

ACC

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by 240

HQ. AC PRE

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ACC  
IN 2010

HO AC PRE

File No R66

History of A.M.C./A.C. (Correspondence)  
January 9, July 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

GSE/cb

66/PRB

30 July 45

SUBJECT: Publication of PRB Review

TO : Executive Commissioner, A.C.

1. Authority is requested to proceed with publication of the Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy, which has now been approved by the Chief Commissioner, AFHQ and Field Press Censors.

2. Arrangements are being made to obtain paper from PWB which should materially reduce the printing bill, now estimated to run in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

3. We would like to have an initial run of 100,000 copies. The British and American army educational services are interested in obtaining quite a number of copies.

4. We have arranged with U.S.I.S. to have an Italian edition of 100,000 copies printed free of charge.

G. STEWART BROWN,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch

copy to: Major Leacacos

495

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JPL/hm

Ref. 66/PRB

✓ 29 July 1945.

SUBJECT : Printing  
TO : Headquarters Commandant.

1. It is requested that the Printing Officer make arrangements for the publication of an initial run of 100,000 copies of a Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy, written by this Branch and now approved by the Chief Commissioner and A.F.H.Q.

2. Lieut. Bongarzone has already been informally approached on the project.

3. A letter from the Executive Commissioner authorizing the expenditure of funds required will be shortly forthcoming.

4. Arrangements are now being made to obtain the paper stock needed, which should result in a reduced printing bill.

For the Director:

JOHN P. LEACACOS,  
Major, AUS,  
Chief,  
News Production Section  
Public Relations Branch.

495<sup>ii</sup>

*JW* FRB/66  
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

SUBJECT: Review of Allied Military Government  
and Allied Commission in Italy.

27 July 1945.

Dear Admiral

With reference to your FRB/66 of 10 July and CC 9251 of 14 July and to my memo of 12 July authority to proceed with the issue of the above mentioned review is given. One small point arises on page 65 of the review with regard to the statement that the rations of the Italian soldiers were increased to 3700 calories a day. There are various ways of figuring the calorific value of rations. Using the scale adopted by the CCS, the value of the Italian ration is 3378 calories. In view of the fact that the British ration, using that scale, is less than 3700 calories and the U.S. ration approximately 3800 calories, there might be odious comparisons. It is desired that you either use the figure 3378, or better yet, an indefinite phrase such as "the rations of the Italian soldiers were increased to a calorific value which compared favourably with that of the Allied armies in Italy". The increase was definitely not the highest in Italian history.

Education Br. (G-I(B).A-5) and I & E (A) this Headquarters have confirmed that they can undertake distribution of the review to troops and, as an indication of numbers of copies required, I & E(A) state that at this time it would require approximately 5000 copies to provide for distribution to company level.

This section would like to have on hand a small stock of the publication to hand out to visitors and I should be glad if you would let this Section have 50 for that purpose.

Sincerely yours

A. L. HAMBLEN,  
Brigadier General G.S.C.,  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR,  
Chief Commissioner,  
Headquarters, Allied Commission,  
APO 394.

4950

cc DIST - 30 July 45

ACTION : P.R.Br  
INFO : CHIEF COMMR (orig)  
EXEC COMMR

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

G3B/cb

66/PRB

15 July 45

SUBJECT: Survey of AC/AMG Activities in Italy.

TO : Mr. James Linen, U.S.I.S., 55, Via San Basilio

There is attached herewith four rough draft copies of a proposed pamphlet on AC/AMG operations in Italy since the beginning of the war.

This factual review of AC/AMG activities was prepared as a result of popular demand from many quarters for information regarding the organization, functions and achievements of the Allied Commission in Italy.

The Allied Commission proposes to publish 100,000 copies in English for distribution through its own channels. Particular attention will be given to British and American educational services for the armed forces.

It has been suggested that many Italians would be interested in the material contained in the proposed pamphlet. This would require an Italian translation and a different system of distribution. In our opinion it would serve the Allied cause if the information contained in the pamphlet could be made available to Italians.

Would the U.S.I.S. be interested in translating, printing and distributing copies of this pamphlet to all Italian newspapers, weeklies, magazines, schools, universities and libraries?

As an unofficial member of the Coordinating Committee and as Public Relations Director for the Allied Commission, I hesitate to make this suggestion, but personally I believe it has merit. I shall be absent from the next meeting of the committee and I would appreciate it if this suggestion could be discussed entirely on its own merits and without reference to my present or future position with USIS.

