad esempio, la metà del 1.001 casi discussi dai tribunali di Roma, non facendo parola dei tribunali di altre città italiane, nel mese di luglio si riferì al furto o possesso illegale di oggetti di proprietà Alleata. Truppe Alleate che irresponsabilmente vendono oggetti di proprietà dell'esercito Alleato a cittadini italiani vengono puniti rapidamente ed adeguatamente, ma è dovere di ogni italiano, di contribuire allo sforzo bellico delle Nazioni Unite, non accettando e non comprando tali oggetti dai soldati.

Punizioni severe sono state inflitte per fare cessare tale attività e le punizioni saranno, se necessario, ancora più severe in futuro. Alcune delle condanne recentemente inflitte dai tribunali AMG in Italia sono qui elencate:

ADRIANO Umberto	..	..	10 anni
ASSANTE Vincenzo	..	..	10 anni
BASILE Angelo	..	..	10 anni
CURCIO Giorgio	..	..	10 anni
GENOVESE Domenico	..	..	12 anni
MANFREDI Vincenzo	..	..	10 anni
MANFREDI Adelaide	..	..	10 anni
MANGO Giuseppe	..	..	10 anni
PAINULLI Nicola	..	..	10 anni
PACONE Aldo	..	..	10 anni
PASQUAL Ferrare	..	..	10 anni
RAIMO Mario	..	..	10 anni
RICCIO Domenico	..	..	10 anni and \$3980.85

Il buon nome dell'Italia soffre a causa di questi delitti e di tanti giudizi e condanne inflitte per furto e possesso illegale specialmente in un momento in cui, ogni italiano di veri sentimenti democratici, vuole essere accettato nel numero dei popoli democratici e dimenticare la corrotta era del Fascismo e del furto organizzato.

La quantità totale di merci rubate, rappresenta un serio ammanco nelle risorse degli Alleati, ed una quota importante nelle importazioni dei materiali necessari per liberare l'Italia dal nemico tedesco. Ogni qualvolta un cittadino italiano ruba o accetta un oggetto di proprietà Alleata, tale oggetto deve essere rimpiazzato, il che richiede un buon viaggio normalmente necessario altrove, o altrimenti tale oggetto non verrà ad un soldato che offre la sua vita per collaborare alla liberazione del suolo italiano. Maggiormente gli italiani collaboreranno a diminuire il numero di questi delitti verso gli Alleati, più rapidamente gli Alleati saranno in condizione di scacciare il nemico dall'Italia, e permettere al popolo italiano di

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GENOVESE Domenico	..	..	12 anni
MANFREDI Vincenzo	..	..	10 anni
MANFREDI Adelaisa	..	..	10 anni
MANGO Giuseppe	..	..	10 anni
PALMULLI Nicola	..	..	10 anni
PACONE Aldo	..	..	10 anni
PASQUALE Ferraro	..	..	10 anni
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La collaborazione dei giornali viene quindi richiesta per indirizzare un appello di considerevole efficacia e per rendere note le punizioni inflitte. Articoli di fondo o di attualità serviranno per richiamare l'attenzione del pubblico italiano, e per richiedere la sua collaborazione allo sforzo bellico in questo campo.

Lionel Fielden
 LIONEL FIELDEN,
 Major (Maggiore),
 Public Relations Director.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R29

20 July 1944.

Subject: Daily Worker correspondent.

To: Executive Commissioner.

The following reply is suggested by Caccia, and I agree:

Telegrams were held until Monday evening so as to give High Commissioner opportunity of obtaining views of HMG from FC.

As no reply received telegrams were delivered this morning. There is no political censorship and presumably any telegrams to Daily Worker should only be submitted to same military censorship rules as apply to all other correspondents.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

3811

SECRET

TROOPERS

ACC HQ

891

24 July 1944

SECRET

IMMEDIATE

Civil Affairs Branch

YOUR SIX ENRO FIVE SEVEN SEVEN CHARLIE ALEE TWO OF JULY ONE SIX PD PARISH TO TROOPERS
FROM ACC HQ PARISH TELEGRAMS WERE HELD UNTIL MONDAY EVENING SO AS TO GIVE HIGH
 COMMISSIONER OPPORTUNITY OF OBTAINING VIEWS OF HQC FROM PD AS NO REPLY RECEIVED
 TELEGRAMS WERE DELIVERED THIS MORNING PD THERE IS NO POLITICAL CENSORSHIP AND
 PRESUMABLY ANY TELEGRAMS TO DAILY WORKER SHOULD ONLY BE SUBMITTED TO BARE MILITARY
 CENSORSHIP RULES AS APPLY TO ALL OTHER CORRESPONDENTS

✓
FEO

785016
 L.T. MONTANE, Jr.
 1st Lt. AGD
 ADJUTANT.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R29

18 July 1944.

Subject: Article in Crusader on Col Pollock.

To: Executive Commissioner.

The two directives issued when setting up PR Branch are attached: also the reminders issued here by this HQ and by Rome Region.

I think it must be admitted that some flexibility is unavoidable, particularly under present conditions. What we want is (a) accurate information released and published and (b) the goodwill of correspondents, which greatly affects their views. The latter can be easily undermined, with unfortunate results, if such a brake is put on as to suggest to correspondents that we are infringing their liberty of action and comment. However much I would like (and I would like) an order absolutely forbidding all officers of the Commission to give any information whatever to correspondents, that could not be affected without antagonizing correspondents: nor is it possible, when some correspondents are friends of Grady, Poletti, Reber etc and have easy access to them both inside and outside the office. In this particular case Pollock was certainly wrong to give the interview without checking with us, because it is exceedingly difficult to alter an article when it has been written, particularly on so very moot a point - the American and British views being violently opposed - as personal publicity. But if Pollock is wrong, it must be remembered that Poletti, his chief, constantly sees and is quoted by correspondents.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

2800

1960

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIONPublic Ref JUL 21 1944
6494

PRB/R102

18 July, 1944

To: Chief Base Censor, American

This office requires a copy of the complete and latest mail regulations affecting American personal mail in the Italian theater. Since Public Relations Offices get to be sort of information booths perforce, we would like to have this information so we can answer questions asked of us.

Your early cooperation would be deeply appreciated.

John P. Leacacos

For the Director

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

1st Ind.

CTH/ale

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF BASE CENSOR, Base Censorship Detachment No. 6, APO 782,
U.S. Army. 22 July 1944.
TO: Public Relations Branch, Allied Control Commission, APO 512, U.S. Army.

1. Enclosed herewith is a copy of NATOUSA Circular No. 32, dated 13 March 1944, containing censorship regulations applicable in this theater; circulars with subsequently issued amendments are not available at this office and should be secured through mail distributional channels. It should be noted that the mailing of picture postcards showing identifiable scenes and localities in Italy are prohibited.

For the THEATER CENSOR:

3808

1 Incl: 1 opy Cir. No. 32.

Charles T. Hereford
CHARLES T. HEREFORD,
Major, Infantry,
Chief Base Censor.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

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Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,

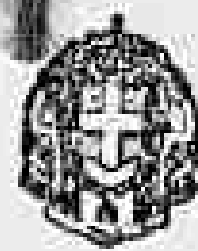
Public Relations Director 9857

MAY I PLEASE HAVE THE

3-10-44 14-10-44 - NO

3-10-44

If any one has transgressed $\frac{x}{x}$ he should be



Ministero delle Corporazioni

MEMORANDUM:

P.R.O.

Please see reverse &
show me the directives sent
out when setting up your
PRO Branch.

Mr/17/6

3806

IL MINISTRO

CRUSADER

British Forces' Weekly
No. 111, Sunday, July 16, 1934
Produced by the British Army
Newspaper Unit. General Cor-
respondence to Editor-in-Chief,
Welfare Services (Newspaper
Section), H.Q. A.A.F. C.M.F.
Any correspondence (includ-
ing circulation inquiries) solely
concerning CRUSADER should
be addressed to Editor,
CRUSADER, British Army
Newspaper Unit, C.M.F.

**Voice of
Crusader**

THE battle news is
good.

Our score mounts and
mounts, and Hitler, des-
perately shuffling his
bowlers still cannot get
a wicket.

The Russian surge is,
literally, staggering.

A specially-drawn map
in the back page shows
more vividly than any
words can tell how the
Russian tentacles are re-
lentlessly closing in on
the Nazi armies.

In the West the out-
standing feature has been
the change in generals.
Rundstedt is sacked; von
Kluge—who went a long
way in Russia, but the
wrong way—is the un-
enviable successor.

Meanwhile, although
the Germans are hurling
against us on this front
all they can possibly
mass, we go steadily and
surely on our way. To
Cherbourg has been
added Caen.

In Italy, too, the story
is the same. Although
Kesselring has slowed
down our pace, he can-
not stop us. The fighting
is grim and fierce; but
the Fifth and the Eighth
remain the masters.

Another serious worry
for the German High
Command now is oil.

* * *

But there is plenty for
the Allies to do yet. Our
worst enemy is not Ger-
many; it is over-

FOR AND AGAINST**THE LAND of OUR
FATHERS—and SONS**

AT one time nationalisation of
land was a policy advocated
largely by those of the landless
and who had little chance of
changing their status.

Now its adherents have grown
and although they still come
mostly from the Left, they are
also to be found in the ranks
of the Right and Centre.

But although new land legislation
has had to be introduced, few
would expect the Government to
embrace nationalisation at this
stage of its career.

It is an issue that should be de-
cided only by a General Election,
and it is also one that would re-
quire far more preliminary
thought and examination than
can be given during wartime.
With that important limitation—
and many people will not regard
it as a limitation—the new Town
and Country Planning Bill seems
a reasonable effort to solve a
difficult problem.

It is the Bill that
will enable
Local Councils
to buy land to
put up houses
in which returning Servicemen
can live.

The serviceman who has been de-
nied home life for so long is
entitled to a home just as quickly
as it can be provided.
This Bill will speed up that pro-
cess.

Local Authorities can buy (a)
blitzed areas, (b) areas blighted
by slums, (c) "overcrowded" areas,
that are needed in plans for (a)
or (b), and (d) land which is an
essential preliminary to a planned
scheme.

The financial side of the Bill is
not quite so simple and there are
some puzzling anomalies.

But there is nothing in them that
need increase the rent of the
houses that will rise where the
rubble stood.

* * *

Nationalisation also cropped up
in the debate on Full Employ-
ment, but Mr. Ernest Bevin
pointed out that "the proposals
of the White Paper will operate,
whatever the ownership of in-
dustry may be."

It was a disappointing debate with
hardly anyone taking a broad
approach to the problem.

Mr. Shinwell, the well-known
Labour member for Seaham, sur-
prised a lot of people by saying
there had been a lot of talk about
the export trade, but exports had
nothing to do with the provision
of work.

Sir John Anderson joined issue
with him on this and pointed out

that we needed exports to pay
for imports of things required
to maintain our standard of liv-
ing.

* * *

ONE of the biggest issues in home
politics during the next few
years will be the extent to which
the Government is to control in-
dustry.

It is an issue that must interest
us all, because it may have a
direct bearing on whether or not
that job we are all looking for-
ward to will, in fact, be available.

Government controls have been
accepted during war, but now
there is a vast and swelling
chorus of business-men calling
for their removal at the earliest
possible date.

They say they cannot trade and
therefore cannot provide these
jobs we want except in an at-

tempt to protect inefficiency
wherever it is established. One
after the other, in response to the
Government's invitation, the in-
dustrialists are drafting their post-
war policies, and it is a refreshing
sight to find one that is not based
on the principle of protecting
such markets as lend themselves
to the process, and dividing them
up among producers whose costs,
in the sacred name of "security,"
are not to be subject to any un-
bearable pressure.

"If this country is to achieve in
peacetime the maximum produc-
tion of which, in war conditions,
it has shown itself capable,
nothing less is needed than a com-
plete reversal of the prevailing
philosophy among business-men."

After all, one has heard of the bene-
fits of free enterprise and the
"dead hand of bureaucracy" it is
reasonable to assume that there

IMPORTANT THINGS: By C. F. BROWN

mosphere of unfettered enterprise
and initiative, and they can
certainly point to the fact that
our huge exports were built up
in the bitter arena of free trade.

On the other hand, there are people
who contend that all many in-
dustrialists want is freedom from
Government supervision and that,
in fact, they arrange among
themselves conditions favouring
neither enterprise nor initiative,
but giving only the security they
are elsewhere so ready to de-
nounce as deadening.

"The Times" has just published an
article commenting on the growth
of Trade Associations to around
2,500 and went so far as to say
that an inquiry into their activi-
ties was "much needed."

While by no means putting the
same label on all of them "The
Times" stated that there were
trade associations which fixed
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CRUSADER

British Forces' Weekly
Sunday, July 16, 1934

Edited by the British Army
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Services (Newspaper
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FOR AND AGAINST

THE LAND of OUR
FATHERS—and SONS

AT one time nationalisation of land was a policy advocated largely by those of the landless and who had little chance of changing their status.

Now its adherents have grown and although they still come mostly from the Left, they are also to be found in the ranks of the Right and Centre.

But although new land legislation has had to be introduced, few would expect the Government to embrace nationalisation at this stage of its career.

It is an issue that should be decided only by a General Election, and it is also one that would require far more preliminary thought and examination than can be given during wartime. With that important limitation—and many people will not regard it as a limitation—the new Town and Country Planning Bill seems a reasonable effort to solve a difficult problem.

It is the Bill that will enable Local Councils to buy land to put up houses in which returning Servicemen can live.

The serviceman who has been denied home life for so long is entitled to a home just as quickly as it can be provided.

This Bill will speed up that process.

Local Authorities can buy (a) blitzed areas, (b) areas blighted by slums, (c) "overfill" areas, that are needed in plans for (a) or (b), and (d) land which is an essential preliminary to a planned scheme.

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Mr. Shinwell, the well-known Labour member for Seaham, surprised a lot of people by saying there had been a lot of talk about the export trade, but exports had nothing to do with the provision of work.

Sir John Anderson joined issue with him on this and pointed out

that we needed exports to pay for imports of things required to maintain our standard of living.

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ONE of the biggest issues in home politics during the next few years will be the extent to which the Government is to control industry.

It is an issue that must interest us all, because it may have a direct bearing on whether or not that job we are all looking forward to will, in fact, be available.

Government controls have been accepted during war, but now there is a vast and swelling chorus of business-men calling for their removal at the earliest possible date.

They say they cannot trade and therefore cannot provide these jobs we want except in an at-

industry is to protect inefficiency wherever it is established. One after the other, in response to the Government's invitation, the industries are drafting their post-war policies, and it is a refreshing rarity to find one that is not based on the principle of protecting such markets as land themselves to the process, and dividing them up among producers whose costs, in the sacred name of "security," are not to be subject to any unbearable pressure.

"If this country is to achieve in peacetime the maximum production of which, in war conditions, it has shown itself capable, nothing less is needed than a complete reversal of the prevailing philosophy among business-men."

After all, one has heard of the benefits of free enterprise and the "dead hand of bureaucracy" and it is reasonable to assume that there



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It is so silly and very disheartening. They are probably the very people who will grumble most at the way the country is run after the war. They will have plenty of ideas and won't even have taken the trouble to vote.

Most servicemen and women abroad have been politically enlightened by the impact of new things and new scenes. They are more fitted than ever before to decide the shape of to-morrow.

Is this new knowledge, this new awareness of political problems, to be nullified by a pathetic minority?

The service vote can be a decisive factor. It should be used.

Nearly all units should have the forms by now. Go to your company office, or its equivalent, and ask if it has arrived. If it has, fill it up right away.

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HAD a letter this week from a L/Cpl. Wilkinson who, before the war, had just started to work in a bank.

It is an interesting letter, full of a rebellion against what he calls "the drab monotony of days spent between the same, unchanging walls."

After spending so much time out of doors, he wants to go on the land and asked if I could give him any advice.

