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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

10000/136/172

REPORTS, MISC.
JAN. 1944 – JAN. 1947

0004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

561/CC

C. I. Form 1233 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 25, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

File under No. 561 REPORTS - MISCELLANEOUS

ALLIED COMMISSION

From 22 Jan 44
To

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
61a	Ltr DeGasperi	14 Dec 46	CC	Report on It Red Cross
62	Ltr G/8/2	20 Dec 46	MMIA	progress report on demilit of Isl
63	Ltr Ross	16 Jan 47	CC	Investg of lateness of Walbach and Levy

1970

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

A.G.O. Form 468 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

File under No. 561 REPORTS - MISCELLANEOUS

ALLIED COMMISSION

From: 22 Jan 44
To :

RESTRICTED

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
52	Ltr Lush	1 Aug 46	Stone	Report on visit to Briga & Tenda
52a	Ltr Welton	1 Aug 46	CC	Carovita Increase
53	Report		CC	Report of Inspections of the Islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa
53a	Report AC/5127/54	6 Aug 46	CC	Monthly (Jul) Report Commerce Brch
54	Ltr 632/EC Lush	12 Aug 46	De Gasperi	Report on demilit of It islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Linosa
55	Memol-2/FA Snapp	14 Aug 46		Italian Food Situation
56	Ltr 13C/AMG/18	7 Sep 46	CC	Frwdng of data re shortage of rail way cars sent to and received fm Jugoslavia
57	Ltr Stone	18 Sep 46	Bowman	Reply to ltr of 7 Sep 46 re shortage of railway cars sent to and received fm Jugoslavia
57a	Ltr Paul	24 Sept	Sullivan	Efficiency report rating system
58	Ltr of Ind Sullivan	28 Sep 46	Comgen MTOUSA	Re trnsmtl of Report of Survey
59	Report 1969 -	30 Sep 46		Text of statement by Sec of Nav re US vessels in Mediterranean
60	Report	8 Oct 46		Progress report on Demil of Is
61	Memo of Converstn	22 Nov 46		Crash of US Milit Plane in Fr Alps

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AFHQ Form 35-1 (Old No. 499)
1 Jul 1943

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 561 REPORTS - MISCELLANEOUS

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
40	Cbl UDI/F/19	25 May 46	Food & Agric	Wheat Supplies fr Udine
41	Ltr EC/516 Stone	27 May 46	SACMED	It Technical Mission to Germany
42	Cbl 3331 HQ AC	28 May 46	AMG 13 Corps	Flour fr Udine and Ven Giu
43	Ltr 585/EC	29 May 46	CC	Polads "A" & "B" HQ AC
44	Ltr 2217/200/EC	5 Jun 46	AFHQ G-5	Jugoslav Assembly Area - S. Giovanni; Incl.
44a	Ltr (Aide Mem) CC	4 Jul 46		Food Situation in Italy-Supply Problem
45	Ltr . . Stone	5 Jul 46	Walton	Memo on para 10 of CC ltr of 4 Jul
46	Ltr JK 1/1		CC Info	Report on Adm Franco Maugeri
47	Ltr McNamara	9 Jul 46	CC	Frwdng of copy of "ARC Relief Med Theater Monthly Report fr May 46
	1946			
48	Ltr CC	12 Jul 46	McNamara	Ack a ltr of 09 Jul 46
49	Ltr 550/EC Lush	19 Jul 46		Rome Hotel Accomodations
50	Ltr 961/S.P.	19 Jul 46	CC	Present copy of "Italian Statistical Summary" for 1946
51	Ltr Stone	25 Jul 46	Gaudenti	Ack of ltr of 19 Jul 46

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0037

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561/CC

Q. M. C. Form 853 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1918

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 561 REPORTS - MISCELLANEOUS

ALLIED COMMISSION

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
32a	Cbl 2635 Alcom	20 Apr 46	G-5 AFHQ	UNRRA to reduce bread rations
32b	Cbl 2646 Alcom	23 Apr 46	G-5 AFHQ	Decisions of bread reduction UNRRA
32c	Cbl 2674 Alcom	24 Apr 46	G-5 AFHQ	Cut in bread ration ;Wheat shpmts
32d	Cbl 2699 Alcom	26 Apr 46	G-5 AFHQ	Grain ships fr Italy
32e	Cbl SEC/197 Acabrit	3 May 46	Econ Sec	Food Situation in Austria - Aid
33	Cbl FX 65759 SACM	4 May 46	Food & Agr	Food situation Austria; Personal cbl Gen Winterton to Gen Luff
34	Cbl 2871 Fudakowski	4 May 46	UNRRA Vienna	Food Situation - Austria
35	Cbl 2872 Burch	4 May 46	South Econ Sec	Ita assistance in Aust Food Situtn
	1957			
36	Ltr 4815/77/EC	7 May 46	AFHQ G-5	Food Situation in Austria;Incl cbls
37	Cbl UDI/F/16	11 May 46	Food Br	Wheat fr Udine
37a	Amer Relief, Italy	13 May 46	CC	Mins of Meeting No. 1 II Year
38	Ltr 4802/195/EC	21 May 46	AC Chf Lia Officer NAPLES	Food Position, Central-Southern It
39	Cbl 3177 Alcom	21 May 46	AFHQ G-5	Food Situation in Italy

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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561/CC

U. S. C. Form 363 (Old No. 190)
Revised July 26, 1948

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 561 REPORTS, MISCELLANEOUS

S—1758

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
21	Ltr Cleveland	20 Jan 46	Civil Affairs	Italian YB Coal Program
22	Ltr "ope	9 Feb 46	CC	Military Situation in Sicily
22a	Memo	23 Feb 46	AC	Milk and Vitamin Program
23	Ltr Lush	28 Feb 46	Land Forces S/C	Pantelleria and Lampedusa
24	Ltr Hind Smith	5 Mar 46	AFHQ G-5	Rundown of 3 District
25	Ltr Hind Smith	11 Mar 46	Land Forces S/C	Pantelleria and Lampedusa
26	Ltr Stone	14 Mar 46	AFHQ G-5	Pantelleria and Lampedusa
26a	Memo 4802/EC	15 Mar 46	CC	AIDE MEMOIRE - Basic Ration fr It
26b	Memo 4802/EC	15 Mar 46	CC	AIDE MEMOIRE - Wheat Situation
26c	Ltr Walton	22 Mar 46	AC	Food Situation in Italy
26d	Ltr 505 Min of Agr	20 Mar 46	CC	Report on the Food Sit in Italy
27	Cbl ECON 398 Coppini	26 Mar46	Min For Affs, Rome	Polish Trade Mission to
27a	Ltr Key	27 Mar 46	Stone	Report on Hides & Materials-Italy
28	Ltr CC 1020 CC	28 Mar 46	G-2 AFHQ	Torpedo Factory at Fiume
28a	Cbl H/1351 AC Coal Div Milan	28 Mar 46	AC Coal Div Rome	Mins of Meet emergency coal comm northern Italy
29	Ltr Stone	30 Mar 46	Key	Thank-You fr Report of 28 Mar
30	Ltr 632/44/EC	30 Mar 46	Navy, Land Forces Air Forces S/C	Reports - LINOSA
30a	Report Foley	Mar	AC	ARC Civilian Relief Monthly Report
30	Memo Cam di Comm	5 Apr 46	AC	Haico Hailwood & Co Ltd - Info; Incl
31	Ltr 632/49/EC	13 Apr 46	Naval S/C	Reports - LINOSA
32	Ltr 3626/275/EC	19 Apr 46	AFHQ G-5	Auxiliary Police in ROME

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

561/CC

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 400)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

AILLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 561 REPORTS, MISCELLANEOUS