4951

G. STEWART BROWN,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

1680

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Office of the Chief Commissioner  
A P O 394

*W. G. Peacock Jr.*

14 July 1945.

TO: Mr. R. G. Stewart Brown, Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

I have reviewed the attached copy of A review of  
Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy  
and have written G-5 as per the attached in an effort to get an  
early clearance.

I think you have done an excellent job. I should  
be glad to look over the photographs which you intend to insert.  
Some of the photographs taken by the Commission's former photo-  
grapher, particularly of refugee operations at the time of the  
Yosemite eruption, would be excellent for this purpose.

*W. G. Peacock Jr.*

WILLIAM W. STONE  
Vice Admiral, USN.  
Chief Commissioner

1680

PRB/66

10 July 45

Dear Chuck:

I am transmitting to you under the same cover a copy of A Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy, which has been prepared by our Public Relations Branch. The need for such a pamphlet has been apparent for some time. We have many demands for the type of information it contains.

The review covers the period from 10 July 1943 to 2 May 1945, the date of the German surrender in Italy. It is proposed that this be published as a pamphlet, with appropriate photographs, for distribution to allied troops and visitors in the Italian theater through the British Education Office of AFHQ, and the Intelligence and Education Section of MTOUSA, and to Italian education agencies through other channels.

The facts and statements in the review have been cleared with all responsible officials in this headquarters, except myself. I am now reading it.

I would appreciate your clearance of the project as soon as is conveniently possible.

Yours very truly,

ELIJAH W. STONE  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Chief Commissioner

Brig. Gen. C. N. Spofford, QSC  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5  
AFHQ

Chief Commissioner  
Copy: Executive Commissioner  
PRB

4940

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
AFHQ 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

JUL 3 1945  
cc PECO

GSD/mew

PRB/66

2 July 45

SUBJECT: Review of AMG and AC in Italy

TO : Chief Commissioner

1. Herewith are two copies of A Review of Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Italy, one for you and one for transmittal to General Spofford at G-5. The period covered is from 10 July 1943 to 2 May 1945.

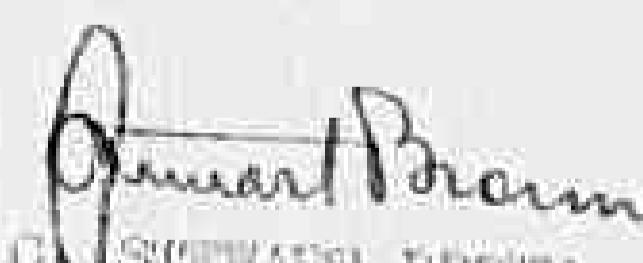
2. The review has been prepared by the Public Relations Branch for distribution as a pamphlet to Allied visitors and troops in the Italian Theater and to Italian educational agencies as a piece of democratic literature, in line with the suggestions voiced at the last Regional Commissioners' conference. The need for such a pamphlet covering AC/AMG operations has been apparent to PRB for some time.

3. The review already has been cleared with directors of all sub-commissions, including the independent sub-commissions; with the vice presidents of the Civil Affairs and Economic Sections; with the Executive Commissioner, and with the Political Advisors.

4. Distribution is planned through the British Education Office at AFHQ; the Intelligence and Education Section at MACUSA, including the University Training Command; Special Services; American Red Cross, and U.S.I.S. An initial printing of 100,000 is envisaged.

5. Approval is requested.

4944

  
STEWART BROWN  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch

Attachments

66

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

GSB/cb

66/PRB

27 June 1945

SUBJECT : History of Sicily

TO : Lt. Cashman, Information Division.

How much of this material can you supply? Major Leucacos has something in the AC/AMG history re Sicily.

We will have to tell him we can't help him on O.S.S. and P.W.B. - he will have to go to them.

Can you please handle?

G. STEWART BROWN,  
Director,  
Public Relations Branch.

4947

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Area 1 APO 512 C/O DK U.S. Army

23 June 1945

Mr. G. Stewart Brown,  
Director, Public Relations  
Allied Commission  
APO 394, US Army

Dear Mr. Brown:

Mr. W.W. Jefferson has suggested that I write to you regarding my particular problem. I am writing up a bit of background material toward my PhD in the field of history. To wit I am working on the history of Sicily since 1860. I spent one year on that island August 1943-August 1944 and collected some data. There are quite a few gaps and I would be grateful if you would help me to consolidate them. Here is that data that I need:

1. History of AMG in Sicily
2. Biographical background of the Commissioners of the island.
3. Functional relationship to the Army.
4. Problems facing AMG and later AC : Social, Economic and Political
5. Accomplishments
6. Speeches by Col. Hancock
7. OSS in Sicily
8. PWB in Sicily: their work, results of their public opinion polls
9. AC in Sicily today

It is also possible to secure a map of Sicily showing breakdown by AC regions?