I rather think that there will shortly be cut-and-dried plans for people who feel as L/Cpl. Wilkinson does. The Ministry of Agriculture have just combined with the Board of Education, to form two committees to advise on agricultural education and they are "particularly designed to meet the needs of servicemen who intend to become landworkers after the war."

As soon as I get any further news, I will give it in this feature.

This question of not wanting to go back to the old job is more important than most people realise, and I would be very interested to hear any views you may have.

IMPORTANT THINGS: By C. F. BROWN

mosphere of unfettered enterprise and initiative, and they can certainly point to the fact that our huge exports were built up in the bitter arena of free trade.

On the other hand, there are people who contend that all many industrialists want is freedom from Government supervision and that, in fact, they arrange among themselves conditions favouring neither enterprise nor initiative, but giving only the security they are elsewhere so ready to denounce as deadening.

"The Times" has just published an article commenting on the growth of Trade Associations to around 2,500 and went so far as to say that an inquiry into their activities was "much needed."

While by no means putting the same label on all of them "The Times" stated that there were trade associations which fixed the prices we have to pay for goods and also allocated quotas among the producers.

Such practices, of course, are the opposite of freedom and enterprise. They promote high prices and restricted output. They mean fewer jobs and they cut down the buying-value of wages.

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Maybe no one has told them how dependent Argentina is on her exports.

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The problem is certainly not an important one, affecting the majority of Servicemen. What

Kluge—who went a long way in Russia, but the wrong way—is the unenviable successor.

Meanwhile, although the Germans are hurling against us on this front all they can possibly mass, we go steadily and surely on our way. To Cherbourg has been added Caen.

In Italy, too, the story is the same. Although Kesselring has slowed down our pace, he cannot stop us. The fighting is grim and fierce; but the Fifth and the Eighth remain the masters.

Another serious worry for the German High Command now is oil.

* * *

But there is plenty for the Allies to do yet. Our worst enemy is not Germany; it is over-optimism.

The fellow who comes up to you and says: "Jerry has had it; it is all over bar shouting." He's the man to watch. He's the man who, quite unintentionally will weaken the spirit needed to deliver the final overpowering blow.

As General Eisenhower warned the other day: "In a country so completely dominated by the Gestapo it would be false to base any real expectations on the hope that Germany will crack internally."

"We must be prepared right round the perimeter for long and bitter fighting."

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But the eventual outcome is safe; the future is ours. Our cartoonist William Philpin has drawn for you in another page the shape of things to come.

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CPL. S. S. SEGAL—Reason to appreciate the dom which CRUSADER allows I feel that it is high time active reader paid you trib

Having been out here for and a half years I have been keenly to follow events from "good old" pre-Russian days; the days when "you to reason why" was official owned and A.B.C.A. and discussions sprang into bel

The magnitude of the o which have taken place world during these past few are sometimes lost on us they should instead give us inspiration. Despite all op, tremendous social and p changes have taken place th out the world.

Who, on looking back at the world where unity by Socialist Russia and Great Britain seemed impossible—fears of war between the two more credible—can fail to profundity of the change? can witness the maturing Yugoslav Partisans, of a Teheran Greek guerrillas, of a Tito, without a feeling greater changes yet to com

In these world-transf events you have played you and helped us to play ours. is a greater part yet to play day you are universally reced as part of the offensive arm the fighting soldier in Italy.

Carry on Crusaders!

PRIVATE K. COUSINS, of an infantry unit, supports our weekly feature writer C. F. Brown in his reference to the general lack of interest in the Serviceman's proxy vote:

"Your commentator's humorous comment was all too true. In my own unit several chaps still haven't heard of Army Form 2626, and certainly many have failed to complete it.

"Surely after serving overseas—and we are front-line men at present resting—men have some interest in their futures. I cannot see much hope for the world if men who have done the fighting are apathetic about the things they are fighting for."

Army Forms 2626 should have been made available to the majority of troops in Italy by now. It is surely of sufficient interest to every man to make investigation if no such form has been supplied to him.

Progress in France

S/SGT. J. PEARSON, R.A.O.C., commenting on the Second Front, says: "In our mess recently there has been an increase in comments on the slowness of progress in France. Now I wish those 'soap box' orators who yell at everyone attempting to accomplish anything were silenced.

"I served in the desert with several of the boys now in France and I know they will drive Jerry beyond his own border when the time comes.

"I suppose after three or four years in the Army chaps become a little restless, but I do wish they would reserve their criticisms."

So do we. But don't worry too much about these chaps letting off steam.

A "DRY STICK" offers the following criticism of Army newspapers:

"During the past few weeks particularly I have noticed an increase in the number of tantalising comments on beer and whisky. 'Oceans of whisky, going, going' reads one headline and the matter deals with the sale of ten million gallons of Scotch whisky from the estate of John Campbell, a former Glasgow caddy. Anticipated sale's price will be twenty pounds a gallon.

"In the past month I've enjoyed two half bottles of beer, plus an assortment of inferior quality viols.

"Why couldn't authorities requisition those ten million gallons and give us a treat.

"Again, in last week's CRUSADER you top your News from Home column with a 'free beer' feature.

"Give us a break, CRUSADER—or, better still, a frothy pint."

Sorry though we are for "Dry Stick" we cannot help. In fact, we can't even boast a couple of half-pints in the past month. We had certainly no intention of making you feel even drier.

News From Home

CORPORAL FRED SIMPSON, Royal Signals, supports the change of style of CRUSADER:

"As a regular reader of CRUSADER I consider it an inseparable part of my life. I have read it since its introduction over

two years ago. I must say, however, I regard the change-over of last week to a Sunday newspaper style excellent. Our Services papers arrive so irregularly during the week that we get out of touch with the news. Your front page summaries on a Sunday remind us of home—fire, slippers and the armchair."

Thanks, Corporal Simpson, we thought the introduction of general news would go down well. What do other readers think?

Post-war Problems

SGT. J. SOUTHERN, R.A.S.C., visualises a major post-war problem when men are discharged from the Services:

"A difficult position is going to arise when men are discharged from the Services and seek re-employment by their former employers.

"For example, a clerk, who before enlisting was a junior employee receiving maybe two pounds a week. As a Serviceman he may reach commissioned rank, in command of men and doing some excellent work. When he left his employment he probably knew little of his job and during his years in the Service has forgotten all he knew about business.

"What will be his status post-war? He will not be content to take the small wages he earned before and he will probably want to marry. On the other hand, employers can hardly be expected to pay him five or six pounds weekly when he cannot do the work to justify the wage."

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are sometimes lost on us when
they should instead give us fresh
inspiration. Despite all opposition
tremendous social and political
changes have taken place through-
out the world.

Who, on looking back at the 1938
world where unity between
Socialist Russia and Capitalist
Britain seemed impossible—where
fears of war between the two were
more credible—can fail to see the
profundity of the change? Who
can witness the maturing of the
Yugoslav Partisans, of French and
Greek guerrillas, of a Teheran and
a Tito, without a feeling of the
greater changes yet to come?

In these world-transforming
events you have played your part
and helped us to play ours. There
is a greater part yet to play. To-
day you are universally recognised
as part of the offensive armour of
the fighting soldier in Italy.

Carry on Crusaders!

C 223 3/7

P.W.B. ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS

To: Major Fielden
From: Central Service Desk, P.W.B., Rome

P.W.B. Cairo have written to us, asking if we could supply them with any examples of propaganda dealing with currency problems and malaria control. They say that their problems in the Balkans will be very similar to ours, and that the Allied Military Liaison Force would very much like to see anything we have done on those subjects.

I understand that our P.A. vans were supplied with scripts on malaria control by A.C.C., and would be very grateful if you could let me have copies of these; also anything else that may have been done on malaria.

I would also be glad to have anything dealing with currency.

I was told in your office this morning that material of this kind would have to come from Naples, but I feel it is quicker to ask you for this than to write to P.W.B. Naples to get it for us; and Cairo are most anxious to have it as soon as possible.

Thos^a Subcland

3rd July, 1944

Central Service Desk, P.W.B.

3804

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

29
PRB/REB.

1 July 1944.

Subject: Press Release.

To: Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Rome Region.

1. Confirming our telephone conversation of last night I am returning herewith the suggested press release on the port of Fiumicino, as it contains censorable matter.
2. But, as usual, I admire your literary style.

For the Director.

(Sgd)

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

7853

R29 6

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

16 June, 1944

Subject: Censorship in Sicilia Liberata
To : Regional Commissioner, Region I

1. I enclose a communication from the Italian Ufficio Stampa protesting against the treatment of two of their releases which, according to them, were censored in Sicilia Liberata and not elsewhere.
2. They have asked me to find out the reason for this and I should be greatly obliged for any enlightenment you could give me.

T.G. BERGIN,
Major, AUS,
DMR ACC.

Enclosure as noted.

859

PWB ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PWB UNIT No. 8. APO 512

9th June, 1944

Dear Major Fielden,

Attached are translations of two memos we have received from Pietro Visconti. I think they are self-explanatory. They concern the establishment of "an unofficial news agency".

My personal thought is that we should be watchful, but I should like very much to have your reactions. Will you let me know as soon as possible.

Yours very sincerely,

George W. Edman
George W. Edman

Major Lionel Fielden,
P.R.O.,
Allied Control Commission

*Letter to Maj. Grossman to Jones
Teleph. conv. with Edman. Suggested in all staff. agreed.*

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6

6 June, 1944

Subject: Information on help given by Italian civilians
to Allied Armies.

To : File

1. The enclosed telegram will indicate the kind of information we are seeking.
2. Much of it will concern only combat troop units. We are, of course, particularly interested in matters affecting ACC/AMC and the Chief Commissioner has instructed us to get what information we can. We should be grateful for anything you can do.

(Sv)

T.G. BERGIN,
Major, AME,
DEPR, ACC.

To: G.S. I (A) HQ. AAI. CMF
G-2 (Adv Int) AFHQ c/o PBS
CSDIC (MAIN) c/o APO 57 /ree
"N" Section "A" Force c/o No. 2 District CMF.

INCOMING TELEGRAM

FROM: FOREIGN OFFICE LONDON

Pilot: No. 188

Date: 1.6.44

Information for broadcasting urgently required in connection with BBC transmission regarding help given by Italian civilians to Allied Armies in occupation of Italy from Sicily landing to the present. Such information should be concrete, indicating name of person helping or if not the name of village or town he comes from. Should state kind of information given, i.e. where German mines were laid, where German headquarters and Signals headquarters were located. German troops movements, recognition of German units by badges etc. Should state also how information was used and what losses it spared us.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

29 May 1944.

Dear Mr Kapsambelis,

I have discussed the question of the release of the news items which you kindly sent me with the relevant authorities who are responsible for the distribution and transmission of news in this theatre. Although we have every sympathy with your desires in this matter, we feel that since this news emanates from Cairo and is handled there for the benefit of the press, the subsequent repetition of its release in Italy is a duplication which will not be of much interest to correspondents - since their papers will have had the news from Cairo - and would, moreover, if used, overload the cables which are already very heavily employed. I am afraid that, for the time being at least, we must drop the idea. I am so sorry, but under present conditions the decision seems inevitable.

(Sgd)
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Mr G. Kapsambelis,
Villa Chara,
240 Via Alessandro Manzoni.

Copy to: Political Section.

2798

No. 2 PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICE
A.F.H.Q. ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS
C.M.F.

CONFIDENTIAL

27 May 1944

2/PES/68

Dear

Lionel.

Thank you for your letter of 25 May on the subject of handouts and publicity emanating from Allied governments.

When I was D.D.P.A. in Middle East we had continual trouble with both the Greek and Yugoslav governments who frequently tried to issue to the Press material which was at variance with the declared policy of our own Government.

This material generally took the form of blatant propaganda, often based on complete distortion of fact, and finally everything had to be vetted by the respective British Embassy staffs before being issued to correspondents.

I don't know if there is anyone here on Sir Harold McMillan's staff who is in a position to give advice on this question but I cannot help feeling that trouble might possibly ensue if we started to issue to the Press any statement that the Greek Minister cared to put out, without reference being made to some representative of our own Government.

Perhaps you can obtain a directive on this question before we go further into the matter of distribution of handouts.

Yours

Sir

Philip Astley

(P. N. ASLEY)
Colonel,
D.D.P.A.

P.S.

Herewith I am returning copies of handouts attached to your original letter.

Major L. Fielden,
Public Relations Branch,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM

C a i r o, 18th May 1944

Losses of Greco-italian war amount to 13.283 killed stop Until end of March about 19.800 have been executed by germans and italians, another 50.000 slaughtered by bulgarians stop The number of persons who died from famine or under-nurishment until end 1943 exceeds the normal mortality by 270.000 stop On the other hand Greek race suffers from restricted number of births so that in the same interval of time we had 300.000 births less than the normal.

GREEK GOVERNMENT

Note: Thus for the Greco-italian war which lasted six months on the steep mountains of Alabania the Greek losses amounted to 13.283 killed against 22.728 italians killed according to official italian statistics. The number of persons executed and hanged by germans and italians during the occupation of Greece and until end of March 1944, (19800) exceeds by half the Greek losses in the Albanian campaign totaling 13.283, without taking into consideration the 50.000 massacred by bulgarians. For the havoc that the Greek race has undergone, one should take into account also the 300.000 consumptive persons owing to under-nurishment.

3794

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM

C a i r o, 13th May 1944

The crumbling of Drachma continues and nothing can stop it. During first days of May one English gold pound was valued at more than 80.000.000.-Drachmas stop A trillion Drachmas in banknotes are thrown daily into circulation stop Of this quantity the three quarters go back to the Germans stop Prices of foods climbed in proportion so that oil and meat surpassed 10.000.000.- Drachmas per one Oke (375 grams)

GREEK GOVERNMENT

3795

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT

C a i r o 13th May 1944.

May begun in Greece under tragic conditions stop More than 2000 are the victims of german savagery for the first two days of May stop As reprisal for the murder of a notorious german general and two other officers in Sparta area, 200 civilians were executed in Athens on 1st of May in ten groups of 20 persons each, and another 130 civilians in Tripoli stop On the other hand order was given to execute all men of villages situated on the road Sparta-Molaon and on both sides of this road in a fire-range distance stop It is estimated that 2000 have thus been killed except if a small part of the inhabitants had the time to take refuge on the mountains stop On the 2nd May 80 persons were killed and another 10 hanged in Athens for other reasons stop For the murder of two german officers 120 persons have been executed in Livadia and the remaining part of the village Kyriaki, of same area, was stripped with unknown number of victims.

GREEK GOVERNMENT

3794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

27 May 1944.

Subject: Releases from Fifth Army PRO.

To: Chief Commissioner.

You may like to see the attached releases of information collected by Major Leacacos of this Branch, now attached to 5th Army. These releases have gone to all correspondents at Anzio, Casserta and Naples, and in spite of the priority of operational news, have been quite extensively used.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

3793

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

26 May, 1944

Further to Major Bergin's letter of 25 May, I understand from Capt. Acheson that he is doubtful about the line that should be taken and I therefore attach a note from the Educational Sub-Commission which gives the facts accurately and seems to provide the right answer.

Yours sincerely

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director

To: Mr. John Rayner, PWB

3792

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

LFB 6.

25 May 1944.

Dear Philip.

I am rather baffled by the question of how far I'm to be PRO for the governments represented on the Advisory Council for Italy. I do, of course, do a certain amount of work for the A.C.I. British, American, Russian and French items get tender treatment from me. Now comes Mr Kapsambelis, Greek Minister with the A.C.I., with the attached documents for which he wants all possible publicity.

Presumably they originate in Cairo, and presumably they have been released there: and probably won't interest Allied correspondents here. But I'm not sure about that. There is also the question of the Italian press, whether IWB controlled or independent, and the Army papers from the Stars and Stripes to the Patria.

I think that this is really a question for you to decide. The A.C.C. has no objection to such publication here, and I am quite prepared (though not particularly anxious) to do the distribution. But possibly from your angle this would be an unnecessary and irritating duplication.