3—0788

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Cbl FATIMA	22 Jan 44	FREEDOM	Currency Advances & Motor Transp.
2	Ltr Air S/C	25 Jan 44	HQ ALCOM	Weekly Situation Report
3	Ltr Stone	27 Jan 44	Deputy President	Telecommunications
4	Ltr Sellars	28 Jan 44	Deputy President	Check of Italian Depots
5	Cbl O 200 MMIA	28 Jan 44	ALCOM	Italian Military Labor
6	Ltr Stone	19 Feb 44	Ex Com HQ ACC Nap	Reorganization of ACC
7	Ltr Stone	19 Feb 44	VP Econ Section	Reports of War Factories
8	Cbl FARGO	22 Feb 44	FREEDOM	Supplies
9	Cbl ACC Reg 2	8 Mar 44	PENBASE	Political Situation --- Suplies
10	Report	15 Mar 44		Officer's Field Trips
11	Teleg Lush	25 Jul 45	Regional Com.s	Monthly Reports
12	Ltr Bergin	18 Oct 45	CC	Report on PRO Mission
13	Ltr McCleary	19 Nov 45	ALCOM	Florence and Bologna
14	Ltr Dickens	19 Nov 45	Palermo	Pantelleria & Lampedusa Requirem.
15	[illegible]	Nov		Transportation Report
16	Ltr McCleary	7 Dec 45	Pres Coun of Min	Conditions in Sicily
17	Ltr McCleary	7 Dec 45	Econ Section	Conditions in Sicily
18	Ltr Brayne	20 Dec 45	VP Econ Section	British Trade Union Delegation
19		Dec		Transportation Report
19a	Ltr Morgan	14 Jan 46	CC	Italian Food-Situation
19b	Ltr Stone	17 Jan 46	Kirk	Acknowledgement of ltr of 14 Jan
20	Ltr Browning	19 Jan 46	CC	Replacement of General Berardi

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS
7106th REGIMENT
ALLIED COMMISSION (OVERHEAD)
APO 794

RCR/eq.

16 January,1947.

SUBJECT : Investigation of lateness of
Col.James de B.Walbach and Maj M.E.Davy.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. As to verbal instructions, the undersigned investigated the lateness of the above mentioned officers with results as stated :

2. On the evening of 14 Jun, Col.Walbach took a laxative and was unable to leave his room in the hotel before 09.15 on the morning of 15 Jan. Other than advice as to time of duty hours, no further action was taken.

3. Maj Davy stated that he was in his office at 0835 on the morning of 15 Jan. This was verified by his secretary. He was in the office and heard the call made to Col Walbach by the Chief Commissioner at approximately 0915. No action taken.

Robert C. Ross
Robert C ROSS
Lt.Col., F.A.
Commanding

1964

(63)

TRANSLATION

ITALIAN REPUBLIC

THE PROVISIONAL HEAD OF THE STATE

in accord with
THE MINISTER OF WAR

Having considered legislative decree No. 361 of November 11, 1946, which modifies the organization of the Italian Red Cross:

In view of the necessity to appoint the Provisional Directing Committee of the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross;

HEREBY DECREES:

ARTICLE 1

The Provisional Directing Committee of the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross is constituted as follows:

-Professor Umberto ZANOTTI-BIANCO - President General of the Italian Red Cross	-	President
-Attorney Giuseppe CASONI - Legal Counselor of important financial institutions	-	Member
-Senator Luigi EINAUDI - Governor of the Bank of Italy	-	Member
-Professor Domenico MAROTTA - Director of the Superior Institute of Public Health	-	Member
-Signor Fausto MARZI MARCHESE - Counselor of the Commune of Rome	-	Member
-Doctor Raffaele MATTIOLI - General Administrator of the Banca Commerciale Italiana	-	Member
-Attorney Ludovico MONTINI - President of the Italian Government Liaison Delegation to UNRRA	-	Member
-Doctor Nicola PEROTTI - Acting High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health	-	Member
-Marquis Giovanni VISCONTI VENOSTA - former Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	-	Member

The Director General of the Italian Red Cross acts as Secretary with consulting vote.

ARTICLE 2

The present decree will be published in the Official Gazette.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

S-61/ac

1963 -

in accord with
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-Doctor Raffaele MATTIOLI - General Administrator of the Banca Commerciale Italiana - Member
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-Marquis Giovanni VISCONTI VENOSTA - former Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs - Member

1963 -

The Director General of the Italian Red Cross acts as Secretary with consulting vote.

ARTICLE 2

The present decree will be published in the Official Gazette.

Rome, December 14, 1946 (Signed) DE GASPERI (Prime Minister of Italy)

(Signed) FACCHINETTI (Secretary of War)

S-6-1/42

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

December 17, 1946

Following are the minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group held in the office of the Honorable Myron C. Taylor on December 17, 1946. In attendance were: The Honorable Myron C. Taylor, Personal Representative of the President of the United States to His Holiness Pope Pius XII; Prince Doria Pamphily, Mayor of Rome; Count Enrico P. Galeazzi, Director of the Special Pontifical Commission; Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission; Dr. Umberto Zanotti-Bianco, President, Italian Red Cross; Ing. Giovanni B. Vicentini, Executive Director, E.N.D.S.I.; Dr. Giovanni A. Canaperia, Director, Sanitary Services, Public Health Ministry; Dr. Lapponi, Italian Red Cross; Mr. James B. Foley, Italian Director, American Red Cross; and Monsignor John Patrick Carroll-Abbing, Foreign Representative, American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Taylor: Gentlemen, as I know how busy you are I won't take much of your time. I merely want to give a brief review of what has taken place.

Last summer, in July, we had a meeting here in this office at which time we discussed the reorganization of various activities, both at home and here. I do not know if you received the minutes of that meeting, and if not here are some copies. Please take one so that you may have a complete record in your files. Following the discussion at that time, we indicated that the National War Fund, the President's War Relief Control Board, and American Relief for Italy would all be liquidated at some convenient date. We were hopeful, and the opinion was expressed, that it would be desirable that the Italian Red Cross should be reconstructed in some respects and made more effective in its work so that it might succeed ENDSI which would eventually come to an end. ENDSI was also an emergency enterprise.

I believe the quickest way to cover ground today would be to read a statement which I prepared. I circulated this memorandum among a very few several days ago in order to discover the future relationship of those groups who composed ENDSI, i.e., the Holy See, the Government, the Italian Red Cross, and the Confederation of Labor, because it was essential to have it clearly understood from the start how the Italian Red Cross would function under the new arrangement.

1962 -

(Mr. Taylor reads statement prepared by him, dated December 4, 1946.)

(In reading the passage which referred to the date on which Ing. Vicentini would go to the Italian Red Cross as Administrative Director, Mr. Taylor made the following comment:)

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Dr. Umberto Zanotti-Bianco, President, Italian Red Cross; Ing. Giovanni B. Vicentini, Executive Director, E.N.D.S.I.; Dr. Giovanni A. Canaperia, Director, Sanitary Services, Public Health Ministry; Dr. Lapponi, Italian Red Cross; Mr. James B. Foley, Italian Director, American Red Cross; and Monsignor John Patrick Carroll-Abbing, Foreign Representative, American Relief for Italy, Inc.

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1962 -

(Mr. Taylor reads statement prepared by him, dated December 4, 1948.)

(In reading the passage which referred to the date on which Ing. Vicentini would go to the Italian Red Cross as Administrative Director, Mr. Taylor made the following comment:)

Mr. Taylor: Since then there has been discussion, at the instance of the Government, who feel that Ing. Vicentini should come to the Italian Red Cross on the first of January, leaving behind his two chief assistants. This is something ENDSI and its Governing Board will have to decide. I can see the wisdom of it because with the new set-up in the Italian Red Cross he should be there promptly to direct its earliest activities. If that can be done without impairing the effectiveness of ENDSI, and if Ing. Vicentini is willing, it would seem reasonable that ENDSI should take action. That is for them to decide.

(1a)

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(Mr. Taylor continued reading the memorandum prepared by him.)

Mr. Taylor: I have a memorandum from Count Galeazzi summarizing briefly these facts and concurring in general terms with the plan we have just outlined. I sent a further memorandum to Count Galeazzi to indicate to him and others that it was neither my intention nor that of American Relief for Italy to undertake to fix the terms or the time of the liquidation of ENDSI. That is an internal matter. I further asked Judge Marchisio to come over here in March to assist in winding up and completing these activities. He has agreed to come. There is here a letter from him to me which I asked him to prepare. It shows the action taken by the Board of Directors of American Relief for Italy and it also shows the shipments made by American Relief for Italy from the beginning from November, 1944 to November 15, 1946, when this letter was prepared. This is not a final accounting but there will be a final one when the time comes showing everything received and distributed.