4946

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours  
J.P. Hoptner

66

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APR 34  
ECONOMIC SECTION

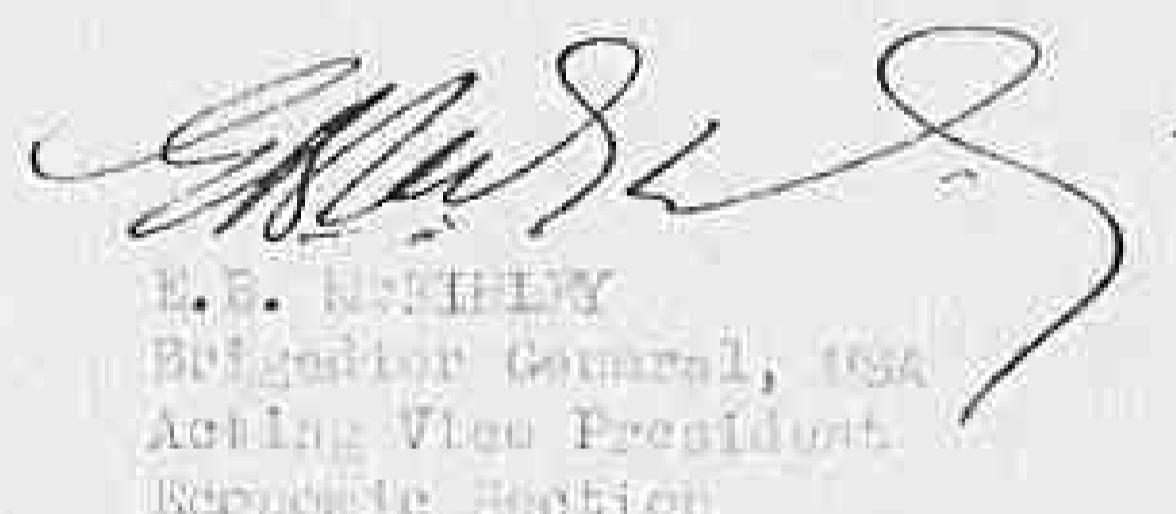
MS/lot

18 June 1945

SUBJECT: History of Allied Commission

TO : Public Relations Branch  
Attention: Major Leccocos

1. I have gone through your history of the Allied Commission with a great deal of interest and particularly enjoyed that part which covered the early history before I arrived in Italy.
2. Since this manuscript is being cleared with all interested sub-commissions I have made no attempt to verify the information contained therein.



H.B. MURPHY  
Brigadier General, USA  
Acting Vice President  
Economic Section

6945

1 6 8 6

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH.

66/PRB

30 November 1944

SUBJECT : ACC/AMG HISTORY

TO : CHIEF OF STAFF, A.C.

1. As far as this Branch is aware the history of the  
History is :

(a) I decided in the early days of October that it was desirable to get a history written. This project had been in our minds for some time, since correspondents coming new to the theatre are constantly asking for such information. I also felt sure after looking through the Archives that we had sufficient material to document a history accurately. Most important of all were the obvious changes in the scope and activities of the Commission which, so to speak, divided the year into four main phases neatly closed by the Harris-Mitchell agreement. It was clearly a good enough story to make a considerable impression on the Press if it were skillfully handled. It was also, however, clear that so long and complex a document needed "placing" carefully, since the majority of Editors do not regard A.C. as news and need convincing on that point.

4941

(b) The idea of writing the history was warmly received by yourself, the C.C. and everyone else who knew about it. I do not think that anyone at that time thought of it as a tendentious document. I certainly did not. And at every stage of writing we attempted to avoid controversy. All names except a very few were omitted, comment was avoided, and the facts were presented as accurately as they could be from the documentation available. I do not think a single new fact unknown to political correspondents was given. Facts which have been objected to since are, for example, Mac Farlane's estimate of the Italian position in September and Maxwell Taylor's secret visit to Rome.