Yours sincerely,

Lionel Fielden

Colonel Philip Astley,
DDPR,
AFHQ PRO,
8 Via Sanfelice.

3791

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6

18 May 1944.

Subject: Summary of facts re attached letter. *CA file 169/CA*

To: Captain Talbot, Civil Affairs Branch.

1. A Captain Charles Oden of AAI HQ came into our office about 10 days ago with an allegation that we were responsible for the erroneous story General Robertson's letter refers to.
2. PR Branch did not issue any release on the subject. ACC is clear as far as that is concerned.
3. Inquiry from Basic News, PWB (Captain Acheson) developed that the news item in RISORGIMENTO was obtained from a Colonel Leaney, Chief of the PBS Liaison Section.
4. Further, the translation of the RISORGIMENTO article is simply erroneous in the key fact - translation of the source of the orders concerning this matter. The translator for General Robertson wrote "AMG". Actually the Italian words are "Comando Alleato", which mean of course "Allied Command", not AMG.
5. It is recommended that these facts be brought to the attention of General Robertson so that he may know ACC is not at fault and that AAI ask PBS to run a correct version of the orders.

(Sgd*)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major, ~~ACC~~ ~~and Director.~~
Public Relations Director.

The Allied Forces Local Resources Board at its meeting on May 15 passed a resolution asking that all news affecting labour employed by Allied Forces be vetted by ACC. I am taking this up with PWB.

2739

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Deputy Chief Commissioner
APO 394

14 May 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Government communiques

TO : Public Relations Branch, Main Hq ACC

1. Reference is made to your letter FRB 6 of 12 May 44, relative to above subject.

2. Arrangements have been made with the Communications Sub-Commission whereby the Italian Government communiques may be transmitted by way of ACC Salerno-Naples teletype. Major Bergin of your office was present when the arrangements were made and is familiar with the procedure and requirements.

Elley W. Stone
ELLEY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Deputy Chief Commissioner

Major Bergin

For delivery

3789

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Relations Branch

File
6

PRB 6.

14 May 1944

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Through SECRETARY GENERAL.

REFERENCE : S G 300.1 of 9 May 44.

1. The following are my reactions in writing:
2. Control of Press, Para 1, Page 11

There is no "excessive increase." On the contrary, there is a decrease. There was at one time a very large number of clandestine publications. The APB considered that it was impracticable to take drastic action against them until such time as a satisfactory number of publications had been licensed. As soon as this was done, necessary action was taken. Relevant documents are attached (Appendices A and B). It is doubtful whether ACC can take further action.

3. Para 2, Page 11

I have not yet been able to get details of the case cited. Censorship was done by the Press Liaison Censorship at Bari (Captain Aspley). I have asked for a report on the case from Major Alexander, PWB Press Censor. The Italian Government is not in a good position to talk about such matters as bad breaches of military security have occurred in IL CORRIERE (in spite of our detailed directive of 18 April) and pre-censorship has been abolished. It is obvious that censorship is in most cases extremely tolerant.

4. Radio Communiqués

I learn from Mr. Edman of the PWB that there has recently been a meeting between Captain Stone and the PWB and Italian government representatives to discuss the matter and arrangements are in hand to provide a satisfactory solution in so far as Italian government communiques are concerned. To "limit to the absolute minimum the Allied control over broadcasting programmes" seems to raise a very wide issue.

5. Cultural Relations

Education Sub-Commission has already taken the first steps in this matter. AFHQ were asked in April to contact the proper authorities at home in order to obtain an exchange of books and periodicals. Publications such as IL MESE and POLITICA ESTERA also follow this line. The matter of cultural relations has also been under consideration for some time: a committee was formed by Lord Stansgate and the (late) Minister of Education in Salerno some six weeks ago. It has not done much so far. Lord Stansgate is much interested in it and Major Bergin of this Branch is also a member.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major
Director of Public Relations

3787

Appendix A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Relations Branch

16 April 1944

PRB 14A

SUBJECT : Action against unauthorized publications

TO : REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS, Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS, AMG Fifth and Eighth Armies.

1. The Allied Publications Board, with the concurrence of the ACC members of the Board, considers that the time has come when appropriate action, without discrimination, should be taken against all unauthorized newspapers or periodicals, i.e., those not included in the list enclosed.
2. The enclosed list is the latest issued by AFB. It is requested, however, that action against publications listed as "under consideration" be delayed until issuance of the next list of authorized publications, which list will hereafter be issued monthly.
3. A directive on the subject issued by Region 3 is also enclosed for your information.

(Sgd) LIONEL FIELDER
Major
Director of Public Relations

3786

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

12 May 1944.

Subject: Italian Government communiqués.

To: Secretary-General.

Great difficulty is being experienced in getting the Italian Government's communiqués through to Naples. Last night we had a bad delay and in spite of all we could do the Cabinet Meeting communique for which the CC was waiting did not get through until 8.30 p.m. although the meeting was over at 6.15. Salerno, the Under-Secretary for the Interior, who is in charge of the Press Bureau, came in during the evening and asked whether the Italian Government might use our teletype for such messages. I asked the CC about this last night and he agreed that this should be done for cabinet communiqués and messages of special urgency only. I am not sure how this should be lined up, but I presume it is a matter which the Deputy Chief Commissioner would handle. Such messages should come to this office and we will be responsible for their distribution to the proper quarters.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

3785

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PBB 6.

11 May 1944.

Subject: "A Bell for Adano"

To: Regional Commissioner, Region III.

1. Your letter, covering the critique of Staff Sgt Busch of "A Bell for Adano" has been passed on to this office.
2. I quite agree that the filming of the story as it stands would not do ACC any good service. At Col Fiske's suggestion I have forwarded your letter and enclosure to HQS AFHQ, Algiers. I have added that I agree with the point of view expressed and have called their attention to the very sound Comments of Staff Sgt Busch.

(Sgd)

T.G. BERGIN,
Major, AUS,
Deputy Director of
Public Relations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRE 6.

11 May 1944.

Subject: "A Bell for Adano"

To: Military Government Section, AFHQ.

1. I enclose the remarks of Staff Sgt Busch about the possible filming of "A Bell for Adano" as well as a covering letter of Lt Colonel Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Region III.
2. I agree with Lt Col Poletti that the filming of the story as it stands would do no service to the efforts of ACC. It may be advisable to forward Sgt Busch's critique to the C.A.D. in Washington, but Col Fiske was of the opinion that you should decide on this. Sgt Busch's comments, especially 1, 2 and 3, seem very sound. I hold no brief for his Suggested Changes. I rather suspect him of wanting to write the scenario.

(Sd)
T.G. BERGIN,
Major, AUS,
Deputy Director of
Public Relations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

11 May 1944.

Dear Cousin

Very many thanks for a most useful and informative letter. I wish all the letters I get were as clear and explicit. What you tell us will help very much, I think, in stopping further silliness by the Maple Leaf on this particular point.

My trip to Matera hasn't come off yet and doesn't look much like doing so. I have too many things on the boil, and though it may be wrong to watch the pot, I feel that I must. But as soon as I can see a clear week ahead I shall hop into a car and visit your balcony.

Yours

(Sent) Lionel Filder

Lt Col D.E.S. Cousins,
RLO,
Region II.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION II

Dear

Fulmer

7 May 1944

I am sorry to have been so long answering your letter, but, have not been back to my office till today.

The article in the Maple Leaf is, as you well know, both mischievous and untrue.

The facts regarding the mail bag robberies are as follows.

On 9th Feb, one Pastore Giovanni was condemned to death for the crime, partly on the evidence of three accomplices, one of them a boy of 15. That Court decision was quashed for lack of jurisdiction over Apulia, where most of the crime was committed. As a member of the Court I can express no opinion on the soundness of the reversal.

But the man is serving 20 years imprisonment for the portion of his offence committed in Matera.

The three accomplices have ever since been in prison awaiting trial. They could never have been tried by A.M.C. Court be cause in their case, the whole of their crime was committed in Apulia. There were never any other arrests whatever made for the mail bag robbery.

Ever since Region 2 took over Apulia, its Legal Division has had the utmost difficulty in reinstituting any semblance of law and order through its four provinces, which owing to policy at the time of the Armistice, had never been subject to A.M.C. Indeed for five months they enjoyed a very fair measure of license.

I have three Liaison Officers in Apulia who have done excellent work in establishing a machinery with which to cope with crime past and present.

I will not here discuss its details since I will shortly send you a general report on the situation. But of the 2590 old and current cases affecting Allied interests, of which requisite evidence and particulars have been collected up to date by my Legal Officers, some 500 have already been tried. The former apathy and laziness of the Italian officials are at last crumbling under their non stop attacks.

Every penalty awarded is scrutinized, and every defect in Italian law and machinery reported to H.Q. A.C.C. for alteration wherever possible.

3781

As to the 3 accomplices in the mail bag robberies, the Procurator del Re at Bari has constantly been pressed to bring them to trial.

So far he has taken refuge in technicalities to put off this and other trials. I am therefore requesting the C.I.O. to advise his removal by the Ministry of Justice.

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I have three Liaison Officers in Puglia who have done excellent work in establishing a machinery with which to cope with crime past and present.

I will not here descend to details since I will shortly send you a general report on the situation. But of the 2890 old and current cases affecting Allied interests, of which requisite evidence and particulars have been collected up to date by my Legal Officers, some 500 have already been tried. The former apathy and laziness of the Italian officials are at last crumbling under their non stop attacks.

Every penalty awarded is scrutinized, and every defect in Italian Law and Machinery reported to H.Q. A.M.C. for alteration whenever possible.

3781

As to the 3 accomplices in the mail bag robberies, the Procurator del Re at Bari has constantly been pressed to bring them to trial.

So far he has taken refuge in technicalities to put off this and other trials. I am therefore requesting the C.I.O. to advise his removal by the Ministry of Justice.

I have no idea what "attempts have been made" to obtain the above information from ACC., but personally I have been asked for none whatever until your letter, though it was I who gave the information to the press of the sentence of death passed on Pastore.

I repeat, that as a member of the Court which passed sentence of death on Pastore, I am unlikely to let the mail bag robbery be forgotten, but whether Italian Law provides penalties which you and I and the Warle Leaf would consider adequate, is entirely another matter.

W.F. D. S. Cousins

D. S. COUSINS, Lt. Col.
R.I.C. REGION II

Public Relations Branch
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION

My dear Montanari,

May 7th 1944

I am not quite sure that I should be writing to you on the following points, but if I am wrong you will perhaps be kind enough to pass this letter to the right quarter - probably the Under-Secretary of the Interior, with whom I would like to have a talk about them at the earliest opportunity.

1. General MacFarlane tells me that he has spoken to the Marshal about the desirability of getting down to the job of organizing thoroughly the press and publicity set-up of the Italian Government, and that the Marshal assured him that Salerno was going to give this matter his fullest attention. The Marshal also said that he hoped that we would "find a man with whom Salerno could cooperate closely." Both Major Bergin and myself are entirely at the Under-Secretary's disposal in this matter, and it is no less to say that this office will give every assistance in its power. I feel, and I know you will agree, that it is of the very first importance to find, without too much delay, a man of knowledge and ability to take charge of the Italian Government's press relations: and such a man - and perhaps the Under-Secretary himself, might ~~gain~~ gain something if they could spare the time to visit this office and see the kind of machinery we have set up here. Of course, Major Bergin and I will gladly come to Salerno at any time, but the mechanics involved are easier to see than to explain.

2. General MacFarlane told the Marshal that he hoped to establish a small P.R. Office in Salerno. With all due regard to my General, I am not so sure about this. We have to cover the whole of liberated Italy with a very small staff, and I am not at all anxious to immobilize officers and clerks at Salerno. For an I anxious, and I want to be very definite about this, to take over in any way a function which clearly belongs to the Italian Government. We can certainly arrange to send a member of this branch to Salerno once or twice a week, or even more if it seems necessary, but I doubt the possibility of setting up a permanent office there.

3. A suggestion has come from various quarters that Italian Ministers should be invited to do a series of talks over the radio, explaining their particular problems and functions. I think this is a good idea. It would introduce them more nearly to the Italian public and would give good ground for thought and debate. General MacFarlane is wholly in favour of the idea. He states that the Italian Government would have to vet the talks and give their approval in each case, but that he would not wish to interfere, although A.C.C. would of course collaborate if the Italian Government wished for their advice or help. This is a matter which your Press Bureau should take up, if the Government approves of it.

4. I have a feeling, in common with Andrew Marvell, that "always at my back I hear Time's winged chariot hurrying near". We are on the eve of moves and changes. I want to see an Italian Government Press Bureau working efficiently and cooperating with this Branch, as soon as possible. We are here to help in this, whenever you give us the word.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Lionel Fielder

3789

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 15.

7 May 1944.

Subject: Radio talks.

To: Chief Commissioner.

Colonel Adams has made a suggestion, following, I understand, on a talk with Sforza, that Italian ministers, including those without portfolio, should give a series of radio talks explaining the problems of government. Colonel Adams seemed to think that they were "cut off from access to the radio" (here I perceive an echo of Sforza) and I told him that that was not the case. However, he thinks that such a series would be useful; that a "coordinated ACC/Italian Government view could be put over" in such talks; that the scripts could be checked by the Economic Section and by yourself; and that such talks would be a new privilege for Italians, who haven't been used to hearing facts and ideas concerning Government freely expressed.

There is something in the idea. I have conducted many such series in the BBC and in India. One trouble about the microphone is that the rogues frequently come out best; however, that may be true of the platform too. Such talks might help to stir political apathy and increase Ministers' sense of responsibility: no doubt the German radio would reply to them fully.

What is your view?

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director 3579

PRB
I am all for Italian
ministers' words on the air.
If the Italian Govt. approve the
talk (and they must in each
case give their approval) I have
no desire to interfere.

We can hardly do

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 23.

5 May 1944.

Dear Montanari,

The enclosed may interest you. I think the mechanics of the Press Bureau were definitely better yesterday but the two interlocked questions of (a) scoops by correspondents in the Palazzo del Governo and (b) delayed release of news in Naples, remain. I was in the correspondents room at AFHQ here last night and there was a good deal of discontent about the late arrival of the communiques, which turned up at 5.15 p.m. - a very long time after Chinigo and Packard had filed their stories. If you want to avoid a rush of correspondents to Salerno, and a cutthroat competition to get news early by hook or crook, it would be best, I think, to put a deadline i.e. a definite time for release, on your communiques. If, as yesterday, you know that a statement and communique are going to be issued, you can probably gauge the time at which they will be ready within, say, an hour. If, for example, they were to be ready between 5 and 6 p.m. you could then fix a deadline of 7 p.m. for release, and at the same time hold the telephone line open (as far as possible) between your Press offices in Salerno and Naples. In this way you could be certain of a release to all correspondents at the same time - always presuming, of course, that there is no leakage!

If we can help Rossi at all in the mechanics of the business we shall of course be delighted to do so.

The statement of the Corriere about troop concentrations was a bad blunder. We sent a letter to the Government on 18 April (reference ACC/63/int) with the express intention of avoiding such incidents. They do the greatest possible harm to the project - which we all have at heart - of handing over press responsibility to Italians.

Yours sincerely,

Mr F. Montanari,
Secretary to Marshal Badoglio,
SALERNO.

3778

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

4 May 1944.

PRB 6.

Subject: Censorship of Press Releases.

To: Lt Col Hayden, Field Press Censor, AFHQ PRO.

1. The Field Censor informed me yesterday that there was a complete stop on the word "Chetniks" which we had used in a release from here. A few days earlier, in a release on industry, we used the word "ilva" which was also taken out. These are, as far as I know, the only cases which have occurred in the multitude of releases which we have put out in the last four months: but the possible complications of such incidents bother me.