I have no question to ask personally. I merely wanted to have one more meeting of this group before it was disbanded. I want to thank you all for your help in these matters. The American Red Cross has been a great contributor to American Relief for Italy, ENDSI, and the Italian Red Cross and it is quite possible, I should say, from my talk with Basil O'Connor, and probable that the American Red Cross will continue to give relief in Italy with such materials it is able to contribute. A very friendly feeling has existed and does exist between the American Red Cross and the people of Italy. There are other important contributors. I imagine the National Catholic Welfare group will continue to assist in relief matters. They and others will be free to ship materials anywhere they see fit. But we cannot lean any more on the National War Fund. American Relief for Italy received from the Fund about seven million dollars. We received privately, but with the approval of the National War Fund, a sum of money for the purchase of ambulances and trucks. The contributors really pledged the cost and we got the trucks and not the money. It amounted to $1,374,000. I should say that the cash involved outside, especially from the Government's part in transportation, would be well over ten million dollars. The value of all materials has been estimated at fifty million dollars. That is quite a contribution. That was a State Department estimate, not of American Relief for Italy.

1961

Admiral Stone: May I ask a question at this time? Would it facilitate the transfer of Ing. Vicentini if the distribution of any materials coming in after January first were undertaken by the Italian Red Cross before April first?

Mr. Taylor: I don't think so, because the whole organization is set up. The Italian Red Cross seem to want him personally rather than his staff. It is better to go on and complete the plan to distribute

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Mr. Taylor: I don't think so, because the whole organization is set up. The Italian Red Cross seem to want him personally rather than his staff. It is better to go on and complete the plan to distribute the materials from all these consolidated groups in America before the organization is taken over by the Italian Red Cross. It is better to make a fresh start then.

Count Galeazzi: ENDSI decided to end its activities by June 30.

Mr. Taylor: We have shipped enough milk now to care for 180,000 children through the whole year 1947. There is more to come. This is basic and vital. After June 30 the distribution of it will be continued by the Italian Red Cross.

(61a)

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Count Galeazzi: May we ask our President, Prince Doria, to thank the Ambassador in our name for all his generous help?

Prince Doria: I was waiting to see if anyone had any further comments and saving my remarks to last.

I know I interpret the general feeling of ENDSI in thanking Mr. Myron Taylor for his wonderful help and contributions and his direction of all the proceedings which have been carried out through ENDSI. Mr. Myron Taylor has been the life and soul of the whole thing. We could not have done anything without him. He has inspired the whole effort. We feel a deep gratitude for all he has done. It has all been done so unobtrusively that it perhaps has not captured the general public, but we know what you have done. I would like also to express our gratitude to all the contributors in America who have helped in the functioning of ENDSI out here and for their great help in sending out all the relief materials, clothing, food, etc., that has been distributed by ENDSI. It has all come, as you know, from the United States. We are very sorry to know you are going to leave us soon, but we know your love for Italy and know you will not be absent very long.

Mr. Taylor: Thank you very much. You are very extravagant in your praise of our effort.

Prince Doria: As we are nearing the Christmas season I wish to extend to you and to Mrs. Taylor our best Christmas wishes. We are sorry Mrs. Taylor is not in Italy at this time.

Mr. Taylor: Thank you, that is the best thing that has been said.

Is there any further business? You will resolve this question of the time of Ing. Vicentini's taking up his new duties?

Prince Doria: We had agreed to that.

Count Galeazzi: We have agreed to April first. It is of course up to the Red Cross authorities to agree to that date. So far as ENDSI is concerned, we have agreed on April first.

Mr. Taylor: You can reconsider it, I presume?

Count Galeazzi: Yes. ENDSI only acted according to the proposition that was made.

Mr. Taylor: But I think in view of the wishes of the Government it would be well for you to discuss it further.

Prince Doria: We should be able to agree on that.

Mr. Taylor: That would make everything very simple. Thank you very much, Gentlemen.

1960

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MEMORANDUM

As Chairman of American Relief for Italy and briefly summarizing the present situation, the Board of Directors recently in New York voted to liquidate the Corporation by or before April 1, 1947. It had been the original intention to bring this liquidation about contemporaneously with the ending of the activities of the National War Fund from which American Relief for Italy received grants in cash which covered its administrative expenses and the cost of collecting, processing, warehousing, shipping, and ocean transportation to Italian ports. American Relief for Italy had no other source of money revenue, as during the life of the National War Fund no private organization was permitted to have in the United States a campaign for cash funds. The National War Fund was guided and supervised by the President's War Relief Control Board, which has also ceased its activities as of the first of October.

In bringing American Relief to an end in America my associates and myself have felt that it would be desirable and the Board of Directors have approved the organization of A.R.I., Inc., successor to American Relief for Italy. This new Corporation has been formed and will begin operations with the aid of American Relief for Italy on January 1, 1947. American Relief for Italy has also undertaken to assist A.R.I., Inc. in a fund-raising campaign in the United States for one month beginning February 1. The result of this campaign of course will determine to what extent A.R.I., Inc. may carry on some of the activities of American Relief for Italy. It is not expected, however, that the same volume of supplies or the same financial assistance in the fields of collecting,

1959

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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1959

Consequent upon the organization of American Relief for Italy and through the generous and helpful collaboration of His Holiness the Pope, Prime Minister Bonomi, and the election

(6a)

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and collaboration of Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross, and other generous persons, E.N.D.S.I. was created to receive at the ports in Italy the materials and supplies shipped by American Relief for Italy. E.N.D.S.I. was organized, under the patronage of the interests described above, with a group of Trustees and an Executive Committee with Prince Doria as its Chairman and a distinguished group as its members. Ing. Giovanni B. Vicentini was thereafter chosen as the Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I., and throughout its life has served with chosen associates and has filled that office with success and distinction.

As indicated in the minutes of the consulting group during the months of May, June and July, 1946, it developed that it was the desire of all concerned that E.N.D.S.I. should terminate its existence at a convenient time related to the liquidation of American Relief for Italy in America. It was emphasized that E.N.D.S.I., like American Relief for Italy, was an emergency organization. It was also expressed at that time that the needs for relief in Italy of the particular character involved would have subsided to a marked extent with the end of the winter season in 1946 and 1947.

It has been made a condition by the National War Fund that grants to American organizations for relief purposes that are not employed by the end of the year 1946 should revert to the National War Fund. It has been the plan of American Relief for Italy, and approved by the National War Fund, that grants to it might be fully employed in purchase of materials and the cost of warehousing, processing, shipping, if such purchases were made before the end of the year 1946

1947

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and it must also be borne in mind that there has been some accumulation of materials in America due to shipping strikes and impossibility of loading or clearing vessels. It is anticipated that a substantial quantity of materials will arrive during the month of December and early January.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference is, with the cooperation of American Relief for Italy, now engaged in a campaign for clothing, a portion of which would be alloted to Italy and the usual procedure regarding warehousing, shipping, etc., will be followed in this instance.

It must also be borne in mind that after the first of January, 1947, any organization will be free to make shipments of its donations at its own expense direct to a consignee in Italy.

It follows from these facts that there will be in the warehouses of E.N.D.S.I. at the end of the present year, supplemented by such supplies as above described, a considerable quantity of materials which will require a reasonable period of distribution.

It has also been the plan of the various agencies in Italy with the collaboration of American Relief for Italy that, upon the liquidation of E.N.D.S.I., all such supplies, vehicles and assets of E.N.D.S.I. would pass to the Italian Red Cross which in turn would carry out a program of distribution of such remaining materials as was to be agreed upon by the directing authorities of E.N.D.S.I. under the approval of its governing board. Such a plan has been evolved, and I am advised has been approved by all concerned. Naturally American

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It has been arranged and approved by all groups involved that Ing. G. B. Vicentini should become Administrative Director of the Italian Red Cross, and His Excellency the Prime Minister has, with the Cabinet, approved a decree setting up a distinguished board within the Italian Red Cross to further implement the activities of the Italian Red Cross in the field of relief.

The sole question then, which now brings itself for consideration and urgent decision, is the timing of the transfer from E.N.D.S.I. and American Relief for Italy of those assets, including materials, vehicles, etc., which would continue to be employed in relief activities by the Italian Red Cross as has been the case under the administration of E.N.D.S.I. And coupled with the decision of that question is the decision as to the time when Ing. Vicentini would assume his duties as Administrative Director of the Italian Red Cross and surrender his office as Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I. In response to the first phase of this question it would seem reasonable that E.N.D.S.I. should continue its operations as heretofore until April 1, 1947. It is my considered opinion in the second phase of this question that Ing. Vicentini should continue as Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I. until that time -- April 1, 1947. These conclusions are based on two considerations: First, that by the first of April the bulk of materials to be received through these channels will have been distributed and that the ultimate objective that American Relief for Italy had in its contributions was and is that an agreed plan for

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second, if the cooperation with the Italian Red Cross is to be based upon substantial considerations the transfer should be made before E.N.D.S.I. activities have so diminished through lack of material and supplies to be distributed as to make the transaction one of minor consequence and more a gesture than a matter of substance. These conclusions, if they develop into actualities, would be in harmony with the policies approved in the meetings of May, June and July, 1946, heretofore referred to, and in harmony with those procedures which have been taken in respect to the President's War Relief Control Board, the National War Fund, American Relief for Italy, and those persons in high official positions who have given wholehearted support to these relief activities and who look forward, through collaboration with the Italian Red Cross, and not excluding collaboration with other important persons and institutions that would give to the entire undertaking an unbroken record of successful planning and operation.