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- (c) I had planned to have the history ready and stencilled by November 1. It was then being read in manuscript by Caccia and I must confess that "censorship" of these old facts did not occur to me as necessary. Of course the C.C. and yourself would have

(c) Contd.

seen the history when finished but I did not anticipate alterations. It is the job of a P.R.O. to write a history, and I still maintain that there is nothing wrong with this one, and that in holding it up a mistake was made not by me but by the authorities.

(d) Regrettably, the history proved much more difficult, especially towards the end, than we had anticipated. It was not ready until Nov. 4, in spite of very long night work by Major Bergin and Mr. Leccacos. This admittedly was a great pity and I should have had the foresight to start the history earlier.

(e) The C.C. thought that parts of it were politically dangerous and made certain alterations to it on Sunday, Nov. 5. On the same day it was taken to Caesar by Major Bergin and there shown to General Spofford and Mr. Macmillan.

(f) After correcting it the C.C. told me personally that he "thought it a pretty good job, considering". He also said this to Quayle. Both General Spofford and Mr. Macmillan expressed their appreciation of it to Major Bergin and Mr. Macmillan said he realised that we had lost our date-line, but added "Why not make it a Christmas present?" General Spofford rang me up the next day, said he thought it a good piece of work, added that he was very sorry we had missed our date-line, and said that it was "only a case of giving us time to look it over".

(g) After seeing the alterations I sent a note to C.C. suggesting that on several points he was wrong. After discussion he agreed to let the original passages stand.

(h) A week later the C.C. instructed me to give the manuscript back to him so that he could go through it again. This he did. He then tolle me to send six copies to Caesar incorporating his alterations. This was done on November 13 with a request that the copies be returned with comments.

(i) A few days later the C.C. sent for me and told me that every copy was to be burned.

The above points are submitted partly for record and partly to show that this Branch is really in the dark about the nature of alterations if further

- 6 8 9

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The above points are submitted partly for record and  
partly to show that this Branch is really in the dark about  
what is wanted now in the way of alterations, if further  
alterations are desired. Naturally we are only too ready  
to consult with any measures which will permit publication.

2. It was proposed, as you know, by this Branch that the  
history be given a general release simultaneously in  
London, Washington and Rome after careful preparation, in  
particular by a personal approach to editors.

- 3 -

3. It is now once more emphatically pointed out that this history, if given simultaneous release after careful preparation, can do much good to the A.C. as a worthy record of achievement. But it is equally true that nine-tenths of its value may be lost if it is released at different times in different places, or in separate parts, or to individual correspondents. If even one correspondent used it, it would become stale news for the rest of the world press.
4. This Branch therefore ventures to suggest that, until such time as the history has been completed and passed by all concerned here it should be regarded as a secret document and that this should apply to all who handle it, including for instance General Spofford who may have taken it to Washington and might perhaps communicate it to O.W.I.
5. This Branch further suggests that the original procedure for handling the history be adhered to, viz. that representatives of P.R. be sent to London and Washington to handle the publicity in sufficient time to persuade Editors to give adequate space on the release date.

lf/vehb

Lionel Fielden  
Major  
Public Relations Director.

4949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ref: 66740.

25 November 1944.

SUBJECT: History of the Commission.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,  
Attn: G-5 Section.

1. It was intended to issue to the press the attached account of the Commission's activities during the last twelve months. After completion, however, it was found to be unsuitable for general publication.

2. It would, however, be both of interest and value, in my opinion, to the War Department and the War Office and I am sending you twelve copies which you will note are marked "Confidential" for such distribution as you may think fit.

M S WSH

Brigadier,  
Chief of Staff,  
for Chief Commissioner.

RHL/JC.

Copy to: COS.

494

(66)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

66/B/PRE

13 November 1944.

SUBJECT: AC Anniversary Survey.

TO : Brigadier General Spofford, AFHQ (G-5).

1. As directed by the Chief Commissioner I enclose six copies of the ACC history as amended by him.
2. Will you kindly return these to me when and if further amended so that I can have a final copy made.
3. Your suggestions as regards methods and dates of release would be valued. Good coverage will, I think, be obtained only if simultaneous release in Washington, London and here is arranged, with some preparatory work in Washington and London.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,  
Major,  
Public Relations Director.

169 "

RE: QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

66

66/7/PRB

12 November 1944.

Subject: AO/AMG Anniversary Survey.

To: Acting Chief Commissioner.

With reference to the alterations which you have made in the history, may I make the following suggestions:

1. You have altered the word AMGOT to read AMG. This is historically incorrect, and it seems a pity that we should make the mistake. The word AMGOT was known the world over and was the official designation at the time of which we are writing. The change came, as we noted, in October. May we not make this plain? The dropping of the OT for Occupied Territory is surely important.