2. The Field Censor suggested that all releases should be cleared with him in time before being mimeographed. At one time I did this, when our releases were few and the machinery was running slowly. But it is a most cumbersome procedure and it would make things extremely difficult for us now, since we cover news of an entire government operation as well as AMG activities in two armies, and much of our material has to be lined up very quickly with the Italian Government, the PWB and the local press.

3. As you probably know our releases can be roughly divided into two classes - routine news covering court cases, mail thefts, regional orders etc, and general stories covering ACC activities. Most of this material falls well outside military censorship and, needless to say, all possible care is exercised here from the security angle. However, a stop such as that on "Chetniks", which seems rather startling and which one could hardly foresee, prompts me to make the following suggestions:

(a) In all cases where there is any possibility of doubt, we will consult the Field Censor by telephone before issuing the release. We have been in the habit of doing this in the past, but in view of these two incidents we will tighten the procedure.

(b) You will put this office on the distribution list of your censorship directives. We have had some of these guidances in the past, but never regularly. The possibility of mistakes would be greatly diminished if we could be kept fully informed.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN, 3777
Major,
Public Relations Director.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

4 May 1944.

PRB 6.

Subject: Ammassi.

To: Colonel D.S. Adams, Chief Assistant, Economic Section. *Copy in Ammassi file.*

You will remember the suggestion made by Lt Col Ruck that the name Ammassi should be changed. It is of course true that it is now too late to do this officially, but I personally feel that a great deal can be done by publicity in an unofficial way. After some consultation with Italians, the PRB has suggested the name "Granai del Popolo." If we adopt this idea, a sequence of publicity could be run starting with a slogan "Gli Ammassi sono i granai del popolo" - "the Ammassi are the granaries of the people" - and proceeding to use the word Ammassi less and less and to put the emphasis on "Your food depends on the people's granaries" etc.

I feel pretty sure that this is desirable and can be successful. Before going further in the matter I would like to have your general approval.

(Signed)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Copy to: Executive Commissioner.

3778

FAB 6

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

3 May, 1944

HQ 12th Air Force
Public Relations Section
APO 650
U.S. Army

1. Receipt of your news release concerning mail thefts in Foggia is hereby acknowledged.
2. Coincidentally, we released a story on the same subject just the other day.
3. Thank you for your consideration in sending us your release. We would appreciate receiving such releases as affect ACC/AMC operations.

For the Director.

(Sd)

JOHN P. DEACOS,
Captain, AUS
Public Relations Officer

2775

FNM/rj

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

Ref. CC/G/251.

1st. May, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Mr. John Rayner,
Deputy Psychological Officer,
P.W.B..

Public Relations Director,
Allied Control Commission.

In reply to my query, A.F.H.C. state there is no objection to giving publicity to the fact that Badoglio's Government has assumed all the obligations towards the Allies entered into by the previous Government.

Noel Mason MacFarlane
NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

1 May 1944.

Subject: Release on newly appointed consuls-general.

To: Political Section.

1. Would you be so kind as to give us the names of the new consuls-general I understand are being appointed for Italy - either American or British or both; where they will be stationed; when, and what their functions will be in the present situation? This item might make an official news release coming from your section.

(Sail)
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director 3773

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PPB 6.

1 May 1944.

Subject: ACC release on Latifundia.

To: Lt Col C.R. Harris, Property Control Sub-Commission.

1. This Branch has received from time to time queries from correspondents concerning the status of the Latifundia in Sicily and in general the question of large land holdings by absentee landlords.
2. Is it possible that you might prepare us a memorandum outlining the position and giving such information as might at a later date be the basis for a release on the subject?

(SAC)
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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**PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION**

PPB 6.

25 April 1944.

Subject: Control of Italian Government Communiques.

To: Chief Commissioner.

When you speak to the Marshal on this point I hope you will keep in mind our particular problems, which are:

(a) The Allied correspondents with whom we deal are dissatisfied with the Italian Government's press arrangements, and are insistent that this service should provide them with rapid news;

(b) They will stick at nothing if they don't get the news, and this is what happened when they got into the Council Chamber during the luncheon recess on Thursday.

I have been, and am, trying to work out a modus operandi with Montanari and Solmi, and much has already been done. We can I think very quickly now establish a system by which the Italian Government news goes to Allied correspondents through this office, and we thus avoid (a) inaccuracies and (b) undesirable scopes of particular correspondents to Salerno to get scoops.

If now you tell the Italian Government to centre all news on the PPB we shall be automatically cut out. Correspondents will not wait (once they know or guess that news is coming out) for PPB to distribute again to us. And I do not think that PPB is the right agency to decide on questions of policy, about which they would either have to come to us, or make mistakes, as they have in the past. In other words, if you centre distribution through the PPB you will be exactly reversing the control over them which we have been gradually been building up.

I suggest very strongly that Italian Government communiques should be checked by this section before publication; and I think that this is quite important enough for us to set up an office in Salerno. I have more and more been coming to the view that this is necessary. In this connection, incidentally, Major Bengin would be invaluable.

The Italian Government should set up a Press Bureau under a competent man and not as a part of the Ministry of the Interior. They should be the efficient machine for the distribution of news. We will help them with the machinery, and this Bureau stands in relation to the Italian Government Press Bureau as do other sub-commissions to their respective ministries. Thus we can be in a position to exercise control over news policy as an ACC sub-commission and as part of the

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Send a memorandum to the Italian Government, and the Italian Government should be notified of the results of the investigation.

(b) I have been, and am, trying to work out a more efficient system of handling news, and this is what I am doing. I am doing it in the Italian Government, and I am doing it in the Italian Government, and I am doing it in the Italian Government.

I have been, and am, trying to work out a more efficient system of handling news, and this is what I am doing. I am doing it in the Italian Government, and I am doing it in the Italian Government, and I am doing it in the Italian Government.

If you tell the Italian Government to centre all news on the FNB we shall be automatically cut out. Correspondents will not wait (once they know or guess that news is coming out) for FNB to distribute it to us. And I do not think that FNB is the right agency to decide on questions of policy, about which they would either have to come to us, or make mistakes, as they have in the past. In other words, if you centre distribution through the FNB you will be exactly reversing the control over them which we have been gradually been building up.

I suggest very strongly that Italian Government communiqués should be checked by this section before publication: and I think that this is quite important enough for us to set up an office in Salerno. I have more and more been coming to the view that this is necessary. In this connection, incidentally, Major Bergin would be invaluable.

The Italian Government should set up a Press Bureau under a competent man and AGO as a part of the Ministry of the Interior. They should be the efficient machine for the distribution of news. We will help them with the machinery, and this branch stands in relation to the Italian Government Press Bureau as do other sub-commissions to their respective ministries. Thus we can be in a position to exercise control over news policy as an AGO sub-commission and as part of the AGO: the FNB is in a different position and is not, in my view, qualified to exercise that particular function.

Lowndes
LAWRENCE LOWNDES,
Director, Public Relations Director.

PRO
I think this
is how all
Papers can of.
Lowndes

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

30 April 1944.

Dear Cousins,

leading article "Remember?"

See enclosed from the Maple Leaf of April 29. This paper is obviously determined to "run" this story until it gets satisfaction! Have you any news about these mail thieves?

Yours

(Sga)

LIONEL FIELDEN

Lt Col D.E. Cousins,
Chief Legal Officer,
REGION II.

3770

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

PRB.

April 27, 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Government Publicity

TO : [redacted]

I am concerned about the machinery of publicity for the Italian Government and I should like to talk to you about this at the earliest opportunity. These are points for your consideration:

1. The Italian Government has been feeble about its press relations. The appointment of Naldi, a knave, was disastrous; the subsequent appointment of Bolla, a monocolled fathead, is hardly better. The Government gets itself a bad press because it doesn't attend to correspondents.
2. The result of this, and the general mismanagement of Italian Government information has been that correspondents have sought information from me or from the PWB. The latter channel has not been good and in the last few weeks I have done my utmost to help the Italian Government in their publicity work.
3. Correspondents have therefore come more and more to me for information and I find myself developing into an Italian Government PRO. This isn't desirable and I can't do it. I have therefore had some conversations with Marshall Badoglio's staff, and yesterday a Press Bureau was set up in Salerno under Bolla.
4. I went to Salerno again this morning to see how this worked and found conditions quite chaotic. I also found that everybody was worried about Lieut. Patti, whom the PWB has appointed their representative at Salerno, and who, after trying to get an office at the ACC, was demanding an office in the Italian Government Press Bureau. I think it quite undesirable that the Italian Government Press Bureau should be run by the PWB and I think this tendency must be stopped. 3769
5. They have now set up a small Press Bureau at Naples and I have arranged that the declaration today

2

should be (a) handed out by their Press Bureau to correspondents at Salerno, (b) telephoned to the Press Bureau here (instead of to the PWB) and then handed out to the PWB and to Allied press correspondents. This insures equitable treatment. I trust you agree.

6. Montanari, de Carlo and others of the Marshall's staff are not very happy about future arrangements. Their first worry - and I trust it is a justifiable worry - is that there is absolutely no space available in Salerno. I have been this for myself. Is there not a case for giving the seat of the Italian Government some respite from almost ubiquitous occupation by Allied Troops? They ask whether they might have a Press Bureau in the ACC building, with our staff to help! I said I thought this would be wrong. But clearly they need assistance: should I give it? I think personally they should have a transmitting centre at Salerno from which correspondents can file de-patches: do you agree? I want some advice, in fact, on what the relations should be between this P.R. Branch and the Italian Government Press Bureau.

7. Incidentally, the reporting in Risorgimento this morning of the Crown Prince's visit to Croce ("to whom he spoke deferentially") has caused some ill-feeling.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

10 April 1944.

PRB 6.

Subject: Article in EIGHTH ARMY NEWS.

To: Major W. Driffield-White, Civil Affairs Branch.

The attached copy of EIGHTH ARMY NEWS has just arrived
in this branch.

You wished to see the article on page 2.

(Sd)
T.L. BULLOCK,
Major R 22e R Cdn Army,
Deputy Director of
Public Relations.

EIGHTH ARMY NEWS,
"A" Publications,
Main H.Q. Eighth Army.

M 9211 A(Pubs)

26 March 44

Public Relations Branch,
Allied Control Commission.

SUBJECT: Alleged "Offending Article" in
Eighth Army News.

Reference your PNB 6 dated 18 March 44.

It is not known what article is referred to as the only recent reference to Italian affairs appears on page two of the enclosed issue.

SS

[Signature]
Capt.,
Officer Commanding
Eighth Army News.

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

26 APR 1944

ACC/14083/PS

SUBJECT : Press publicity for Carabinieri.

26 April 1944.

TO : PRO. ACC.HQ.

1. On Wednesday 25 April 1944 I saw Mr. Rayner, Chief of P.W.B., Naples with regard to the recent critical newspaper comment of the Carabinieri and explained to him the desire of this Sub-Commission to achieve some encouraging press comment which would be designed to improve rather than impair the morale of the CC.RR.

2. Mr. Rayner was entirely sympathetic and promised to issue a P.W.B. directive on this matter which would insure that in future no criticism of the Carabinieri would be published which was either unsubstantiated or anonymous. At the same time every effort would be made to give publication to items in favour of the Carabinieri so as to improve their position by assisting them to regain their confidence in themselves and their esteem in the eyes of the public.

3. I promised to bring to Mr. Rayner's notice any information of this sort which could be utilised and I am asking the Commanding General of the CC.RR to let me have such items at once. I should be very glad if you would also be alert for such material as may come to your notice. Any matters which is considered suitable for publication by this Sub-Commission, will of course be submitted through you.

4. I also discussed with Mr. Rayner the publication of Gen. Paolo Greco's article which he is at present considering. I understand we are likely to have a reply on this matter fairly soon.



AEY/hgd

A. E. YOUNG

Colonel,

Deputy Chief,

Public Safety

Sub-Commission

2767

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

PRB. 8

26 April, 1944

Subject: Italian Military Activity

To : Col. Haydon, Field Censor, AFHQ.

Dear Colonel Haydon:

I am rather worried - and I have no doubt that you are - about the continuing stops which apparently exist on Italian army, navy and air force activities. You will remember how Foster's story was suppressed, and the matter never was cleared up. The Times story, which Lumby got from Bari, has also, as far as I know, been stopped. Correspondents take an uneasy interest in these matters, and although I understand, of course, that stops on security angles are inevitable, I cannot help feeling that unintelligible stops on any mention of Italian help and good work will pay us very bad dividends. I know that the Chief Commissioner agrees generally with this view: and I think it is time that we tried to get some reconsideration. Would it be of any use if I asked the Chief Commissioner to enquire about the whole matter from the C-in-C?

(Sent)
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations

2766

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

23 April 1944.

Dear *Philip*

As you will know I posted a notice today asking correspondents to respect Marshal Badoglio's desire that publicity should not be given to the news of his son's arrest by the Germans. This is perhaps a bit odd, but I did not know how else to treat it. General MacFarlane was anxious that the Marshal's wish should be respected and it was suggested to me that I tell the Censors to put a stop on the news. That was conveyed to me at 12.30 today. It seemed to me that a stop was impossible but I thought that correspondents would respect a request. I wanted to consult your PROs about it but there was nobody but a serjeant in the office - and I did verify that. What do I do when crises occur and there is no-one on duty?

Yours sincerely,

Agd General Fawcett

Colonel Philip Astley,
DDPR,
AFHQ PRO,
8 Via San Felice.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

23 April 1944.

Marshal Badoglio is anxious that the news of his son's arrest by the Germans should not at present be given publicity. He has asked us to say that he would be most grateful to correspondents if they would refrain from sending it out.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

3764

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6

21 April 1944.

Subject: Release on sunken ships.

To: Major MacNaughton, Fd Press Censors, AFHQ.

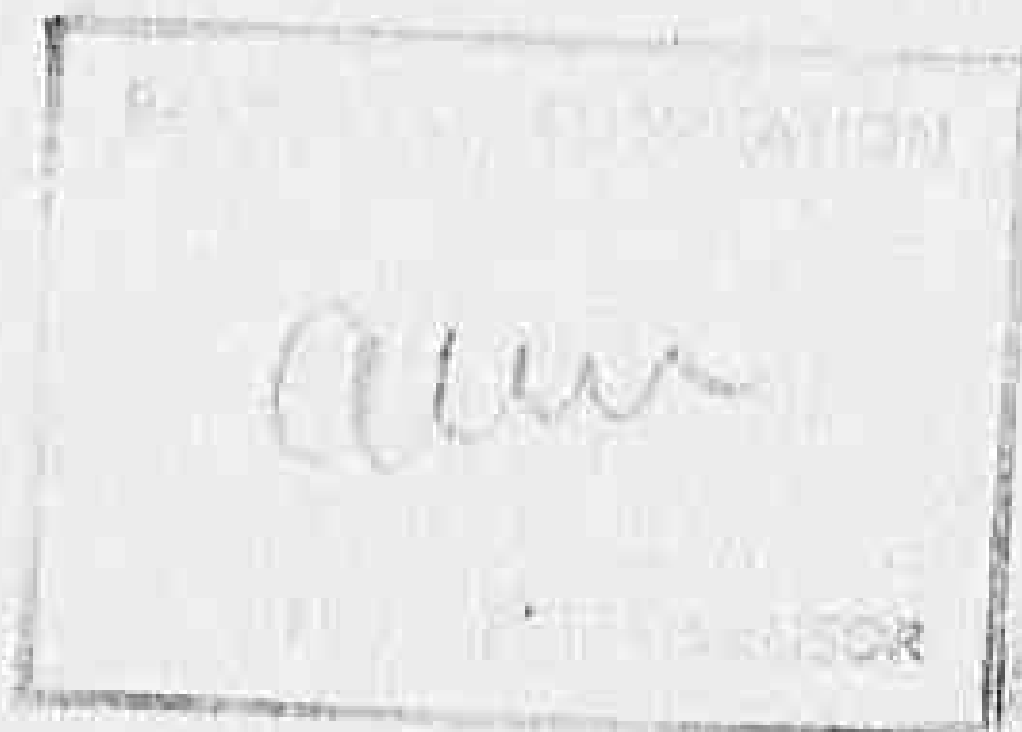
Would your office please vet this possible release
through the navy and return to us what's left?