These procedures justify the faith of those who gave support to the several enterprises and permit an expression of gratitude and praise to all whose services have made possible so outstanding an example of cooperation and ability in a field of great humanitarian importance. I would like to add my endorsement of these expressions and my personal gratitude to all who have been associated in these matters.

Myron C. Taylor
Chairman
American Relief for Italy

1955 -

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Myron C. Taylor
Chairman
American Relief for Italy

1955 -

December 4, 1946

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M E M O R A N D U M

H.E. Ambassador Myron C. Taylor discussed at length with Count Galeazzi on the morning of December 6, 1946, at the Embassy offices at Via Boncompagni, the questions related with E.N.D.S.I. activities.

(Dr. Zanotti Bianco and Mr. Vicentini attended the meeting at its final stage and were informed about the results of the conversation).

The Ambassador has taken notice of the fact, made clear to him from various authoritative sources, that the participation of the Holy See to the management of the Italian Red Cross, even if limited to the distribution of relief, does not appear feasible.

The Ambassador has informed about the resolutions taken by the Board of Directors of the American Relief for Italy in New York on November 12, 1946, outlined in the letter from Judge Marchisio to Mr. Taylor dated November 20, 1946, namely:

1. The date of termination of A.R.I. is set as April 10, 1947, or at such other time as the Board of Directors may otherwise decide. (The Ambassador thinks that the above date is final);
2. All A.R.I. assets in Italy available at the above date will be transferred to the Italian Red Cross. (The Ambassador understands that practically all autovehicles used now by E.N.D.S.I. will be transferred to I.R.C.)

1954 -

The Ambassador believes further that the new agency American Relief for Italy, Inc., successor to A.R.I.

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1954 -

The Ambassador believes further that the new agency American Relief for Italy, Inc., successor to A.R.I., will probably decide that all relief collected in America by the said agency will be addressed to the Italian Red Cross for distribution, although he does not want at all to commit the will of the new agency's administration. (The Ambassador intends to remain out of the new agency, and Judge Marchisio

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also will remain out).

The Ambassador feels that the Italian Managing Committee of E.N.D.S.I. ought to meet as early as possible in order to take a resolution in view of the above announcements, possibly approving a plan for the closing of E.N.D.S.I. at the above date. It is obvious that a liquidation office of E.N.D.S.I. will have to carry on all final business even after that date, as well as take any necessary action in case any relief is eventually addressed to E.N.D.S.I., in spite of the closing of its activities.

The Ambassador informs that he has agreed with Premier De Gasperi that Mr. Vicentini can assume his duties as Director General of the I.R.C. at the date of April 1, 1947. The Ambassador has also been informed that, should Mr. Vicentini assume his new duties, the E.N.D.S.I. Committee or the E.N.D.S.I. liquidation office will have to appoint a temporary administrative director, chosen amongst the present E.N.D.S.I. staff.

* * * *

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M E M O R A N D U M

The Memorandum of Count Galeazzi of this date, December 9, 1946, clearly recites the substance of the conversations therein referred to. I would like to indicate, however, that the time for the liquidation of E.N.D.S.I. is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Italian Managing Committee of E.N.D.S.I. and not to be determined or influenced by me or by American Relief for Italy. It is obvious that in the interest of practical completion of its task of distributing those relief supplies which have been or will be hereafter donated through American Relief for Italy the particular beneficiaries should be determined as heretofore by the Managing Committee of E.N.D.S.I. and subject to its control and supervision so that the objective sought by the donors in America shall be achieved to the fullest possible extent.

In order to assist in bringing about an orderly conclusion of American Relief for Italy activities within the scope of the resolutions of its Board of Directors in New York dated November 12, as Chairman of American Relief for Italy I have requested its President, Juvenal Marchisio, to visit Rome during March, 1947, after the conclusion of the campaign for cash funds by its successor, A.R.I., Inc., and to cooperate with E.N.D.S.I. and the Italian Red Cross and those participating interests represented in each to bring about an orderly and appropriate adjustment in respect to the remaining supplies to the end that it comply as near as can be with the intentions of the original individual donors in America.

My review of this entire situation leads me to believe this procedure more desirable than a hasty, perhaps ill-

1952

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by American Relief for Italy. It is obvious that in the interest of practical completion of its task of distributing those relief supplies which have been or will be hereafter donated through American Relief for Italy the particular beneficiaries should be determined as heretofore by the Managing Committee of E.N.D.S.I. and subject to its control and supervision so that the objective sought by the donors in America shall be achieved to the fullest possible extent.

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1952

My review of this entire situation leads me to believe this procedure more desirable than a hasty, perhaps ill-advised pressure movement to force the distribution of all such supplies prior to April 1. In the interim Monsignor Carroll-Abbing will act as the agent of American Relief for Italy and will lend his assistance to the accomplishment of these objectives.

December 9, 1946

Myron C. Taylor - Chairman
American Relief for Italy

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TRANSLATED FROM THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, NO. 276 of DECEMBER 4, 1946, PAGE 3014, COLUMN 1

LEGISLATIVE DECREE OF THE PROVISIONAL HEAD OF THE STATE November 15, 1946, N. 361
Modifications to the organization of the Italian Red Cross

THE PROVISIONAL HEAD OF THE STATE

Having considered the pertinent decrees and the deliberation of the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the President of the Council in agreement with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Treasury and War, hereby sanctions and promulgates the following:

ARTICLE 1.

Until such time as the Italian Red Cross shall be reorganized, the functions of the directing Council of the central Committee of the aforesaid Red Cross, provided for in Article 3 of the royal decree of April 10, 1930, No. 496, are carried out by a directing Committee.

The directing Committee is composed of the President of the Italian Red Cross, who presides over the Committee, and eight members appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers in agreement with the Minister for War.

The Director General of the Italian Red Cross acts as secretary of the directing Committee, with advisory vote.

ARTICLE 2.

The royal decree-law of May 9, 1944, No. 135, is repealed. It was under that decree-law that in addition to the institutional offices provided for in Article 4 of the royal decree-law of August 10, 1928, No. 2034, which became law by the law of December 20, 1928, No. 3133, a Secretary General of the Italian Red Cross was appointed.

The functions of the aforesaid Secretary General are intrusted to the offices of the Italian Red Cross in accordance with existing rules.

1951 -

ARTICLE 3.

The powers assumed by the President General under Article 4 of the statute approved by the royal decree-law of January 4, 1929, No. 111 and by Article 4 of the regulation approved by the royal decree of December 30, 1940, No. 2024, shall continue until the appointment of the directing Committee, which shall be effected within thirty days from the entry into effect of the present decree.

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The Director General of the Italian Red Cross acts as secretary of the directing Committee, with advisory vote.

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1951 -

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ARTICLE 4.

The present decree takes effect on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.

The present decree, bearing the seal of the State, shall be inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the Italian Republic. It is the duty of all whom it may concern to observe it and see that it is observed as the law of the State.

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Done at Rome, this 15th November, 1946.

(Signed): DE NICOLA

DE GASPERI - NENNI - BERTONE

FACCHINETTI

Seen, the Keeper of the Seal: GULLO
Registered at the Court of Accounts this
3rd December, 1946.
Governmental Acts, register No. 3, Page No. 5 - FRASCA.

1950 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, Inc.
29 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

November 20, 1946

The Honorable Myron C. Taylor
71 Broadway
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed please to find schedules, the contents of which are self-explanatory, prepared by Mr. Marcello in accord with your request.