2. I would suggest that your alteration on p.7 which makes makes patriots "return to their peace-time occupations" needs modification. It is simply not true, and any critic will jump on it. That is why I put "or at any rate to obscurity for the time being." I advise some qualifying phrase in view of possible future repercussions.

3. Surely the military Mission to the Italian Army is known as AMIA and not as AMMIA. I will put in "Allied" if you want it there, but I do not see the reason for it, and people will muddle it up with the Allied Military Mission of earlier days.

4. I would like you to reconsider your alteration from "the ACC arranged for the importation of ...." to "the ACC had not been able to arrange for the importation of more than ...." This is very bad publicity and surely it is not true? Why put the blame on the ACC? The paragraph as altered reads as a confession of weakness or inefficiency.

4936

LIONEL FIELDEN,  
Major,  
Public Relations Director.

1 6 9 - 4

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

P.R.O.

1245/026

Ref: P/62

20 October 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter 2836 of the 25th October about the celebrations proposed for the 4th November. As I have already told Your Excellency orally we are asking PWB to give the necessary facilities for the occasion.

Believe me

My dear Prime Minister

Yours sincerely,

EWS

JAMES W. STURGE  
Commodore, RNR  
Acting Chief Comptroller

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi  
The President of the Council of Ministers  
Italian Government  
Rome

4938

cc: PWB, Mr. Rayner  
PRO         
C of S  
'A' Files  
Political Section

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
FIFTH ARMY  
APO 464

21 October 1944

SUBJECT: History of Allied Military Government.

TO : Director of Public Relations, ACC., A.P.O. 464,

1. Our newly appointed Public Relations Officer is preparing a sketch of Allied Military Government work with the Fifth Army since its inception 13 months ago, and the text will be sent soon.

2. An effort is being made to find an additional copy of our complete report on the administration of the civil government of Rome under the Fifth Army. 50 copies of this document were, as requested, sent to Allied Control Commission. If another copy is found here, it will be sent at once.

  
EDGAR ERSKINE HUME,  
Brigadier General, GSC.,  
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMG.,  
Fifth Army.

4937

EEH/z

Copy

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 25 October 1944

n.2818

XXIX/3

Dear Admiral,

on November 4th, H. Ex. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando will celebrate the anniversary of the Italian victory of 1918, won together with the Allies.

It is wished that the words of H.Ex.Orlando, who as President of the Council of Ministers, was at that time one of the chief artisans of the Piave and Vittorio Veneto, should be heard by all the Italians.

I should be most grateful to you if you would see that:

P.W.B. had the ceremony of November 4th transmitted by radio;

that the Società Romana di Elettricità and the A.C.E.A. should be authorized to allot electric power, as it has already been done, to all the subscribers of Rome, from 11 to 12 on that day, so that the population can listen to the transmission;

that the Rome-Naples cable should be working.

Waiting for your answer, I remain,

493<sup>a</sup>

Yours truly,

Admiral Ellery W. Stone

/s/ I. Bonomi

Chief Commissioner of the A.C.C.

Rome

trans.E.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

*Mr.  
R.  
etc.*

PRB/R66

October 10, 1944

Subject : History of AMG/ACC.

To : Brig. Gen. T.E. Hume, SCAO 5th Army AMG.

This Branch has been instructed to write a history of the organisation and activities of AMG/ACC.

We have copies of your Report on the first 48 hours in Rome after its liberation, but have no copy of the report which covered the first ten days of our occupation.

We would appreciate if a copy of this report could be made available.

(Sgd)

LIONEL FIELDEN,  
Major,  
Public Relations Director.

(Copy to Lieut. Atkinson)

4935

R66.

September 12. When the military mission arrived, there were in Sicily, Sardinia, and that part of Italy which had been evacuated by the Germans, some 550,000 Italian troops. 280,000 of these were in Sardinia, and the bulk of the remainder in Apulia and Lucania. Practically all their transport and ammunition - they had a 3 day supply of the latter - had been taken by the Germans. The command, disposition, payment, clothing and feeding of these forces became a matter of immediate and pressing concern.