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

Retain EPRO ✓
R

Fd Press Censors

Steps to raise sunken vessels in Italian harbors were announced yesterday by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission. An initial appropriation of 8,000,000 lire has already been made by the Italian Government. Although practically every usable harbor in occupied Italy has been made navigable by the Allied navies and army engineers, there are many sunken ships in them as a result of the heavy pre-invasion bombardments. One port in Southern Italy alone has 39 sunken vessels. Four ships have already been raised in Sardinia. At least 15 more ships are under water there yet.



PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

18 April 1944.

PRB 6.

Subject: Netherlands Emergency Committee, Naples.

To: Colonel N.E. Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner.

This memorandum has come back to me through Region III, through my PRO attached to Region III. It is an admirable illustration of the point I tried to make at today's meeting. Region III informs its PRO of all such orders. HQ ACC almost never does. I should be very grateful if, when you send such instructions out, you send a copy to this Branch.

1541
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

16 April 1944.

Subject: Names of Allied representatives accredited to
Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

To: Lt Col C.F. Fothergill, Deputy Director, Internees and
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

1. Acknowledgment is made of your letter of 11 April
(reference - IDP/217/101-8), which has been referred to this
branch for action.
2. It is perfectly permissible to grant the request of
M. Georges Carlier, Belgian Consul-General attached to your
sub-Commission. The text of the proposed advertisement
should be sent to Lt Col R.C. Anderson, OC, Bari Unit, PWB.
3. This branch, however, is interested in having such
service provided for all nationalities attached to your
sub-Commission.
4. Will you, therefore, send us at your earliest
convenience a list of all Allied representatives attached
to you. We would like their full names, titles and
nation represented.

(34)
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

1 - APR Recd

U-4108

P.R.O.

INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB COMMISSION,

CFF/drc.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

Office of the Director.
-----IDP/217/101-8.11 April 44.SUBJECT:- Advertisement in Italian Newspapers.TO :- Executive Commissioner,
H.Q. A.C.C.

1. Mr Georges Carlier, Belgian Consul General attached to this Sub Commission requests for permission to have the a/m advertisement inserted in the various Italian Newspapers published in this area:-

" The Belgian Government has appointed as its representative to the Displaced Persons Sub Commission of A.C.C. Mr. Georges Carlier, Consul General de Belgique.

Belgian Nationals, interned or residing in Italy are requested to communicate with the Belgian Representative by writing to 24, Piazza Umberto, Bari."

2. In view of the fact that we are residing in the King's Free Italy, this request is being submitted for your consideration and approval, please.

For the Director.

C. Fothergill

C. F. FOTHERGILL.
Lt. Colonel.
Deputy Director.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

14 April 1944.

Subject: Censorship.

To: Lt Col R.R. Cripps, Interior Sub-Commission.

Following our conversation I forward herewith the draft of instructions regarding military censorship approved by the CC. Will you kindly transmit it to the Italian Government?

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public
Relations.

3759

1. In order to avoid any possible breaches of security and to assist Italian Censorship and protect the interests of military operations, it is requested that any Italian war communiques, war-correspondents' dispatches, press releases (communications stamps) or articles, by whomsoever written, dealing with military operations or with matters in any way connected with military security (war equipment, installations, units, movements or locations of troops, vessels, of high-ranking officers or state officials, war damage or repairs etc), be submitted to the following Allied Military Censorship authorities for approval:

Field Press Censors,

c/o Public Relations, AFHQ,

5 Via San Felice,

NAPLES.

2. The above military censors are responsible for the material of all war correspondents (or photographers) of whatever nationality accredited to the Allied Forces in Italy. They are in constant touch with the C-in-C's Intelligence Staff, with AFHQ, London and Washington. They receive day to day guidance regarding what may or may not be released for broadcasting or publication.

3. All matter should be submitted in duplicate, one copy of which is retained by the Field Press Censors. The same treatment will, of course, be accorded to Italian Government submissions as to all other matter submitted to Field Press Censors for broadcast or publication in the Press of the British Empire or the United States of America.

3758

Copy to: Major Haydon (Chief Field Press Censor)
Lt Col Scott Bally (INC Section, AFHQ)

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

11 April 1944.

Subject: Censorship.

To: Chief Commissioner.

(through Secretary-General).

Lt Col Scott Baily would like to have the attached transmitted to the Italian Government. It is, I think, very desirable to draw the Italian Government's attention to this point, since there is a tendency for the newly-licensed papers to ignore or misunderstand the implication of military censorship. If you approve this draft it could either go to the Italian Government over your signature or be transmitted to them by the Interior Sub-Commission. The letter would be conveyed to the APB at its next meeting (17 April) but it is not strictly speaking a matter for APB decision and I would like it to have your approval at once.

(Sd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

3757

Draft for Chief Commissioner's approval.

1. In order to avoid any possible breaches of security and to assist Italian censorship and protect the interests of military operations, it is requested that any Italian war communiques, war correspondents' dispatches, press releases (communiqué stamps) or articles, by whatever means, dealing with military operations or with matters in any way connected with military security (war equipment, installations, units, movements or locations of troops, vessels, of high-ranking officers or state officials, war areas or weapons etc.), be submitted to the following Allied Military Censorship authorities for approval:

Field Press Censor
c/o Public Relations, AMU,
8 Via San Felice,
Naples.

2. The above military concerns are responsible for the material of all war correspondents (or photographers) of whatever nationality accredited to the Allied Forces in Italy. They are in constant touch with the G-2's Intelligence Staff, with AMU, London and Washington. They receive day to day guidance regarding what may or may not be released for broadcasting or publication.
3. All matter should be submitted in duplicate, one copy of which is retained by the Field Press Censor. The same treatment will, of course, be accorded to Italian Government communications as to all other matter submitted to Field Press Censor for broadcast or publication in the Press of the British Empire or the United States of America.

Copy to: Major Haydon (Chief Field Press Censor)
Lt Col Scott Kelly, AMU Section, AMU.

3756

PWB ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PWB UNIT No. 8. APO 512

2nd April, 1944

Dear Captain Leacacos,

Thank you for sending along Naomi Jacobs' article in the Maple Leaf which I have passed to our Press Section for consideration.

Yours sincerely,


George W. Edman

Captain Leacacos,
P.R.O.,
Allied Control Commission.

2755

PRB 6.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BR. ICH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Subject: Thesis of Signor Potenza.

1 April 1944.

To: Lt Col C. R. Temperley, Provincial Commissioner, Foggia.

Reference your enquiry (forwarded to Provincial Officer, Manfredonia) as to the publication in English and American scientific journals of Signor Francesco Potenza's thesis, will you kindly ask him to let me have another copy of the printed extract which he sent, so that copies may be sent both to US and UK. We will do our best, but of course we can't guarantee publication.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

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R5/507/15 1st Ind. EAH/seh
HEADQUARTERS, REGION V, A.M.G. - C.M.F.

TO: Public Relations Officer, HQ ACC, APO 394, U.S. Army

Forwarded for your information and disposition.

For the Regional Commissioner:

Earl A. Heassler
EARL A. HEASSLER,
Captain, C. M. F.,
Adjutant.

Reference your enquiry (forwarded
by Provost Marshal Knapedonia) as
to the publication of in English and
American scientific journals of Signor
Francesco Poterzi's thesis, will you
kindly ask him to let me have another
copy of the printed extract which he
~~forwarded~~ sent so that copies can be
sent both to US and UK. We will
do our best but of course we can't
guarantee publication.

3753

Ref:- FP/ANSC *1PW*17 Mar 44.

TO:- HQ Region 5 (P.Relations Div.)

Copy to:-
Prov.Offr,
MANFREDONIA.FROM:- AMG, FOGGIA PROVINCE.

Attached hereto is original of correspondence
from Provincial Officer, MANFREDONIA District
covering a Scientific invention by POTENZA,
Francesco.

May this be forwarded to ACC (P.Relations)
for suitable action?

Ch. Dup

Lt.Colonel,
Provincial Commissioner,
A.M.G. FOGGIA PROVINCE.

CET/EGFM.

26 MAR 1944
507/c

3752

Ranpre!

14 March

Dear Colman

Perhaps the enclosed will help us out of some of our difficulties. At any rate it's a well formed curve.

Frank is Vic/Lindaco of Rankin & Angels and has just put up an invention to the Navy here regarding a new form of jet propulsion. Apparently the Navy is sending him down to Toronto.

He asks that his curve equation may be published ³⁷⁵¹ in scientific papers in England

Mr. P. Angelo, 13/3/44

Spett. Comando dell'A. M. G. O. T.

Manfredonia

La pubblicazione allegata, che già è stata vagliata da una Commissione di Scienziati italiani, riguarda un interessante problema di fisica-matematica. Desidererei che essa fosse riprodotta nelle riviste scientifiche inglesi ed americane.

Cio' anche perché, tanto io, quanto tutti gli Italiani, aspiriamo vivamente a vedere presto ripristinati tra noi e gli Alleati quei tradizionali rapporti intellettuali ed amichevoli, interrotti dall'inconsciente e fatale regime fascista, di cui noi oggi, vittime innocenti, paghiamo le malefatte -

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Con osservanza -

Prof. Francesco Potenza

The attached publication has already been studied by an Italian Scientific Commission. I would like to have it published in Eng & Am. Scientific journals.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRAN
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

30 March 1944.

PRB 6/1.

Subject: Naomi Jacobs' article in MAPLE LEAF.

To: The Editor, MAPLE LEAF, Galleria Angiporto.

It was with considerable pleasure that we read the article by Miss Naomi Jacobs in yesterday's issue of the MAPLE LEAF. We thought it a very fine one and calculated to show that we do understand and appreciate the position of the Italian people.

(Sgd) John P. Luccio
Capt

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

30 March 1944.

Subject: Miss Naomi Jacobs' article in the MAPLE LEAF.

To: Mr George W. Edman, PWB.

May we invite your attention to the enclosed article from the MAPLE LEAF of March 29? We think it an unusual article. Reprinting it in RISORGIMENTO, perhaps in instalments, would definitely show the population that we do understand and appreciate their position. What do you think?

(Sgd) John P. Leavitt
Cdr.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6.

27 March 1944.

Subject: Repatriation of Italians in Tripolitania.

To: Major W. Driffield-White.

The announcement to which you refer was based on an item in United Nations News Service of 24 March, issued by PWB, which read as follows:

Italians to be repatriated in Tripolitania

"SEAT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, March 23 - Italians evacuated from Tripolitania earlier in the present war who have interests there or desire to return were informed Thursday that they may make application to the Ministry of Italian Africa.

Prime Minister Badoglio holds the portfolio of the Ministry of Italian Africa at this time, it was explained.

The announcement from the Press Office of the Government said that application should be made in two copies and forwarded through the prefects of their provinces, who have received the necessary instructions on how to proceed.

Applicants were asked to include the following data in their applications: 1) Place of residence in Tripolitania, 2) Nature of previous employment in Tripolitania, 3) Type of work available upon repatriation and 4) Assurance of place to work and live upon repatriation." (UNN).

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

26 MAR Recd

139-1

5794

IMPORTANT

FROM: TROOPERS 24/1030A
TO: FARGO (FLAMBO PASS) MIDEAST
RPTD FREEDOM FORTTHINGS
80796 CA2



ONE. REUTERS REPORT MINISTRY OF ITALIAN AFRICAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ITALIAN EVACUATED
EARLIER IN THE WAR FROM TRIPOLITANIA MAY RETURN THERE.
TWO. HAS THIS ANNOUNCEMENT BEEN MADE WITH YOUR APPROVAL.

SENT NR71 25/2000A

THI: 251925

ACC DISTRIBUTION:

(ACTION) CABr (2)
INFO Bay Gen
a Def. CC
u File
u Float

3748

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

PRB 6.

24 March 1944.

Subject : Article on Refugees.

To : Major Charles J. Birt.

We regret to have to inform you that your article on refugees has been returned by the War Department, Washington, with an objection to publication for reasons unspecified.

In our opinion the article was a good one and we saw no objection to it. We tried to take the matter up again and find out at least why it had been turned down, but met with no success.

(Sgd) JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Captain,
PRO

for LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

3747

*Die*ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Inter Office Memo

21 March 1944

Brigadier LUSH:

I would very much value your advice on this article which was sent to Washington by PRO Region IV. It has been returned with an objection to publication. I have read it and Colonel Hullis has also read it (I attach his comments). I think it a good article and see no objection in it. I would like now to ask Washington why they object, because it is a pure waste of time to send through articles which are unobjectionable to us and have them turned down for reasons we don't know. I would like your permission to say that this article is unobjectionable from the A.C.C. point of view and that we would like to know the reasons for its rejection.

*Lionel Fielden*LIONEL FIELDEN
Major
Director of Public RelationsD.P.R.

I have read the article referred to in the above minute. I think it is fairly innocuous but I do not think it is quite the type that should be published and I am not surprised that Washington turned it down. I do not feel inclined to go further into the matter.

THL
Brig.
Ex. Com.

3746

P.R.O.

1. I can see nothing wrong with this.

2. I might say that it is not
desired to say too much
about the dependency which this
problem is providing in itself.

Because (I think) it is in the
Boche Power, to approach
it for us, but perhaps
near some people through
the time, or leaving us.
Whole Town, full of these
people.

instance, is reported to be a
"Kefauver Town", swollen from

40000 (estimated pop.) to 100000.

suggest it to, that it is not
 desired to say too much
 about the relationship which this
 problem is providing in North.
 Because (I think) it is in the
 British power, to appreciate
 it for us, but perhaps
 more aware people through
 the times, or leaving us.
 whole town, full of these
 people.
 instance, is reported to be
 "Refugee Town", swollen from
 40,000 (even at peak) to 100,000.

2715

Results.

re cal.

9/10

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
WASHINGTON

Zone 25

18 February 1944

TO: Assistant Public Relations Officer
Public Relations Branch
Advanced Echelon, Allied Force Headquarters
A.P.O. 464, % Postmaster
New York, New York
Attention: Lt. Colonel Edward E. Bomar

SUBJECT: Article "Refugees Are Coming," by Major Charles J. Birt,
submitted 28 January 1944.

The above material, submitted to the Review Branch, War Department
Bureau of Public Relations, is returned herewith stamped:

- () No objection to publication
- () No objection to publication as amended
- (X) Objection to publication

In submitting material for review, please address it to:

Review Branch
Bureau of Public Relations
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Please do not address material to individual officers. In case of
their transfer, material so addressed might be forwarded to them, or in
case of their absence might be held for their return. It will be perfectly
in order, however, in a letter accompanying the material to call attention
to the fact that it previously has been discussed with a specific officer.

When telephoning the Review Branch to ask about the status of sub-
mitted material, please ask the War Department operator for Extension 71893.
The Inquiry Desk.

REVIEW BRANCH

per

Boashua Getsinger
BOASHUA G. GETSINGER
Major, A. U. S.