You will note that they consist of:

1) Breakdown by boat, date and gross weight of the shipments to Italy from October 13, 1944 up to and including November 15, 1946;

2) Breakdown of materials and gross weight of shipments to Italy from October 13, 1944 up to and including November 15, 1946;

3) Breakdown by boat, date and gross weight of the shipments to Italy from July 1, 1946 to November 15, 1946;

4) Breakdown of materials and gross weight of shipments to Italy from July 1, 1946 to November 15, 1946.

The analysis contained in schedules 3 and 4 have been prepared to indicate that the commitments made to E.N.D.S.I. at the meeting held in your office under date of July 9, 1946 concerning particularly milk in the additional amount of 1,250,000 pounds, for a backlog of supplies to last until June 30, 1946 have been more than met.

As regards the information concerning future shipments it is impossible, of course, to foretell results of collections with any degree of absolute certitude. It is, however, my considered opinion, based upon present pledges, that there will be available for shipment to Italy an additional two million pounds of clothing, shoes, milk, flour, food and medicinals before January 1, 1947. This is exclusive of clothing resulting from the War Relief Services, N.C.W.C. campaign, commencing December 1, 1946, in which ARI is participating. A very conservative estimate would be that at least one and one half million pounds will be realized, processed and shipped in the early part of 1947.

1929

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

New York, New York

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed please to find schedules, the contents of which are self-explanatory, prepared by Mr. Marcello in accord with your request.

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1) Breakdown by boat, date and gross weight of the shipments to Italy from October 13, 1944 up to and including November 15, 1946;

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1949

To the above may be added such other materials that flow regularly into the warehouse from our various committees throughout the United States on a continuing basis. It is expected that within the next fortnight approximately 350 heifers and bulls will be en route. Moreover, there may be properly considered supplies out of our purchase program which is being held in abeyance for the reasons indicated to you and also as a reserve for possible urgently needed and not preseen requirements.

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To the total should also be added the commitment for 10,000 CARE packages a great part of which, it is expected, will be available in the near future.

The opportunity is taken of summarizing very briefly, as desired by you, the action taken at the Board of Directors meeting held on November 12, 1946.

1) Date of termination of American Relief for Italy, Inc. set as April 10, 1947 or at such other time as the Board of Directors may other wise decide.

2) Approval that American Relief for Italy transfer such assets as may be available in Italy to the Italian Red Cross at the time of its dissolution.

3) Approval of formation of a successor organization with a charter substantially similar to that of American Relief for Italy, with the additional proviso for a Council or Advisory Board, to be known as ARI, Inc. Approval also of a descriptive clause under such name reading "Successor to American Relief for Italy, Inc.".

4) Approval of fund raising campaign and creation of administration for new organization.

With the kindest of personal regards and with all good wishes for a pleasant and not too taxing trip, I am

Sincerely,

/Sd/ Juvenal Marchisio

194[illegible] -

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Schedule 1

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

SHIPMENTS TO ITALY - OCTOBER 13, 1944 to NOVEMBER 15, 1946

NO.	NAME	DATE	GROSS WEIGHT Lbs.
I	SS Robert J. Hill	October 1944	1,020,470
II	SS James Hoban	October 1944	823,256
III	SS Samuel Adams	October 1944	352,094
IV	SS Webb Miller	October 1944	1,154,780
V	SS John Armstrong	November 1944	750,081
VI	SS Peragrine White	November 1944	404,489
VII	SS Florence Crittendon	January 1945	570,875
VIII	SS Thomas Todd	February 1945	859,069
IX	SS J. Frank Cooper	January 1945	560,035
X	SS Enoch Train	February 1945	176,619
XI	SS Nathan Hale	March 1945	432,601
XII	SS Charles M. Schwab	April 1945	197,235
XIII	SS Samuel Parker	April 1945	605,227
XIV	SS Jacob Mansfield	April 1945	335,409
XV	SS William H. Lewis	May 1945	622,858.5
XVI	SS Gripsholm	May 1945	644,507.5
XVII	SS John Murray Forbes	June 1945	885,166.5
XVIII	SS Joel Chandler Harris	August 1945	63,686
XIX	SS John Hathorn	September 1945	910,141.5
XX	SS James Hoban	September 1945	2,048,150.25
XXI	SS Samuel Livermore	September 1945	66,521.5
XXII	SS Benjamin Hill	September 1945	787,425
XXIII	SS West Moor	September 1945	3,037,093
XXIV	SS James G. Blaine	October 1945	51,347
XXV	SS Santa Cecilia	November 1945	1,860,017.5
XXVI	SS Benjamin H. Latrobe	December 1945	496,065.5
XXVII	SS John M. Fillsbury	December 1945	4,596
XXVIII	SS Exceller	December 1945	326,601
XXIX	SS John W. Davis	January 1946	305,769
XXX	SS Rufus W. Peckham	January 1946	177,200
XXXI	SS Purdue Victory	January 1946	78,440
XXXII	SS St. John's Victory	January 1946	1,463,309.8
XXXIII	SS Ferdinando Gorges	March 1946	679,756.5
XXXIV	SS Galen Stone	March 1946	383,159.5
XXXV	SS Alfred Victory	March 1946	506,604
XXXVI	SS Hubert Howe Bancroft	March 1946	1,141,299.5
XXXVII	SS Santana	April 1946	529,856
XXXVIII	SS Andrew Pickens	April 1946	811
XXXIX	SS Winifred L. Smith	May 1946	1,472,141
1947	SS Vulcania	May 1946	8,802
XLI	SS Arunah S. Abel	May 1946	985,007
XLII	SS Hoegh Silver Star	May 1946	1,933,779
XLIII	SS Halaula Victory	June 1946	2,078,045.5
XLIV	SS Risden Tyler Bennett	June 1946	742,989.5
XLV	SS George Dewey	June 1946	295,721
XLVI	SS Haberton	June 1946	108,376
XLVII	SS Winifred L. Smith	July 1946	1,180,200.5
XLVIII	SS Southwestern Victory	July 1946	19,436
XLIX	SS Cooper Union Victory	July 1946	715,442.4

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VII	SS Florence Crittendon	January	1945	570,875
VIII	SS Thomas Todd	February	1945	839,069
IX	SS J. Frank Cooper	January	1945	560,035
X	SS Enoch Train	February	1945	176,619
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XXIII	SS West Moor	September	1945	3,037,093
XXIV	SS James G. Blaine	October	1945	51,347
XXV	SS Santa Cecilia	November	1945	1,860,017.5
XXVI	SS Benjamin H. Latrobe	December	1945	496,065.5
XXVII	SS John M. Fillsbury	December	1945	4,596
XXVIII	SS Exceller	December	1945	326,601
XXIX	SS John W. Davis	January	1946	305,769
XXX	SS Rufus W. Peckham	January	1946	177,200
XXXI	SS Purdue Victory	January	1946	78,440
XXXII	SS St. John's Victory	January	1946	1,463,309.8
XXXIII	SS Ferdinando Gorges	March	1946	679,756.5
XXXIV	SS Galen Stone	March	1946	383,159.5
XXXV	SS Alfred Victory	March	1946	506,604
XXXVI	SS Hubert Howe Bancroft	March	1946	1,141,299.5
XXXVII	SS Samtana	April	1946	529,856
XXXVIII	SS Andrew Pickens	April	1946	811
XXXIX	SS Winifred L. Smith	May	1946	1,472,141
1947 -	SS Vulcania	May	1946	8,802
XLI	SS Arunah S. Abel	May	1946	985,007
XLII	SS Hoegh Silver Star	May	1946	1,933,779
XLIII	SS Halaula Victory	June	1946	2,078,045.5
XLIV	SS Risden Tyler Bennett	June	1946	742,989.5
XLV	SS George Dewey	June	1946	295,721
XLVI	SS Haberton	June	1946	108,376
XLVII	SS Winifred L. Smith	July	1946	1,180,200.5
XLVIII	SS Southwestern Victory	July	1946	19,436
XLIX	SS Cooper Union Victory	July	1946	715,442.4
L	SS Vulcania	July	1946	264
LI	SS Jericho Victory	July	1946	756,132
LII	SS Exbrook	August	1946	484,852
LIII	SS Baxtergate	Sept.	1946	1,554,793.50
LIV	SS Hoegh Silver Beam	Sept.	1946	60,243
LV	SS Exiria	Oct.	1946	1,774,392.50
LVI	SS Mary Louise	Nov.	1946	206,430