September 20. The first directive from AFHQ suggested that all the Italian divisions should be organized into one Corps for static duties on defense and lines of communication. These proposals were outlined at a Conference held by General Montgomery on

September 22. Sept. 22, but Badoglio pleaded for at least one Italian division to be allowed in the line, and General MacFarlane backed up his plea with an observation that the Italian navy and air force were giving excellent cooperation. On the next day however, he added that "except for a very few picked units" the Italian land forces were "uncapable of fighting Germans". At this time also attempts - which eventually came to nothing - were being made to relieve the beleaguered Italian garrisons in the Dodecanese and Aegean, at Spalato, Corfu and in Montenegro. 493

September 26. On Sept. 26 General Alexander agreed to place one Italian division in the fighting line, and on Oct. 6

October 6. he held a conference to explain his strategy to the Italian Chief of Staff. A few days later, Oct. 10,

October 10. the question of the repatriation of Italian prisoners of war was first broached: there were then 180,000 in N. Africa and Italy, about 60,000 of whom were being employed by the

- 2 -

Allies on various labour jobs. It was reckoned that among the who,  
the Italian army in liberated territory there was sufficient equipment  
for 30,000 men only, with no possibility of replacement.

October 10. The problems arising led to a suggestion by AFHQ to  
General Joyce, who although not yet appointed as President  
of the Allied Control Commission was already in the Theatre, that the  
"military section" of the ACC should consist of six sub-commissions -  
Naval, Land, Air, War Factories, Disposal of Material, and Prisoners  
of War. General Joyce replied somewhat vaguely( on the specific pro-  
October 9. posals) on Oct 28, pointing out that the main concern of  
the ACC would be to feed the people of Italy, and that  
"not less than 2000 trucks" would be immediately necessary. He  
thought that these, and a good deal of the manpower needed for ACC  
work, might be drawn from the Italian army.

4933

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R66

23 Sep 44

SUBJECT : HISTORY OF ACC

TO : Captain F.E. Weidman, G-5, AFHQ.

Dear Weidman,

We are trying to get a history of A.C.C. together before its anniversary on November 10, and it has struck me that Colonel Spofford would certainly have material to contribute which we probably have not got. Will you ask him?

What we particularly lack is the whole CREA - TIZI-OUZOU - SICILY period and perhaps he might have something written down about it.

Incidentally I wonder whether you would not like sometime to send us items from G-5 for inclusion in our bulletin. We don't know very much of what is going on there and we shall be grateful for any information.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Lind Fielden

lf/vehb

4939

Acc History  
Meet 2/26

HISTORY OF AMG 02 / AMG / AGC

The following notes are intended as a rough guide to the working plan has been adopted for the writing of an outline history.

The operations of AMG/AGC/AGC can be divided broadly into three or four phases.

At the C.R.D.C., Imbedon, students were told that military authorities would administer civil affairs in (i) occupied territory i.e. enemy countries occupied by Allied Forces and (ii) liberated territory i.e. friendly countries. The methods would differ radically for the two types of territory.

1. The plans for Italy were of course, based on the fact that Italy was enemy territory, and the operation of these plans constituted Phase I - the AMGCT phase. The H.Q. of the AMGCT organization was at Palermo.

The capitulation of Italy on 8 Sept. 43 produced a situation which, even if envisaged at Imbedon, was not included in the AMGCT curriculum.

On 1 Sept. 43, the C in C despatched an Allied military mission to the Italian Government. The King, and part of his government, had escaped from Rome to Brindisi, where the HQ of the mission was established. Italy declared war on Germany on 13 Oct 43, and was accorded the status of co-belligerent on 15 Oct 43. The military mission continued in operation until 9 Nov 43, and the period from 1 Sept up to that date may be regarded as Phase II. The H.Q. of the allied military mission remained at Brindisi throughout its existence.

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3. There is evidence, however, that the Allied Government, as early as May 43, (? earlier) were considering the possibility of Italy's requesting an armistice at an early date. Plans for the creation of a new civil affairs unit - the Allied Control Commission - were being prepared at Finsbury, but this new organization was not ready to operate when the armistice was signed. The A.C.C. was eventually activated on 10 Nov 43, and the military mission was absorbed into the new organization. The early activities of the A.C.C. including the planning stage may be regarded as Phase III.

From the point of view of chronology, the three phases overlapped; the separation into 3 phases as outlined above is based on differences of origin, development, and function, rather than on chronological periods.

On 4 Oct 43, ANGOT was transformed into AGG, and AGG was divided into two parts :-

- (i) AG 15 Army Group, with HQ at Bari and later at Casserte, to administer territory in the combat zones of 15 Army Group, and
- (ii) H.Q. AGG at Palermo, to operate in such other territory as was placed under Allied Military Government.