Incl.
Article

24-19485

3744

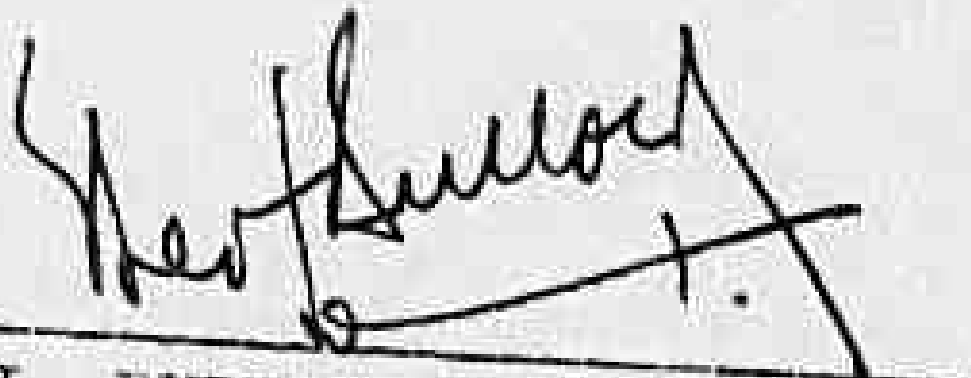
JPI/TIP/jjp

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 4 MAIN
APO 394
Public Relations Division

TO : PRO AFHQ Adv. Ech. (Att. Capt. Harkrader)
FROM : PRO AMG Region 4
SUBJECT: Article by Major Charles J. Birt
REF : R4.PR.6.2
DATE : 1 February 1944

1. Enclosed you will find the article written by Major CHARLES J. BIRT, AUS, that you and Capt. LEACACCS talked about over the phone yesterday.
2. Will you please send it through channels to the:

Survey
% Bradley Buell, Editor
New York City
New York


T. L. BULLOCK
Major R 22e R Cdn Army
Director
Public Relations Division
PRO AMG Region 4 (Main)

3743

REFUGEES ARE COMING

Major Charles J. Birt, AUS
28 January 1944

PUBLICATION IS OBJECTED TO
By [Signature] of [Signature]
[Signature] Department, Washington (36)

The problem of the refugee and his rehabilitation is one of the great tasks facing the military authorities of the Allied Nations. The refugee is the human flotsam that comes to the surface as a result of great catastrophe. In wartime he presents many more complexing situations than in peacetime. He is an obstacle to military progress, a serious health menace, and a constant drain upon military supplies and personnel required to prosecute the war effort.

The plight of the refugee in the present war and plans to provide for his security and future call for a program which is yet to be formulated if he is to be salvaged and returned to his place in society as a useful member. A large percentage of the refugees in this war up to the present day have, in a sense, been refugees from their native lands for ten or more years, due to the measures put into effect by the Hitler dominated countries of Europe. As more countries are occupied by the Allied Powers, the numbers will swell to enormous figures. One need only to think of Poland, Greece, and the Balkan States, and the millions of drafted workers to realize this fact.

The refugee in the present occupied territory of Italy falls into three categories. The first group are those who are sent back from the front lines by the combat leaders because their homes and property have been destroyed and if allowed to remain would be a constant menace to military operation. The second group are those in cities many miles behind the lines who are being removed because the buildings and homes in these cities, which are situated in strategic military areas, are required for the military personnel and operations employed in these areas. The third group are the nationals from other countries of Europe who come to the occupied area of Italy because the German military machine is slowly crushing them to starvation and death.

Since Allied forces have come to Italy, over 30,000 Italian civilians have been moved from the front line to Southern Italy; many more will follow as our combat troops push further North. In the strategic areas it is approximated that 30,000 will have to be removed. Already there has come to occupied Italy at least 16,000 nationals from European countries, principally from the Balkan States, and unquestionably many more would come if transport could be made available for them.

The huge task of dealing with the many problems arising out of this forced migration is being ably faced by the Allied powers. There arises, naturally, in a movement of such magnitude a certain amount of confusion, disorganization, and delay. Yet, when it is realized that the Allied Powers did not put into effect practical measures to meet this problem until late in October and that the thousands enumerated above have been moved and temporarily located since October, it speaks well for the efforts being put forth by Allied military leaders and Civilian Commissioners from other European countries.

In October the Allied Force Headquarters dispatched a Displaced Persons Commission to Italy to direct the program for the three categories of refugees. This Commission, after its arrival in Italy and after some experience with the problem, was divided into a Displaced Persons Sub-Commission to handle the nationals of other European countries, and a Refugee Field Section to handle Italian civilians. In early December this organization was again revamped and a Refugee Evacuation Section and a Director of Refugees was established. The Evacuation Section is responsible for the movement of the Italian civilians from behind the front lines to a Detainment Center to be established near the Southern boundary of King's Italy. At this center the refugees will be given health and security examinations, clothing, and other necessities. From this Center they will be moved into King's Italy under the direction of the Director of Refugees who will make plans for their permanent disposition until the war is ~~xxxxxxx~~ over.

The Displaced Persons Sub-Committee will continue its function of providing for the refugees of other European countries and cooperate with the various Allied National Commissions. These Commissions are Greek, Polish, West-Slavic, French, Czechoslovakian. It is interesting to note that in this latter group are a great number of Jews. The record of the cruelties practiced on this race by the Hitler government, as well as many of the Balkan States, does not require mentioning. The record speaks for itself. In a sense, the Jew is a refugee among refugees. In view of this fact, it would only be humane and just to permit the Palestine government to establish a Jewish Commission to handle people of their race, or to place liaison agents with the commissions to make plans for them.

Apart from the task of handling the refugee in the most humane manner under war conditions, the most substantial contribution the Allied powers can make is by resurrecting in the refugee the sense of belonging to an established system of government which eliminates the social antagonisms, social prejudices, and exploitations by a so-called superior race. The refugee, because of his experiences, appreciates more than any other human being the sense of security and order and asks only for it. In his native land and in his village he has been a tiller of the soil in most instances, but he is also a businessman, professional man, and technician. The countries that open their doors to him will benefit their own people through the assimilation that will come with the years.

The responsibility for seeing the program through during this period falls immediately upon the Allied Military Government officers, ably supported by the Commissions of their respective governments and the American Red Cross. Up to the present time, this triumvirate of organizations have dealt ably with the problem and will continue to do so, but whether the refugee will be permitted to enter countries which have the capacity to absorb them still remains an unanswerable question. It is upon these countries that the responsibility will rest as to whether the refugee is to become a producing member of society or remain as he is today--flotsam on the surface of our civilized world.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 6

23 March 1944.

To: Colonel Munro, PWB.

I am told that PWB have sent this "opuscolo" back to me for censorship. I have not the staff or the time to take on this sort of job and I don't remember any APB instruction to that effect. If this office is to censor all "opuscoli" and brochures I shall have to get extra staff for the job! Perhaps you would raise the question at the next meeting.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public
Relations.

3740

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

18 March 1944.

PRB 6.

Subject: ALLEGED "OFFENDING ARTICLE" IN EIGHTH ARMY NEWS

To: Captain Warwick Charlton,
Editor,
Eighth Army News,
Eighth Army,
CMF.

1. This Commission has been asked by AFHQ to secure a copy of the issue of EIGHTH ARMY NEWS which is alleged to carry an article suggesting that Allied Control Commission is not setting up democratic government in Italy.
2. The article in question has not been seen by the undersigned, but it is hoped that you will know what is referred to.
3. Might a copy of the issue in question be sent to this office as quickly as possible.

(S-1)
T.L. BULLOCK,
Major R 22e R Cdn Army
Deputy Director of
Public Relations.

3739

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

17 March 1944.

Colonel R.G. Kirkwood,
Director,
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

Subject:- Yugo-Slav Partisan Paper

1. The Executive Commissioner has asked me to reply to your communication of March 9, enclosing copy and translation of the Yugo-Slav partisan paper.
2. In view of the general tone of the Italian press and the violence of some of its comments this paper seems by contrast very mild! At the same time I realise that any fostering of disunity needs careful watching.
3. You do not state where this is published, but I presume that it is written and typed in Italy.
4. You will of course appreciate the difficulty (and possible repercussions) of taking drastic action with any supposedly "free" journal. To deal with this problem an Allied Publications Board was set up in January. This Board has recently decentralized its work, and Regional Allied Publications Boards are being established in various centres, including Bari. These Boards are responsible for issuing licenses to publish and for considering cases of suspension. (The order of suspension is made only by the Central Allied Publications Board in Naples). If you should feel that this publication is in need of control you should inform the Press Officer at Bari (who can at once warn those responsible and can also declare the paper clandestine and require the editor to apply for a license before publishing again. It might be well to do this in any case. Every publication in Italy should in fact hold a license from the A.P.B. Since, however, I do not know where this particular publication emanates from, or whether it is sold or merely given away, I am not sure how to class it. In any case the Press Office would advise you on these points.

Sgt. LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

3738

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

(34)

15 March 1944.

To: Mr. ~~Rober~~, Political Section.

As you know, the Editor of the Stars and Stripes (Captain Nevill), in spite of my request not to use "Reds", allowed the word to be employed in a headline today. To do him his justice I don't think he knew about it: he was surprised when I pointed it out. However, he does not feel that he should be bound by our request at all, and suggests we take the matter to higher authority, which he will also do. Do you wish me to do this with Brigadier Lush, or will you?

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

Major Fielden

*This is essentially a matter for
P.R.O. to deal with himself*

MS 16/3

Mr. Roberts

*I interpret this reply to mean that
you can do nothing and I can do
nothing and Lush can do nothing
and its better not to try to
warpen with the Stars & Stripes.
Agree?*

773?

L. Fielden

I.P.P.O.

-6-

I suggest you write
a short & snappy reply
to these criticisms

HS 12/13/49

~~I do not think it is wise or
necessary. They have pretty well
answered their own criticisms and
to draw further attention again as
evidence of self defense.~~

1728

B

A

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T

A



Published by the
Education Committee
59 General Hospital

All correspondence to be addressed to
(L. Cpl Nielsen N. R. A. M. C.,
Co-Editors (Pte Toner A. S. A. D. Corps

STARTLING SURPLUSES

N. A. A. F. I. boasts that the "turnover" for the third year of war is L. 26 million more than for the previous year. What grounds is this for boasting? Having spent L. 140 million in N. A. A. F. I. canteens we are positively told that L. 8 million has been "distributed back to the services"! We are further told that a million has been donated to Service Charities and Benevolent Funds! More than a million has been handed over to E. N. S. A. to provide troops with entertainment.

If the "Council", consisting of Admirals, Generals and Air Marshals, were to investigate the matter more closely they would find better ways of distributing this "surplus" (accepting for the moment the justification of such a surplus) than they have done so far.

Why should we be expected to provide for charities which should be the responsibility of the Government?

What say have we in the distribution of this "surplus" — a hypocritical term for profits in a concern where profits are illegal? As profit has been made out of us we have a right to decide how it is to be used.

Out here we cannot really complain about N. A. A. F. I. prices, but the day will come — and may it be soon — when we shall be Home Forces and find ourselves hard hit by high prices. Instead of a surplus of L. 8 million pounds a few reductions in prices would do no harm. Is it really necessary for us to have to pay full price for proprietary articles? A reduction in price, which each man can personally appreciate, is far more practical, far more encouraging to the man than a couple of extra pounds going into the P. R. I. If present prices were reduced by only a half of the present margin of profit, the eventual surplus would still be high, high enough to cover administration expenses. Such

in fact to make "N. A. A. F. I. Tea" a cup of tea, and still sell it at half the present price?

The N. A. A. F. I. canteens compare very unfavourably with those of the Y. M. C. A. or the Church Army. Possibly a few odd pounds could be squeezed out of the 8 million to provide more recreation rooms. Each town, even large villages if there are sufficient troops, should have a Recreation Room, complete with Table Tennis, Billiards and any other of the popular indoor games. L. 8 million can afford to buy arm chairs and hire decent accommodation. The places must be inviting, not drab with a "take it or leave it" attitude, where chaps can enjoy a few hours, not merely pass them away. Evenings in the Army are dull affairs. N. A. A. F. I. has sufficient funds to help make them brighter!

A million was handed over to E. N. S. A. In this Theatre N. S. A. has been conspicuous by its absence. We have read in the papers of first rate stars coming out here, where are they? Their tours seem very limited. We agree that troops in the forward areas should have every comfort and amenity possible, but we also feel that some consideration should be shown to those who are not forward nor yet Base — those "in between". They are either forgotten or not considered worthy of entertainment.

The general quality of E.N.S.A. shows is bad. No ranker is allowed to decide on the quality of the entertainment — if Other Ranks could have a voice too the shows would not be the atrocities they are.

Unfortunately we are not allowed a say in the distribution of "surpluses". We are convinced that a Representative Committee, drawn from Other Ranks of all Services, to advise the Council would greatly improve matters. Only the Serviceman or woman knows what the Serviceman or

IS IT PRACTICAL? BASIC ENGLISH

In your columns last week D. claimed that Esperanto solved the problem of International intercourse between Nations in the Post War World. Basic English has many advantages and, in my opinion, is a far more practical solution to the problem.

The obvious benefits of an international language have from time to time prompted such artificial languages as — Esperanto, Ido, Novial, Nalungo; each of these *through their artificiality* have won few adherents.

ENGLISH ADAPTABLE

Why should English be chosen as the Basic language over the others? D. maintains that Germans *won't* learn English, just as the English *won't* learn another language. I don't agree. Esperanto is broadly formed from the more common words of all languages, it has not the solid foundations of any one language. On the other hand, English is the Mother tongue of two hundred million people of the British Empire and the U. S. A. and, with perhaps the exception of Chinese, is the only major language from which a *Basic Elxir* could be extracted.

Twenty three years ago the discoverers of Basic English set to work to strip English down to its irreducible skeletal structure. From 500,000 words in unabridged dictionaries, from 23,000 words in desk dictionaries, from 20,000 words in the vocabulary of the average well informed man, from the 2,000 in the vocabulary of the normal three year child, they evolved Basic English; a language of 850 words, capable of reproduction on a single page. They estimate that at least 2,000 words would be required to erect to any useful Basic French or Spanish, and even more for German.

The great and surprising discovery was the fact that English may be clearly, smoothly and expertly used with a very small number of those names of acts and operations listed in school-books as "verbs". In the normal talk of most persons of education, about 4,000 common words come into play. Basic English has 13 whose power to do the work of all the others seems past belief until one goes into their sense expansion in detail. These 13 are, come, get, give, go, keep, let, make, put, seem, take, be, do, have, say, see, send, may and will.

When these elastic little servants are used, separately or joined in word structures like *give up, put off, get over*, they say everything normally covered by more complex Latin-rooted ornaments of the language. There is no exchange of common knowledge, news or every day opinion, which may not be made clear with Basic's 85 words. And quality of writing is not over-greatly damaged by its narrow limits. The reading of it will give no more trouble than the reading of *these last two paragraphs* — which have been written in Basic English.

Basic is not as some people suppose — a concise form of English. Circumlocutions are often necessary and become unusually conspicuous when familiar phrases are put into Basic. Thus, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" would become "A bird in the hand has the value of two in the small tree".

WHY NOT?

Basic English has been tested in America, and used as the medium for the training of Allied Servicemen. Why then can't it be international? Former international languages have failed through being artificial, Ba-

N. A. A. F. I. boasts that the "turnover" for the third year of war is L. 26 million more than for the previous year. What grounds is this for boasting? Having spent L. 140 million in N. A. A. F. I. canteens we are positively told that L. 8 million has been "distributed back to the services." We are further told that a million has been donated to Service Charities and Benevolent Funds! More than a million has been handed over to E. N. S. A. to provide troops with entertainment.

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Out here we cannot really complain about N. A. A. F. I. prices, but the day will come — and may it be soon — when we shall be Home Forces and find ourselves hard hit by high prices. Instead of a surplus of L. 8 million pounds a few reductions in prices would do no harm. Is it really necessary for us to have to pay full price for proprietary articles? A reduction in price, which each man can personally appreciate, is far more practical, far more encouraging to the man than a couple of extra pounds going into the P. R. I. If present prices were reduced by only a half of the present surplus would fit the eventual surplus still be high, high enough to cover administration expenses. Such a step would be one in the right direction and would be hailed by all Other Ranks.

In dealing with N. A. A. F. I. canteens it would hardly be fair to overlook the famous N. A. A. F. I. tear: this has always been a standing joke, but some of the tea that we have been served with has been beyond a joke. Wouldn't it be a good idea to divert some of this L. 8 million "surplus" towards a little more tea in the tea, even a little more sugar —

In fact to make "N. A. A. F. I. Tea" a cup of tea, and still sell it at half the present price?