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NO.	NAME	DATE		GROSS WEIGHT Lbs.
I	Air Shipment	July	1945	98
II	Air Shipment	July	1945	60
III	Air Shipment	August	1945	16
IV	Air Shipment	August	1945	92
V	Air Shipment	August	1945	92
VI	Air Shipment	Oct.	1945	96
VII	Air Shipment	March	1946	100
VIII	Air Shipment	April	1946	605
IX	Air Shipment	May	1946	26
X	Air Shipment	May	1946	52
	American Red Cross	May	1944	38,000
	U.S. Navy	Nov.	1944	12,376
	Tractor, Vans & Sedans	Jan.	1945	51,264
	Ambulances Delivered Abroad	July	1945	131,240
	United National Clothing Collection Delivered Abroad - To	Nov. 15,	1946	4,762,087.22
	American Red Cross Delivered Abroad - To	Nov. 15,	1946	2,365,787
	Brethorn Cows, Calves & Feed Turned Over By UNRRA.	July	1946	603,542
	Allied Commission Contribution - Italy	During 1945-46		492,785.06
				48,127,987.23

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Schedule 2

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Shipments to Italy - October 13, 1944 - November 15, 1946

Purchased and Contributed Materials

		Gross Weight
Clothing, new and used		14,099,395,28 lbs.
Shoes, new and used		1,906,484.50
Milk		12,269,734.05
Flour		5,792,393
Macaroni		349,037
Bouillion Cubes	1,739,000 Cubes	22,566
Baby Foods		1,309,217.50
Food		7,839,644.75
Medicines and Surgical Instruments		551,011
Insulin	56,849,400 Units	
Penicillin	8,122,500,000 Units	
Vitamins		
Navitol (A-D Concentrate)	39,051 Btls.	
A & D Concentrate	16,165,145 Tab.	
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	15,604,200 Tab.	
Brewers Yeast (B Complex)	27,902,556 Tab.	
Multi Vitamins	56,419,138 Tab.	
Total Vitamins	39,051 Btls. 116,181,039 Tab.	
Soap		794,528.25
Trucks and Ambulances - 161 Units		1,139,099
Spare Parts		68,571
1345 Tools		286,884
New Blankets	177,259	566,626
Miscellaneous Items (Bolts of Cloth, Sewing Kits, Recreational Supplies, etc.)		346,103.90

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Clothing, new and used		14,099,395,28 lbs.
Shoes, new and used		1,906,484.50
Milk		12,269,734.05
Flour		5,792,393
Macaroni		349,037
Bouillion Cubes	1,739,000 Cubes	22,566
Baby Foods		1,309,217.50
Food		7,839,644.75
Medicines and Surgical Instruments		551,011
Insulin	56,649,400 Units	
Penicillin	8,122,500,000 Units	
Vitamins		
Navitol (A&D Concentrate)	39,051 Btls.	
A & D Concentrate	16,165,145 Tab.	
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	15,604,200 Tab.	
Brewers Yeast (B Complex)	27,902,556 Tab.	
Multi Vitamins	56,419,138 Tab.	
Total Vitamins	39,051 Btls. 116,181,039 Tab.	
Soap		794,528.25
Trucks and Ambulances - 161 Units		1,139,099
Spare Parts		68,571
Tents & Tools		286,884
New Blankets	177,259	566,626
Miscellaneous Items (Bolts of Cloth, Sewing Kits, Recreational Supplies, etc.)		346,103.90
Cows and Calves	348	327,000
Feed for Cows and Calves		276,542
Furniture and Miscellaneous Supplies - American Red Cross		183.150
Total Gross Weight		48,127,987.23 lbs.

1345

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Schedule 3

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Shipments to Italy - July 1, 1946 - November 15, 1946

Boat No.	Name	Date	Gross Weight Lbs.
XLV	S.S. George Dewey	June, 1946	295,721
XLVI	S.S. Heberton	June, 1946	108,376
XLVII	S.S. Winifred L. Smith	July, 1946	1,180,200.5
XLVIII	S.S. Southwestern Victory	July, 1946	19,436
XLIX	S.S. Cooper Union Victory	July, 1946	715,442.4
L	S.S. Vulcania	July, 1946	264
LI	S.S. Jericho Victory	July, 1946	756,132
LII	S.S. Exbrook	August, 1946	484,852
LIII	S.S. Baxtergate	Sept. 1946	1,554,793.5
LIV	S.S. Hoogh Silver Beam	Sept. 1946	60,243
LV	S.S. Exiria	Oct. 1946	1,774,392.5
LVI	S.S. Mary Louise	Nov. 1946	206,430
	Cows, Calves & Food	July, 1946	603,542
			7,759,824.9 Lb.

1944

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Schedule 4

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Shipments to Italy - July 1, 1946 - Nov. 15, 1946

Purchased and Contributed Materials

Clothing, New and Used		155,967 lbs.
Shoes, New and Used		177,874
Milk		1,[illegible],143.5
Flour		1,629,639
Macaroni		35,374
Bouillion Cubes		22,921
Baby Foods		338,295
Food		2,707,117
Medicines and Surgical Instruments		38,208
Insulin	19,096,400 Units	
Penicillin	5,843,600,000 Units	
Vitamins		
A & D Concentrate	68,000 Tab.	
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	2,450 Tab.	
Brewers Yeast (B Complex)	150,000 Tab.	
Multi-Vitamins	391,600	
Total Vitamins	612,050 Tab.	
Soap		16,621
Spare Parts		13,257
Farm Tools		128,029
New Blankets	169 Blankets	826
Misc. Items (Bolts of Cloth, Sewing Kits, Recreational Supplies, etc.)		85,011.4
Cows & Calves	348	327,000
Feed for Cows & Calves		276,542
Total		7,759,824.9

1943

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1944 - 5 - 6

Total received and to be received by American Relief for Italy from the National War Fund	$4,368,000.
In same period War Relief Services has received	1,632,000.
National War Fund has also contributed in labor	185,000
All of which has been or will be	$6,185,000.

1942 -

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CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

Inception through October 31, 1946

Truck Purchase Fund	$130,094.18
Ambulance Purchase Fund	250,901.51
Italian War Orphans	18,261.00
Metropolitan Opera Fund	29,190.45
Extra Budget	7,000.00

Contribution Orders

Miscellaneous Contributors	$527,949.04
Il Progresso Purchasing Campaign for Italian Relief	411,080.30
	$939,029.34
	$1,374,476.48

1941

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0048

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Memorandum of Conversation

Participants: Mr. Haven,
American Consul, Turin

Mr. Jones

Mr. Haven telephoned at 11.15 this morning to report progress on the rescue of the crew and passengers of the U.S. military plane which crashed in his district on Tuesday. There were apparently 12 passengers on board, including some high ranking officers and their wives. After the plane crashed it was able to communicate by radio reporting that all had survived the crash but that they would be able to hold out in the French Alps, where they had crashed, for only about another 24 hours. They reported that the snow was already very deep and that it was continuing to snow.

Haven reported that everything possible was being done to find them, that some U.S. army officials had arrived from Marseille and also from USFET in Austria. Searching parties of peasants had been sent out but so far without avail.

Haven said that shortly before 11 the Mayor of Bardonecchia had telephoned to him to report that some wood-cutters had reported seeing a plane in distress about 2.30 Tuesday afternoon northwest of Bardonecchia, flying in a line running from Bardaserra (Bardaterra?) toward Colli Valle Stretta. The Consul suggested that the plane may have crashed on the French side of the frontier, in which case it might be useful to have searching parties sent out from what appeared to be the nearest town of San Michele or from near-by Modane. Mr. Haven said at his request the Commander of the Alpini troops at Turin had sent out a searching squad of 30 troops and asked that I inform the French Embassy in view of the standing instructions against the Italian army entering the immediate frontier zone. According to Colonel Willems a plane-load of Italian parachutists left Ciampino this morning for the area of the disaster to be dropped into the mountains if the party could be found. The French should obviously also be informed about this group. I should imagine that the Allied Commission and AFHQ should likewise be informed of Italian military participation in this rescue effort.

1940

According to Mr. Haven, the plane was flying from Marseille to Munich.

J.W.J.

Rome, November 22, 1946

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TEXT OF STATEMENT ISSUED BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES FORRESTAL SEP 30 1946

"Since the early days of the last century the United States Navy has periodically maintained vessels in European waters particularly in the Mediterranean sea. In the unsettled years immediately following World War One ships of the United States Mediterranean Squadron performed useful service in facilitating the establishment of peace among countries of the Balkans and the Middle East.