For the purposes of this historical outline, AGG activities will be included in Phase I.

The A.G.G. acted in an advisory and supervisory capacity over the four provinces of Apulia - i.e. that portion of Italy which had remained under the control of the Italian Government.

During the period Nov 43 to Jan 44, there was a consolidation of organisations and locations. The various HQ's at Palermo, Brindisi, and Casserte were closed down on 25 Jan 44 and AGG was absorbed into AGC, and by mid-February AGC was established at Naples (main HQ) and at Salerno (rear HQ). On 11th Feb 44 certain parts of Italian territory were handed over to Italian administration under the supervision of AGC.

Finally, in July 44, the whole of AGC was established in Rome, including independent sub-commissions which had hitherto been operating at Bari and at Foggia.

Another phase - Phase IV - may be said to have commenced when all elements were combined in the Allied Control Commission on 1 Jan 44. It is not the intention, at present, to embark on a historical survey of this phase beyond, perhaps, a brief summary of the development and changes in regional organisation.

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PHASE I

There were no significant changes in the political or military situation during the AGOT planning period, and there were therefore no extraneous influences to cause divergence from the main course of the original general plan.

The situation produced by the surrender of Italy did not give rise to a fresh set of plans within the AGOT organisation. The new plans necessitated by Italy's surrender were formulated by the Planning Staff at Villa Cauzzi - i.e. outside AGOT.

The conditions under which AGO (and later AMG) operated followed very closely the conditions which had been envisaged during the planning period.

The AGO planning files and the AGO/AMG operation files have not yet been examined but it is considered that, in the absence of divergent tendencies, the main trend of events will be clearly indicated and that the AGO phase can be regarded largely as a self-contained matter. AMG had but little bearing on, and was but little affected by the work of the Allied Military Mission, and by the planning for the Allied Control Commission.

For the above reasons, the skeleton history of phase I will be dealt with after Phases II and III. Meanwhile, a summary embodying a brief account of AGO/AMG activities has been prepared by J.S.C. Hickon, Adjutant's Department; this summary is attached.

#### Phase II

The Allied Military Mission seems to be the only part of the organisation which was activated without a lengthy period of preliminary planning. It seems to have been hastily despatched to Italy to handle the situation created by the surrender of Italy before the AGO was ready to operate.

It is proposed to arrange the history and work of the Allied Military Mission as follows: -

Chapter 1 will deal mainly with the negotiations leading up to the signature of the truce documents. This has been considered of paramount importance, because the relations of the Allied Nations and of the AMG with the Italian Government are determined by these fundamental documents. 4929

This chapter will include also notes on the more important aspects of the structure and high-level composition of the embryo AMG in its relation to the Allied Military Mission.

Chapter 2 will deal with the political influences at work in Italy; their relation to the monarchy; their ability to produce a government acceptable to the Italian people, and competent to fulfill the agreements made by Badoglio with the Allied Nations.

Chapter 3 will give a summary of negotiations regarding the use and disposition of the Italian armed forces.

Chapter 4 will deal with financial matters; if, as seems

likely, economic questions do not justify a separate chapter, they will be analyzed here.

Informal note to Mr. Jensen

1. During the past few months, little recent material has been received by Archives. It is not possible therefore to judge whether the suggestions circulated to all offices on the keeping of files have yet had any effect.

2. A cursory examination of the early material disclosed that documents dealing with the planning, creation, and development of this organization were in rather bad shape.

3. It was considered that if the records of the Commission's work were to be of any value to posterity, it was essential that posterity should have a clear picture of the purposes for which the Commission was established, of the authority under which it was created, and of the internal mechanism through which it functioned.

4. The early records, although containing most of the fundamental documents, do not present a clear picture. Obviously we must know what papers we possess before we can ascertain what we lack. The only way in which we can achieve this is to coordinate into as complete a story as possible the scattered fragments which are available.

5. For some weeks therefore work has been concentrated on trying to produce a complete and coherent record of the early history. The job must be done sooner or later, and it seemed wiser to tackle it whilst "Foundation papers" are available for consultation rather than to defer it until such time as the papers records only are accessible. 4928

6. I have in mind a historical narrative but I do not propose to write it up myself. I have however worked out the skeleton form for such a -tional; I am gathering up material and arranging it in series of divisions and chapters. Nothing is being attempted beyond the orderly assembly of facts; it will be the historian's job to make use of them in whatever may be think fit.