The N. A. A. F. I. canteens compete very unfavourably with those of the Y. M. C. A. or the Church Army. Possibly a few odd pounds could be squeezed out of the 8 million to provide more recreation rooms. Each town, even large villages if there are sufficient troops, should have a Recreation Room, complete with Table Tennis, Billiards and any other of the popular indoor games. L. 8 million can afford to buy arm chairs and hire decent accommodation. The places must be inviting, not drab with a "take it or leave it" attitude, where chaps can enjoy a few hours, not merely pass them away. Evenings in the Army are dull affairs. N. A. A. F. I. has sufficient funds to help make them brighter!

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Unfortunately "the sins of the Fathers are cast upon the Sons". Too often are troops prone to condemn the N. A. A. F. I. employment for slight inconveniences that are beyond their control. We can give you a definite assurance, no matter what small items may be missing from our weekly ration now and again, that the Officer

In your columns last week D. claimed that Esperanto solved the problem of International interference between Nations in the Post War World. Basic English has many advantages and, in my opinion, is a far more practical solution to the problem.

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WHAT IS IT?

In Basic's tiny dictionary, 600 words are names of things (or nouns), 150 are names of qualities (or adjectives), 100 are operations (or structural words which put others to work).

ic N. A. A. F. I. for this Area is doing all that could be expected from any man to ensure a steady flow. We appreciate his efforts.

The great and surprising discovery was the fact that English may be clearly, smoothly and expertly used with a very small number of those names of acts and operations listed in school-books as "verbs". In the normal talk of most persons of education, about 4,000 common words come into play. Basic English has 13 whose power to do the work of all the others seems past belief until one goes into their sense expansion in detail. These 13 are, come, get, give, go, keep, let, make, put, seem, take, have, do, have, say, see, and, may and will.

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WHY NOT?

Basic English has been tested in America, and used as the medium for the training of Allied Servicemen. Why then cannot it be international? Former international languages have failed through being artificial. Basic English is founded on firm foundations. Already a very high percentage of the World population is familiar with English, which cannot be said of other languages. Surely if an International language is to be introduced, it will have to be learnt. How much easier it would be for a few to learn a language with foundations than for everyone to learn merely new words.

EMTIN

(30)

PRO, AGO

"Maple Leaf"

6

Brigadier A.S. Lush

Item in "Maple Leaf" 7 March
of 7 Mar - Acc official

4.

I think you should see this in case there are repercussions. Colonel Malone, the Canadian Director of Public Relations, told me that he deeply regretted it and had blown up the editor and that it would not occur again. Apparently he has been killing the story when sent by Canadian correspondents and was horrified to find it in the "Maple Leaf". I don't think the "Maple Leaf" will offend again.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations 736

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

26

4 March 1944.

To: Brigadier M.S. Lush.
From: DPR, ACC.

See "MAPLE LEAF" 4 Mar.

This mail theft issue has, as I expected, blown up very strongly. The facts are all right, but the inferences are all wrong. I very strongly advise that a statement be given to the "Maple Leaf" (and to other Canadian correspondents) this afternoon, restating the facts clearly, making it clear that ACC cannot override the legal point, and also making some statement about action regarding other mail thefts. If I can get this from Colonel Upjohn in the next hour I can get it into the Montreal Standard before it goes to press with the story as you see it here; otherwise, as far as the Montreal Standard is concerned, it will have to wait a week.

(S-A)

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

(17)

26 Feb 44.

To: PFC, Region 3
PFC, Region 4
PFC, 5th Army (AMG)

From: PRO, ACC.

(16)
The following cable from Freedom dated 26 Feb 44 ref
W-3631/56601 is circulated for your information:-

"Arising out of Prime Minister's statements of 22 February and in line with subsequent recommendations from General Mason MacFarlane, consider a clear directive should be given all Allied Government controlled propaganda agencies to ensure restraint in handling attacks and criticisms of King and present Italian Government. This is NAF631. Have already issued directive here to PWB facilities as follows: (1) Our objective is to avoid saying anything which will increase Italian political tension (2) Avoid all personal abuse of political opponents and all incitements to civil disobedience (3) Use Italian comment on Prime Minister's speech only when made by responsible leaders of Government or opposition, such comment to be summarised in restrained language designed to give general tenor of speaker's comment and to avoid extremes. These summaries will also avoid abuse of political opponents and particularly accusations against the King. (4) Avoid the issue of immediate abdication as far as possible.

To ensure uniformity suggest OWI and BBC be instructed to follow this directive.

No political censorship of Allied press will be exercised here."

(Sgd) LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Officer,
ACC.

3732

RECEIVED AT

PENINSULAR SIGNAL SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

SECRET

C-4477

26 FEB 44

SECRET

URGENT

TO (ACTION): ACHAR FOR COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR CMI, OSFOR FOR BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR THE REVD TO STAFF CO FOR GENERAL MACFARLANE, PLANSO FOR THE BARI FOR THE

FROM : FREEMAN SIGNED HILSON

DATE THIS SIGNED: 252024

DATE TIME REC'D : 252304

REFERENCE NO. : 8-3631/56601

CITE : PHING

HEADQUARTERS
26 FEB 1944
A. C. C.

APPROVING OUT OF PRIME MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS OF 22 FEBRUARY AND IN LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GENERAL MACFARLANE, CONCERNING A CLEAR DIRECTIVE SHOULD BE GIVEN ALL ALLIED GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PROPAGANDA AGENCIES TO ENSURE RESTRAINT IN HANDLING ATTACKS AND CRITICISMS ON KING AND PRESENT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. THIS IS MAP631. HAVE ALREADY ISSUED DIRECTIVE HERE TO THE FACILITIES AS FOLLOWS: (1) OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO AVOID SAYING ANYTHING WHICH WILL INCREASE ITALIAN POLITICAL TENSION (2) AVOID ALL PERSONAL ATTACKS OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND ALL INCITEMENTS TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE (3) USE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON THEIR MINISTERS SPEECH ONLY WHEN MADE BY RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF GOVERNMENT OR OPPOSITION. SUCH COMMENT TO BE ASSUMED TO BE RESTRAINED LANGUAGE DESIGNED TO GIVE GENERAL TONOR OF CRITICAL COMMENT AND TO AVOID EXTREMES. THESE SUBMARINES WILL ALSO AVOID ARES OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND PARTICULARLY ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE KING. (4) AVOID THE ISSUE OF IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

TO ENSURE UNIFORMITY, SUGGEST CMI AND REC BE INSTRUCTED TO FOLLOW THIS DIRECTIVE. NO POLITICAL DISCREPANCY OF ALLIED PRESS WILL BE EXERCISED HERE.

9733

FOR DISTRIBUTION

Action: Hg AGC
Info : C-2

FOR DISTRIBUTION
Action: Secy Gen
Info : Hg AGC

CC

CA 27

Political Sec

2051

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

DATE TIME REC'D : 252304L

REFERENCE NR. : W-3631/56601

CITE : TELME

76 FEB 1944

A. C. C.

ARISING OUT OF PRIME MINISTER STANLEY OF 22 FEBRUARY AND IN LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT
RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GENERAL MARCH MONTAGNE, CONSIDER A CLEAR DIRECTIVE SHOULD BE GIVEN
ALL ALLIED GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PROPAGANDA AGENCIES TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT IN HANDLING
ATTACKS AND CRITICISMS ON KING AND CURRENT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. THIS IS NAF631. HAVE
ALREADY ISSUED DIRECTIVE HERE TO FSB FACILITIES AS FOLLOWS: (1) OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO AVOID
SAYING ANYTHING WHICH WILL INCREASE ITALIAN POLITICAL PERIOD (2) AVOID ALL PERSONAL ABUSE
OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND ALL INCENTIVES TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE (3) USE ITALIAN COMMENT
ON KING MUST BE SPEECH ONLY KING MADE BY PERSONNELS LEADERS OF GOVERNMENT OR OPPOSITION.
SUCH COMMENT TO BE SUBMITTED IN RESTRAINED LANGUAGE DESIGNED TO GIVE GENERAL TONER OF
SPEAKER'S COMMENT AND TO AVOID EXTREMES. BROAD REMARKS WILL ALSO AVOID ABUSE OF POLITICAL
OPPONENTS AND PARTICULARLY ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE KING. (4) AVOID THE ISSUE OF IMMEDIATE
RELOCATION AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

TO INSURE UNIFORMITY, SUGGEST OVI AND RED BE INSTRUCTED TO FOLLOW THIS DIRECTIVE.

NO POLITICAL CENSORSHIP OF ALLIED PRESS WILL BE EXERCISED HERE.

9733

200 DISTRIBUTION

Action: HQ, ACC

Info : G-2

CC

Army

ACC DISTRIBUTION

Action: Secy Gen

Info : Dep CC

GA, BR

Political Sec

Float

File

THO

16930

SECRET

2052

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

(14)

PRO, ACC

Escape storiesLieut-General Sir N. Mason
MacFarlane

24 Feb 4.

Reference the attached I have received the following message from the PWB:-

"The censorship still bans names and methods of escape in refugee stories. Refugee stories which do not contain these are O.K. Presumably the Bari story referred to observed these."

I have however asked for a copy of the manuscript.

3720

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

RRR/Misc/1

20 February 1944

Dear

Thank you for your letter of 12 February, regarding publicizing the connections of high ranking Officers of the Allied Control Commission with Italy.

I would suggest that you go and see our Public Relations Officer, Major Fielden, (Room 1, 2nd Floor, Post Office Building), who will provide facts which seem necessary.

The Chief Commissioner, General Mason MacFarlane, does not however, encourage the publication of Officers' personal biographies.

Yours

RBR
R. B. RATHBONE,
Colonel.
Executive Officer.

Mr. A. A. Micocci,
Publications Dept., PWB, AFHQ, Italy.

3729

Ex. Off.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: PRO, ACC.

4379

SUBJECT: Biographies of high-ranking
AMG Officers
TO: Col. R. D. Rathbone

FILE No. 18 Feb 41
194

This isn't an easy matter, because it runs to some extent counter to the expressed wish of the Chief Commander that personal publicity should be avoided. I have as a matter of fact started a collection of biographies (correspondents are always asking for them), but I haven't had time, having no staff, to get very far. I return the letter as it is addressed to you personally; and I would suggest that you refer Micocci to me and say that I will provide facts when it seems necessary, but that personal publicity is not encouraged.

Wm. Fielder
PRO, ACC.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH - A. F. H. Q.
N A P L E S

12th February, 1944.

Colonel R.D. Rathbone,
Chief Executive Officer,
Allied Military Government,
A.P.O. 394,
U.S. Army.

Dear Colonel Rathbone,

The Publications Section of the Psychological Warfare Branch would like to publicize, in some way, the connections that high-ranking officers of the Allied Military Government have had with Italy in the past years.

We are particularly anxious to reprint the publications of these men, in order to show that the officers of the Allied Military Government have made a deep study of Italian matters, and are not "strangers within the gates".

With many thanks for any help you may be able to give us in this matter, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Antonio A. Micocci

A.A. Micocci
Chief, Copy Department
Publications Section
P.W.B., Italy.

3728

Ref. CC/G/72.

(6)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Office of the Deputy President

APO 394

FM/rtj

19th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Major Fielden,
Public Relations Officer,
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

(5)

Reference your memorandum of 18th. February.

1. I have not the slightest intention of imposing political censorship. The existing policy is that there should be no political censorship and I have no intention of departing from this.
2. I am only concerned with cases where the matter involved seems likely to give rise either to disorders or to the dislocation of the administration of the existing form of government. In such cases the possible repercussions on the military effort of the Allies clearly render censorship necessary for military reasons.
3. In the case of the declaration by the six parties on which I had to take action the other night, I naturally thought that the censors would exercise their discretion and cut out only those portions of the declaration which might be described as potentially inflammatory. I never intended a stop on such portions of the declaration or of Mascock's message as were harmless from the military point of view.
4. I would be glad if you could communicate the above to the correspondents concerned and especially to Mascock and please also tell Mascock from me that I much appreciate his cooperation in a question in which there appears to have been a misunderstanding regarding my orders.
5. You may naturally release all portions of messages dealing with this

3722

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Office of the Deputy President

APO 394

- - 2 - -

declaration other than those which are held to be undesirable from the military angle.

Noel Mason MacFarlane

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

*I return your T for
for despatch.*

U. L.

(5)

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

18 Feb 44.

To/ Lieut-General Sir H.P. Mason MacFarlane.
From/ PRO, ACC.

Subject: Release by Associated Press of six-party
declaration

In case of future repercussions I submit the following
points for your consideration:-

(a) Facts

1. The inflammatory declaration made by the six parties was communicated to various correspondents, and Waseock of the Associated Press filed a story on it at 6.30 p.m. on February 17. His story was a very much watered down version of the original and I think it must be allowed as a perfectly legitimate action on the part of a correspondent.

2. The AFHQ censor passed the story for transmission because, as he informed me, the AFHQ Directive to censors was to allow free political expression - I asked him to trace this directive for me, but he could not do so: I do not think that it exists. It must, however, be said in his favour that a very large number of stories violently critical of the King and the Badoglio Government have been allowed to pass without comment, and a general impression has been formed that political polemics are not banned. Whether in this case the message was calculated to endanger military security - in which case he should have stopped it - is a moot point.

3. The AFHQ censor, when summoned by you, understood that the whole message was to be stopped - he therefore persuaded Waseock (who acted handsomely in this matter) to send a message himself to his office stopping his own previous message. The censor also sent the requisite directive to the War Department.

4. The chief of the Associated Press in Naples, on hearing of this action, cabled his office to the effect that the stop should be ignored and that the ACC was overrunning

3725

-2-

its powers in imposing "political censorship" (as it undoubtedly appeared from the suppression of the whole message).

5. You asked that this second message should also be suppressed and another directive was sent to the War Department.

6. This morning you said to me (and I think that this is what you probably also said to others who misunderstood you) that the only censorship you intended was military censorship, i.e. that all incitements to disorder and revolution should be suppressed, but that the other parts of the declaration, or comments on it, were not banned. Is this correct?

(b) Comments

1. Retroactive censorship won't work for mechanical reasons. Once a message has been transmitted it is almost impossible to suppress it. I expect you know that, with the RCA set-up, a message is on an editor's table in New York within five minutes of leaving here. Conversely, coded messages to the War Department take considerably longer. It is almost certain that Massock's message, received in New York at 1.30 p.m. would appear in the American evening press long before the War Department received the stop. But even if not, the message would be public property in the A.P. office in New York and the stop would arouse immediate comment and magnify the importance of the story.

2. I feel bound to say that (although it goes without saying that such an inflammatory declaration could not be published in Italy and indeed could in any case have been squashed in the usual way by PWB) I am not sure that the harm possibly done by Massock's story is greater than the harm done by suppressing it. Had I been in the censor's place, with his background, I doubt if I should have suppressed it. The press is powerful and even the Maitland-Wilsons and Alexanders can't stop a story for very long; and public opinion is apt to run high against any suppression. Moreover, is it not fair to suggest that Massock's story would in fact cause no more excitement in the Allied Press than do the frequent denunciations of the British Raj, freely and frequently published by Indian nationalists?

-3-

3. As you know, questions in Parliament have been asked, and the London press has made a great to-do about censorship at the Anzio beachhead. It is a bad moment for any further example.

4. I appreciate your difficult position and want to do all I can to avoid any further trouble for you. May I take the definite view with all correspondents that the only ban was on "incitement to disorder" and that no other stop on the declaration does or did exist?

5. I am extremely sorry you could not find me last night. As I am the only PRO I cannot be on the end of a telephone always. From Tuesday next I will have another officer and a telephone in my flat and will be available at any time.

Sgd/ Lionel Fielden

Major,
PRO, AGC.

3723

(9)

PRO, ACC.

See also 13.