"Today the United States Navy is continuing to maintain forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea for the following specific purposes:

"First, to support the Allied occupation forces and Allied Military Government in the discharge of their responsibilities in occupied areas of Europe.

"Second, to protect United States interests and to support the United States policies in the area.

"There are many benefits to be attained by maintaining ships of the United States Navy in these waters.

"First: It offers a splendid opportunity to train officers and men of our ships in independent operations and to familiarize them not only with the waters in which they cruise but also with customs and traditions of people of the countries which they visit.

"Second: It is a builder of morale for many officers and bluejackets who still have the traditional urge 'to join the Navy and see the world.'

"Third: It affords an opportunity for the American Naval personnel to create good will and better understanding with people with whom they come in contact.

1939 - "At the present time Admiral H. K. Hieri is Commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean. He is a task force commander under the command of Admiral R. L. Conolly who has just relieved Admiral H. Kent Hewitt as Commander, U.S. Forces in Europe.

"It is planned to maintain a number of U.S. naval forces on duty in the Mediterranean at a level consistent with attainment of the foregoing purposes and benefits. Ships in European waters include a divisionof cruisers, a squadron of destroyers, and necessary sustaining vessels of auxiliary types. With minor exceptions, these ships will have a normal period of duty of six months or less in European waters after which they will be rotated with other ships of similar types in order to permit as many officers and men as possible to obtain this valuable experience and to also avoid overlong absences from home ports and repair facilities of our own naval bases. From time to time aircraft carriers will be ordered for temporary duty with forces

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in European waters to facilitate training of all ships in carrier task group operations and to give our aviators equal opportunity to visit foreign countries.

"Since we do not propose to acquire any shore bases in Europe, we do not plan to keep individual carriers on the station for the same length of time as cruisers and destroyers. It has been our experience that a high standard of efficiency of our carrier air groups requires that we base these groups at airfields ashore from time to time to conduct certain phases of their training. Their cruises in European waters will therefore be of shorter duration than those of the cruisers and destroyers."

1937 -

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CONFIDENTIAL

7th Ind to ltr Hq Rome Area ENCOMA, APO 512, dtd 25 July 1945, subj: Transmittal of Report of Survey.

7th Ind
LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION (MMIA), HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794, U. S. ARMY 28 September 1946.

TO: Chief Commissioner, Headquarters Allied Commission, APO 794, U.S. Army.

1. Inclosures listed in 6th Indorsement were not attached.

2. Request inclosures be forwarded this Sub Commission.

JOHN J. WARD
Capt., C.A.C.
"G" Rations & Accounts
M. E. I. A.

6th Ind
HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, APO 794, U.S. ARMY, 28 September 1946.

TO: Commanding General, MTOUSA, APO 512, U.S. Army.

Attention invited to preceding indorsement.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

1937

EDWARD P.M. SULLIVAN
Major, Air Corps
CSO to Chief Comm

CONFIDENTIAL

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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
PERSONNEL DIVISION G-1
WASHINGTON

24 September 1946

SUBJECT: Efficiency rating system

TO: All Officers in the Army in Grade of Captain and above

1. One of the vital matters of current interest to the entire Army is its efficiency rating system. Every officer worth his salt desires to turn out an efficient performance, and he desires any record or evaluation of it to indicate fairly and impartially the quality of his performance. Every good commander desires to evaluate the work of his subordinates impartially and to give each subordinate such credit as he deserves.

2. After a year or more of research, a new efficiency reporting form, WD AGO Form 67-1, was tried out throughout the United States and in two oversea divisions last 30 June. This form included the best personnel practices in industry, some features from the old efficiency rating form, and some which had been especially developed for Army use by field trials. Every effort is being made to insure that each part of it is equally important with every other in making final evaluation of the officer. The form was necessarily tentative and will be further modified before the final approved form is adopted for future use. Extensive research is now being conducted in connection with this revision and comments are sought from all officers. These should be sent direct to The Adjutant General prior to 30 November 1946.

3. Weaknesses of previous reporting systems have been the tendency of reporting officers to fix upon a predetermined score and to fill in separate items accordingly; another has been lack of proper evaluation in the War Department, because of complete dependency upon the rigid numerical rating given by the reporting officer. The objective is to insure that these weaknesses are minimized in the new form by employing a combination of systems, thus providing means of checking one against the other. It is realized that no method, form, or procedure can by itself provide an infallible index of the worth of an officer. The best that can be accomplished is the broadest possible base of accurate reporting combined with skillful evaluation within the War Department.

1936 -

Major Edward P. S. Sullivan

(AGO)

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4. The impartial and careful accomplishment of every report is essential if we are to reach the objective of an accurate and current individual evaluation of each officer so that talent may be discovered and developed, assignment and training predicated on demonstrated and potential ability, and deadwood obstructing advancement of more worthy officers eliminated.

W. S. PAUL
Major General, GSC
Director, Personnel and Administration

Admiral Stark
Chief Commissioner

DEC 20 1946

AR 600-185, 13 October 1942, will remain in effect until revised WD AGO Form 67 is in use.

AR 600-185
1-2

ARMY REGULATIONS)
:
No. 600-185)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C. 15 November 1944,

PERSONNEL

Efficiency Reports

Paragraphs
Section I. General.....1 - 7
II. Preparation of WD AGO Form 67 (Efficiency Report).....8 -14

Section I

GENERAL

Paragraph
On whom rendered.....1
Forms to be used.....2
When rendered.....3
By whom rendered.....4
Unfavorable entries.....5
Channels for efficiency reports.....6
Qualifications peculiar to Army Air Forces.....7

1. On whom rendered.--a. Efficiency reports will be rendered on each general officer and other officer of all components.

b. Efficiency reports will be rendered in duplicate on all officers except general officers. Original and duplicate copy will be signed by the reporting officer and forwarded to higher authority, as stated in paragraph 6. All reports will be forwarded by the reporting officer within 10 days after close of the period covered by the report.

2. Forms to be used.--a. General officers.

(1) Reports on general officers will be made in letter form embodying the following information:

1935 -

(a) Name and grade of officer reported upon.
(b) Period covered by the report.
(c) 1. Duties performed during period.
2. Manner of their perfomance.
(d) Physical activity.
(e) Physical endurance.
(f) Knowledge of his profession.
(g) For what command or duty would you specifically recommend him?
(h) What opportunities have you had for observing him during the period covered by the report?
(i) Does he render willing and generous support to the plans of his superiors regardless of his personal views in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

Efficiency Reports

	Paragraphs
Section I. General	1 - 7
II. Preparation of WD AGO Form 67 (Efficiency Report)	8 -14

Section I

GENERAL

	Paragraph
On whom rendered	1
Forms to be used	2
When rendered	3
By whom rendered	4
Unfavorable entries	5
Channels for efficiency reports	6
Qualifications peculiar to Army Air Forces	7

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(1) Reports on general officers will be made in letter form embodying the following information:

1935 -

(a) Name and grade of officer reported upon.
(b) Period covered by the report.
(c) 1. Duties performed during period.
2. Manner of their performance.
(d) Physical activity.
(e) Physical endurance.
(f) Knowledge of his profession.
(g) For what command or duty would you specifically recommend him?
(h) What opportunities have you had for observing him during the period covered by the report?
(i) Does he render willing and generous support to the plans of his superiors regardless of his personal views in the matter?
(j) Of all general officers of his grade personally known to you, what number would you give him on the list and how many comprise your list?
(k) Such further remarks as may be deemed necessary will be included in this report.

D

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(2) In describing the manner of performance of duty or in making any ratings, the terms defined in paragraph 2, Instructions, WD AGO Form 67, (Efficiency Report) will be used, amplified as may be necessary.

b. Other than general officers.—Efficiency reports on all officers, other than general officers, of all components will be rendered on WD AGO Form 67.

3. When rendered.—a. General.

(1) An efficiency report as prescribed above will be rendered on each officer, other than general officer, by his immediate superior on 30 June and 31 December of each year. This report will cover all service for the preceding 6-month period regardless of the number of positions held, the number of organizations served in, or the number of immediate commanders under whom the service is rendered.

(2) An efficiency report as prescribed in paragraph 2a(1) will be rendered on each general officer by his immediate superior on 30 June and 31 December of each year, or for period of greater than 1 month where such general officer ceases to serve under the direct command of the reporting officer.