7. The papers from which I am working are being left exactly as arranged by the people who produced them. Copies are being made and these are being re-arranged in what I consider to be a more intelligible form.

8. This process implies "selection" and to some extent

the opinion of the Archivist is reflected in the choice of documents copied. But, unless every single paper is copied, there is no alternative. In any case the original arrangement are always available for reference.

I hope to continue this process up the time when one can reasonably expect the files of the sub-commissions to pick up the story.

It is not possible at this stage to forecast accurately the composition of other chapters. Amongst other subjects to be mentioned are P.W.B. and similar activities; the status of P.O.W.; the transfer of territory to the Italian Government; communication facilities; and the "growing pains" incidental to the development of the liaison.

Further explanatory notes :

PHASE II. The basic sources are the Brindisi Diary and the Brindisi Master cable files.

Copies are made of the original documents, showing the development of the different aspects of the work.

General (i) It is not intended to use any original documents in the historical files which are being erected.

(ii) If in the course of general Archiver's work, relevant basic documents are found in other groups of files, such documents also will be copied and incorporated in the skeleton of the history.

(iii) It is doubtful if time will permit the continuation of factual summaries similar to that already written for Phase II, Chapter I.

In any case, the copies of the documents will themselves show the growth of each piece of work - so long as the story itself is clear from the papers, the synopsis of facts can wait.

Public Relations Office  
Fifth Ave. and  
Done Ave. Ground  
AEC 394, U.S.A.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

10 June 1944

OFFICIAL LIST OF MINISTERS  
AND UNDER-Secretaries IN NEW  
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

POST	OCCUPANT OF MINISTRY	PARTY
President of the Council	Ivano Bonomi	President of the Committee of National Liberation
Interior		
Foreign Affairs		
Justice	Umberto Tassini	Christian Democrat
Treasury	Marcilio Soleri	Liberal
Finance	A. Siglienti	Action
Industry, Commerce, Labor	Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Agriculture	Fausto Cullio	Communist
Public Works	Pietro Mancini	Socialist
Communications	Francesco Cerasbona	Labor Democrat
Education	Guido Di Ruggiero	Action
War and Aviation	Conte Casati	Liberal
Navy	Raffaele De Courten	
Ministers Without Portfolio	Palmiro Tola Benedetto Croce Conte Sforza Luuccio Ruini Alcide De Gasperi Alberto Cianca Giuseppe Saragat	Communist Liberal Action Labor Democrat Christian Democrat Action Socialist

Page 2 - Italian Government members

MINISTRIES

Presidency of Council  
Press and Information  
Interior  
Foreign Affairs and  
Italiana abroad  
Treasury  
Finance  
Justice  
Education  
Industry, Commerce, Labor  
Agriculture  
Public Works  
Communications  
Merchant Marine  
Railroads & Posts  
War and Aviation  
Navy

Sergio Penuelte	Action
Giuseppe Spatiero	Christian Democrat
Gnevori	Socialist
Vicentini-Venosta	No party
Renato Morelli	Liberal
Nenes	Labor Democrat
Pecante	Communist
Baccano	Labor Democrat
Mattarella	Christian Democrat
Molinelli	Communist
Goto	Socialist
Bergomi	Liberal
Bruno	Action
Maxim	
Cordi	Socialist
Jervolino	Christian Democrat
Palermo	Communist
Scialoja	Liberal Democrat
(These are in addition to two Service under secretaries)	
Ramirez	Action

Prime Minister Bonomi, adhering to the desire of the Socialist Party to insure that the Labor in class of Southern Italy will have greater representation in the new Government, has accepted the resignation of the Minister of Public Works presented by Giuseppe Romita and has appointed in his place Pietro Muccini, formerly Minister without portfolio in the previous Government.

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## PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

A. S. I. P. T. M. D. M.

ROMA R.R.A. 001400

R.P. 304

15 June 1944

MEMORANDUM

The following revised list of the new Roman Council was  
agreed at 1600 at the Campidoglio today.

Eugenio Moretti and Francesco Libonati - Partito Popolare  
Giuseppe Bernari and Giovanni Vicentini - Accademici Cristiano  
Guido Lauro and Valerio De Sanctis - Democrazia del Lavoro  
Guido Guidi and Ulderico Manzolini - Partito d'Azione  
Giovanni Cattini and Vittore Confagli - Partito Socialista  
Giovanni Tarchi and Mario Alciato - Partito Comunista

\* \* \*

1924

1709