Request by PWB for biographies of
high-ranking ACC/AMC
officers, showing their current
qualifications for Active Officer

Biographies of high-ranking
ACC Officers

Col. R. D. Rathbone

18 Feb 44

This isn't an easy matter, because it runs to some extent counter to the expressed wish of the Chief Commissioner that personal publicity should be avoided. I have as a matter of fact started a collection of biographies (correspondents are always asking for them), but I haven't had time, having no staff, to get very far. I return the letter as it is addressed to you personally; and I would suggest that you refer Micocci to me and say that I will provide facts when it seems necessary, but that personal boasting is not encouraged.

(Sgd) Lionel Fielden

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

(8)

18 Feb 44.

To: Col R.R. Cripps, Administrative Section.
From: PRO, ACC.

1. Major Washburn has sent me a copy of your directive of February 7. May I comment on two points? *Attached*
2. I was unfortunately incorrect in the information I gave you regarding Major Washburn's responsibility for the news item about which you asked me. (You will remember that I told you I had been unable to check it). Actually the hand-out was given, I understand, by the Provveditore.
3. I have drafted a PRO directive which is under discussion and will shortly be issued. In the meantime it is, I think, unfortunate, if all news items and interviews have to be referred to the Vice President of the Administrative Section at Salerno. The PRO is surely the proper authority, and it seems strange that such a directive should go out to sub-commissions without his being even informed. Naturally I, and the Regional PROs, send correspondents who require information to the sub-commissions concerned, and if when we have done this the correspondents are to be told that they cannot be spoken to until Salerno has been consulted we shall irritate the Press unnecessarily and start a series of stories about red-tape.
4. I fully appreciate the views on which your directive is based, which are also mine, but I should be grateful if you would not apply the directive too strictly in the short time which will elapse before the PRO Directive is issued. (It should be out on Tuesday or Wednesday).

(Sd) MICHAEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Officer

Major Fielden, PRO

You may want to see the
letter from Col. Cripps to
which I referred on the phone
this morning.

Carlton W. Anderson
Major

100-10124
 100-10124
 100-10124
 Administrative Section

1. Feb 24

100-10124

100-10124

100-10124

1. I have a notice report in 100-10124, your service of Jan 24, 1945, in the subject of schools in Japan III. [It was not! I found nothing about it. I got this from the 100-10124.]

2. While it is understood that every effort should be made to supply news items of this type, the effort must be co-ordinated.

3. It is also noted that a direction on the subject of press interviews and news items was issued by higher authority in the war zone. In the meantime, news items will not be handed out nor interviews given by members of the Administrative Section without the prior approval of the President, Administrative Section.

4. You will therefore instruct the officers of your sub-organization accordingly, and inform the President of these instructions when he is waiting for you.

[Signature]

R. E. Smith,

1st Colonel,

For the Vice President, Administrative Section.

3722

Ref. CC/G/65.

(7)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Office of the Deputy President

APO 394

FMB/rj

17th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Major Fielden,
Public Relations Officer,
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

checked
Reference your memorandum of 9th. February regarding attempt by Executive Council of the Bari Congress to publicise their meeting with me. Please ensure that there is a censorship stop on any mention of myself in connection with Italian political activities or politicians.

W. B. M.
20

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

3721

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

February 9th 1944

To: Lieut. General Sir N. Mason MacFarlane
From: P.R.O., A.C.C.

It may interest you to see the attached document which the Executive Council of the Bari Congress attempted to issue after their meeting with you. Their tactics were not very admirable as they did their best to induce both the radio and the Press to issue it as an "official communique" which had your blessing; you may perhaps like to warn them against such procedure.

If you could let me know, perhaps through your Secretary General, when you hold such meetings and what action you want as regards publicity, I should be very grateful, as I should then be more prepared than I was in this case to deal with any leakages or rumours.

The same is true of proclamations. General order No; 18 regarding racial toleration, was issued without my being informed at all: the result is that correspondents, including Sprigge of Reuters, have protested to me that they knew nothing of ~~it~~ it until it was published in the local press: and they naturally regard the treatment, which encourages them to spy and snoop - you could issue orders through Major Doe made through, or at least with the know.

1st. The fact that we are
 responsible for our
 actions.

Respectfully,
 [Signature]

PRO

Why not place
 power of APB in
 hands of Regional
 Commission as a
 general directive
 from a small Public
 Office at APB HQ

PRO. [Signature]

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

④

14 Feb 44.

To: Brigadier E.M. Lush.
From: PRO, ACC.

L'Unione was suspended by the order of Mr Picard, Press Officer of the PWB at Bari. His authority for doing so is AFHQ Order No 56 dated 1 July 1943, which entrusts PWB with control over propaganda. The authority to revoke (and issue) licenses is vested in the Allied Publications Board, before which the case would normally come at its next meeting (21 February). The extent of the PWB rights is, however, somewhat limited: and I understand that Picard is concerned as to whether he "went too far".

I venture to take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the whole position of censorship and the Allied Publications Board. I have been ex officio a member of the Board since its second meeting on 3 January 1944 (It was created by General Eisenhower on 14 December). Its functions as stated in the terms of reference are:-

1. Authorise the granting and revoking of licenses for the publication of newspapers, books, posters, placards, brochures and similar publication products.
2. Control the flow into Italy, Sicily and Sardinia of all newspaper, and to control and distribute all newspaper found in Italy: to perform such functions as are necessary to maintain an adequate supply of newspaper.
3. Control the construction, rehabilitation and allotment of line and radio services necessary for news: that is, all existing news wire and radio services necessary to maintain a steady-flow service to publications.
4. Direct the construction, movement or rehabilitation of all equipment necessary for publication production.
5. Enforce the directives of the various sections

/ concerned 3719

-2-

concerned with publication problems, and to issue censorship and policy directives as are necessary to the proper carrying out of the Commission's authority.

You will see that these functions, if properly carried out, need a large expert staff: in fact, they include almost all the work of a Ministry. But the APB as constituted included only five members - PWB (Chairman), ACC(PRO), AMG 15th Army Group, G2 and Censorship. No provision was made for a secretariat or even a secretary. The latter task was taken over by Lt Colonel Moore, who is now on detached service: so there is no secretary. The members (in the order I have given above) are Mr Hamilton Smith, myself, Capt Brown, Major Woolfolk and Major Colville. The meeting arranged for this morning had to be cancelled as the three last-named did not turn up at all.

You will also see that the control of the APB while extending to books is limited to newsprint - a contradiction in terms on which a further directive is being sought from AFHQ.

The 15th Army Group being now defunct, it seems that you should appoint a representative to the APB.

But I question whether the APB should continue at all, or whether it should not perhaps be replaced by a Publications Sub-Commission with a whole-time staff. The control of publications is clearly a matter of the first importance: but the meetings and activities of the APB have so far been (in my view) very feeble, owing to the fact that it has no staff (and now no secretary) and no real executive power. Applications are not, in fact, being dealt with quickly enough: paper is not really controlled: and the result is (as far as my information goes) that the APB is becoming a force, and clandestine newspapers are able to appear (witness BRAMACC!). Of course, it is true that the control of publications is a delicate matter involving many interests and may be unsuited to direct control by a sub-commission: but in that case I think that the APB definitely needs strengthening. I have been asked by Mr Hamilton Smith to approach you with a view to your appointing a member to replace the 15th Army Group member: and perhaps it might be well to try this before considering drastic measures of reform.

/ I adl

3718

-3-

I add to this memo a note on the communication which you have sent me regarding Piecho. There is really no way of checking on this unless we are given the source. Hundreds of small papers and brochures, periodic or otherwise, are published: the P.B. (the only controlling agency outside censorship) controls only the Risorgimento, Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno, Corriere di Sicilia and Sicilia Liberata. No one office controls and reads ALL papers, though D section of PWB does some work of that nature. I'll do my best to check up on this piece, but with such slender information I can't promise success. The matter really seems one for F33 or Intelligence.

W. S. Fielder
Major,
ACC.

James H. Radeski, assistant engineer.

Bari Paper Killed For Fascist Trend

BARI, Feb. 13—AMG authorities yesterday suspended for one month the Italian political weekly, "L'Unione," a journal of royalist sympathies published here. An AMG official explained that the paper had printed flattering remarks about Benito Mussolini and ambiguous statements about the Allies.

At the same time it was announced that "Il Mezzogiorno," the only Italian daily south of Naples, had increased its circulation from 30,000 to 40,000 copies because additional supplies of newsprint had become available.

Relevant extract from
STARS AND STRIPES

Monday 14 February 44

3717

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL

12 Feb 44.

To: Lieut-General Sir N. Mason MacFarlane.
From: PRO, ACC.

My remarks would be unprintable, but this letter raises issues of some importance. The facts appear to be as follows:

(1) Newsweek - an American magazine - published an article over the signature of its special correspondent, who clearly based his description on an interview with the American Colonel, now Brigadier, Hume, who evidently described his own activities as AMG administrator in Naples. No doubt PB3 had a hand in the reconstruction, but I can scarcely believe General Penoe's statement that AMG "was not even remotely concerned". In fact the work was carried out by the Transport Communications and Utilities Department of Region 3 (Lt Col Hensley) though of course PB3 had an administrative part. It must, I think, be added that this is to some extent a publicity boost for Brigadier Hume.

(2) The Stars and Stripes article was a "hand-out" issued by Major Manrahan (PRO Region 3) at the request of Major Hitchcock (Property Control, Region 3) who assures me that the work was done by the railway officials instructed and supervised by AMG, while the tickets were issued and arrangements made for running the railway by PB3. (Actually there is still a quarrel in progress as the railway has been apparently, through the action of PB3, monopolised by American troops).

(3) The Time article is, it must be confessed, another boost for Brigadier Hume. But General Penoe's statement is much exaggerated. Colonel Crichton of Region 3 did sterling work in combating typhus before the arrival of the US Anti-Typhus Commission: it is true that he was handicapped by lack of equipment and staff: for instance the US Commission brought stocks of de-lousing powder.

3714

I attach a draft reply for your consideration.

The whole question of personal publicity, as well as the co-ordination of publicity, is involved here. As you may remember, Lord Rennell specifically banned the publication of names, and I think he was wise. The boosting of individuals (almost

-2-

(almost always American) is now assuming large, and to my mind unfortunate, proportions. Everyone here is aware that certain personalities such as Poletti, Hume and even Brady are keen publicity-hunters. I am told on good authority that Brigadier Hume is arranging a personal world-wide broadcast as soon as we get to Rome. I also view with some apprehension the activities of Major Cain, now PRO to General Crane, who is laying down publicity policies to the PROs of Region 4 without consulting this office and whose task will undoubtedly be to boost General Crane personally when we reach Rome.

My considered view on these matters is :

(a) You should issue an order clamping down on all personal publicity, except in special cases which can be referred to you through this office. The only name mentioned in connection with ACC/AMG activities should be yours - although naturally actual appointments could be notified and special cases of good work considered. But if some ruling is not made we shall have an unceasing flow of personal boasts about every trivial activity: and jealousies will naturally follow.

(b) You should direct that all publicity for ACC/AMG should be controlled by this office. I am not seeking work or kudos; but I know that the Public Relations Officers of the Regions would in fact be glad and grateful for such a directive and I am sure that I can weld them into a willing team. It would then follow that I could transmit your wishes regarding publicity directly to them and we shall have complete control from the centre.

(Sd) *David F. Holden*

Major
Public Relations Officer,
ACC:

3715

Draft reply for General Pence

I am most grateful for your letter of February 10 drawing my attention to certain statements made in the press regarding the activities of AMG. As you point out, these statements occurred prior to my taking over, and since the staff of my Public Relations Office has also changed I cannot investigate them as fully as I would like. I have, however, a few comments to make.

The Newsweek article is clearly founded on an interview given by Brigadier Hume and it is not always easy; or even possible, to control personal interviews (which may well be written by correspondents after they have left this theatre) unless all personal publicity is forbidden. I am now considering this point.

The Stars and Stripes article was provided by Region 3, and I understand that in fact the work was carried out by the railway employees at the instigation of Major Hitchcock. I concur that administrative arrangements were handled by PBS and that fact should have been mentioned.

As regards the Time article I fully agree that the work of the US Typhus Commission should have been publicized: but the main question to my mind in this case also is whether the designation of Allied Control Commission or Allied Military Government should not be used instead of the designation of any persons or units to cover all phases of rehabilitation.

3714

/ I thank

-2-

I thank you for drawing my attention to these points and reciprocate your desire for the closest co-operation and harmony between our organizations.

3713

①

Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,
Algiers.

11/29/1501

19th January, 1944.

Dear Gueterbock,

Many thanks for your letter ALG/7001/FR of the 13th January about the press reporting of the meeting of the Advisory Council in Naples.

2. I am very sorry that you and your colleagues were so much bothered by this. You cannot, of course, stop press speculation on a meeting which was common knowledge to the press. But as far as the Council is concerned there is a good deal of difference between mere speculation and an official statement. It would of course be preferable to issue an official statement immediately, but we cannot always persuade our Russian friends to agree to this.

3. The question does not arise in such an acute form in Algiers, where our meetings can be held without attracting public notice. When we next meet on Italian soil we will try and make better arrangements.

John Smalls
Rybak
John Rybak

Brigadier K. Gueterbock.

P.R.O

For retention *Leaf*
31 Jan

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CENSORSHIP
P DIRECTIVE FOR ITALIAN PRESS

1. Unless contained in official Allied releases or communiques, nothing forbidden in the following paragraphs will be published or broadcast without reference to Allied Censorship.

2. MILITARY.

- a. No reference will be made to strength, composition, disposition, location or movements of troops, military personnel or material.
- b. No information concerning quantities, location or distribution of arms or ammunition.

3. NAVAL.

- a. No technical information concerning allied navies, merchant ships or naval equipment.
- b. No information of any loss or damage to, or attack upon, any ships of Allied navies, merchant ships or naval equipment.
- c. No mention will be made of the names or movements of any ships.
- d. No reference will be made to mines or mine fields.

4. AIR.

- a. No information concerning location, strength, composition or movements of air personnel or materiel, nor any detailed description of technical equipment.
- b. No information concerning the methods of attack or defense of any Allied type of aircraft, nor details of the fighter patrol or reconnaissance system.
- c. No information concerning signals, methods or devices of identification of aircraft or surface vessels, means of passing information, or enemy air movements.
- d. No information concerning casualties to aircraft or personnel.
- e. No information concerning messages dropped by enemy planes.

5. AIR RAIDS.

- a. There will be no mention of alerts.
- b. Only a general indication of the locality of the raid is permitted.
- c. No information concerning means of defense.
- d. Nothing will be published regarding casualties suffered in any air raid; but obituary or funeral notices of civilians.

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- e. No information concerning messages dropped by enemy planes.

5. AIR RAIDS.

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- a. There will be no mention of alerts.
- b. Only a general indication of the locality of the raid is permitted.
- c. No information concerning means of defense.
- d. Nothing will be published regarding casualties suffered in any air raid; but obituary or funeral notices of civilians killed in air raids may be published subject to the following rules:
 - (1) Notices must not give a date which is more precise than the month, e.g. "In Aug" not "On 24 Aug".
 - (2) The person or persons killed may be described as living in, or near, a certain village or town, or in a section of a large city; but the exact address will not be published.
 - (3) The death may be stated as having been caused by enemy action.

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e. No information concerning aerial attack on or damage done to any property owned or controlled by the Allies; nor any information concerning interruption of traffic facilities.

6. TRADE AND SUPPLY.

a. No information concerning location, storage or transportation of supplies or war materials.

b. No information concerning erection of new factories or power plants, or extension of new power stations, buildings or power lines to new areas.

7. PRISONERS OF WAR.

a. No information concerning prisoners of war.

8. SPIES.

a. No information concerning enemy agents or fifth columnists.

9. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. No mention will be made of high-ranking officers or important civilians present at official ceremonies, etc.

b. No information concerning interruption of traffic facilities.

c. No information concerning exceptional road traffic or location of new or widened bridges or roads.

d. Nothing will be published harmful to the Allied cause or affecting the relationship between the Allies and neutral countries.

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