(3) No efficiency report will be required but entry of efficiency ratings will be made as provided for in paragraph 8c, AR 605-90, for officers, other than general officers, for period of not less than 1 month where such officers cease to serve under the direct command of the reporting officer. These efficiency ratings when entered on WD AGO Form 66-1 (Officer's and Warrant Officer's Qualification Card) will be made available to reporting officers concerned and will be made as separate entries under paragraph C of the efficiency report required to be rendered as indicated in (1) above, unless the specific duty was reported on in a prior efficiency report. (See d below, par 14 below, and par 8ad, AR 605-90.) A report for any period may therefore include ratings on an officer who has occupied one or more positions within a command or who has served under one or more immediate commanders.

(4) Where the entry on Form 66-1 as indicated in (3) above is unfavorable, an efficiency report will be rendered.

(5) If, due to local conditions in combat, the submission of efficiency reports as required by (1) and (2) above is not practicable, they will be submitted at the earliest opportunity that presents itself for the accomplishment of administrative details.

b. Unusual service.—An efficiency report may be rendered on an officer of any grade at any time if, in the opinion of the reporting officer, the service appears to have been unusual either through merit or lack thereof.

c. Students at schools.—Upon completion of each school term or upon separation of a student from a school before the completion of the school term, the commandant of each special and general service school will forward to The Adjutant General a special school report on each officer. Where student is attending a civilian school, special school report will be submitted by the officer's immediate military superior. An efficiency report on WD AGO Form 67

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officer, other than general officer, by his immediate superior on 30 June and 31 December of each year. This report will cover all service for the preceding 6-month period regardless of the number of positions held, the number of organizations served in, or the number of immediate commanders under whom the service is rendered.

(2) An efficiency report as prescribed in paragraph 2a(1) will be rendered on each general officer by his immediate superior on 30 June and 31 December of each year, or for period of greater than 1 month where such general officer ceases to serve under the direct command of the reporting officer.

(3) No efficiency report will be required but entry of efficiency ratings will be made as provided for in paragraph 8c, AR 605-90, for officers, other than general officers, for period of not less than 1 month where such officers cease to serve under the direct command of the reporting officer. These efficiency ratings when entered on WD AGO Form 66-1 (Officer's and Warrant Officer's Qualification Card) will be made available to reporting officers concerned and will be made as separate entries under paragraph C of the efficiency report required to be rendered as indicated in (1) above, unless the specific duty was reported on in a prior efficiency report. (See d below, par 14 below, and par 8ad, AR 605-90.) A report for any period may therefore include ratings on an officer who has occupied one or more positions within a command or who has served under one or more immediate commanders.

(4) Where the entry on Form 66-1 as indicated in (3) above is unfavorable, an efficiency report will be rendered.

(5) If, due to local conditions in combat, the submission of efficiency reports as required by (1) and (2) above is not practicable, they will be submitted at the earliest opportunity that presents itself for the accomplishment of administrative details.

b. Unusual service.--An efficiency report may be rendered on an officer of any grade at any time if, in the opinion of the reporting officer, the service appears to have been unusual either through merit or lack thereof.

c. Students at schools.--Upon completion of each school term or upon separation of a student from a school before the completion of the school term, the commandant of each special and general service school will forward to The Adjutant General a special school report on each officer. Where student is attending a civilian school, special school report will be submitted by the officer's immediate military superior. An efficiency report on WD AGO Form 67 will not ordinarily be rendered on students unless the school term is in excess of 3 months.

(1) Form of report.

(a) Designation of school and course pursued.
(b) Duration of course (inclusive dates).
(c) Graduate or nongraduate.
(d) Section to which detailed for special training (for Command and General Staff School only).
(e) If unfavorable as to (c) above, reasons will be stated.

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(f) Academic rating (superior, excellent, very satisfactory, satisfactory, or unsatisfactory, determined as a result of the student's work during the course).

(g) Statement, where applicable, that no efficiency report will be rendered for this period.

(2) Special report.—This does not preclude the rendering of a special efficiency report required by b above when such action is appropriate.

d. Additional efficiency report.—When an efficiency report other than that required semiannually is rendered on any officer, other than a general officer, appropriate entry will be made at the same time on WD AGO Form 66-1 under item (15). In addition, a concise statement will be entered under item (31) to the effect that an efficiency report was rendered for that specific period of time. When such entry is made under item (31), the corresponding entry under item (15) will not be extracted and entered on subsequent efficiency reports. See paragraph 14.

e. Ordered to duty at school.—Where an officer is ordered to duty at a school and will be in attendance at such school on 30 June or 31 December of any year, an efficiency report will be rendered by his military superior upon his departure for such duty. Such reports will cover the period since the rendition of the last report on the officer concerned, as indicated by the entries on Form 66-1.

4. By whom rendered.—Efficiency reports will be rendered by the individual's immediate superior. Except the Chief of Chaplains and the Director of the Chaplain's School, no chaplain will render a report on another chaplain.

5. Unfavorable entries.

a. (1) Whenever an efficiency report contains entries (except under paragraphs D and F, WD AGO Form 67) which may be considered in any sense unfavorable, the reasons for the entry will be clearly stated, and the reporting officer will refer the entire report by indorsement to the officer reported upon for remark. Unfavorable entries of opinion under paragraphs D and F, Form 67, need not be referred to the officer being rated.

(2) In all cases the rating of "unsatisfactory" will be considered as unfavorable.

(3) Reference will not be made to charges preferred against an officer that have not been finally disposed of at the time the report is rendered or to trial by general courts martial that resulted in the acquittal of an officer on all charges and specifications, unless remark relative thereto is made by the officer reported upon.

1934

b. (1) When a report is referred to the officer reported upon, he will return it by indorsement with the least practicable delay to the reporting officer with whatever remarks he may desire to make relative to the unfavorable entries only.

(2) The report will then be forwarded by the reporting officer to the next military superior by indorsement with any remarks he may desire to make with reference to the statements of the officer reported upon.

c. The provisions of a (1) and (2) above are equally applicable to the remarks of military superiors. If the forwarding indorsement of the next or a higher military superiors contains any new matter unfavorable to the officer reported upon, or if a military superior reduces to "unsatisfactory"

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officer, appropriate entry will be made at the same time on WD AGO Form 66-1 under item (15). In addition, a concise statement will be entered under item (31) to the effect that an efficiency report was rendered for that specific period of time. When such entry is made under item (31), the corresponding entry under item (15) will not be extracted and entered on subsequent efficiency reports. See paragraph 14.

e. Ordered to duty at school.--Where an officer is ordered to duty at a school and will be in attendance at such school on 30 June or 31 December of any year, an efficiency report will be rendered by his military superior upon his departure for such duty. Such reports will cover the period since the rendition of the last report on the officer concerned, as indicated by the entries on Form 66-1.

4. By whom rendered.--Efficiency reports will be rendered by the individual's immediate superior. Except the Chief of Chaplains and the Director of the Chaplain's School, no chaplain will render a report on another chaplain.

5. Unfavorable entries.

a. (1) Whenever an efficiency report contains entries (except under paragraphs D and F, WD AGO Form 67) which may be considered in any sense unfavorable, the reasons for the entry will be clearly stated, and the reporting officer will refer the entire report by indorsement to the officer reported upon for remark. Unfavorable entries of opinion under paragraphs D and F, Form 67, need not be referred to the officer being rated.

(2) In all cases the rating of "unsatisfactory" will be considered as unfavorable.

(3) Reference will not be made to charges preferred against an officer that have not been finally disposed of at the time the report is rendered or to trial by general courts martial that resulted in the acquittal of an officer on all charges and specifications, unless remark relative thereto is made by the officer reported upon.

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b. (1) When a report is referred to the officer reported upon, he will return it by indorsement with the least practicable delay to the reporting officer with whatever remarks he may desire to make relative to the unfavorable entries only.

(2) The report will then be forwarded by the reporting officer to the next military superior by indorsement with any remarks he may desire to make with reference to the statements of the officer reported upon.

c. The provisions of a (1) and (2) above are equally applicable to the remarks of military superiors. If the forwarding indorsement of the next or a higher military superiors contains any new matter unfavorable to the officer reported upon, or if a military superior reduces to "unsatisfactory" any rating of "satisfactory" or above, the entire report, including indorsements, will be referred to the officer reported upon.

d. If the forwarding of the original and duplicate copy of the report will be unduly delayed by reference to the officer reported upon a brief memorandum explaining delay will be forwarded.

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c. Channels for efficiency reports.—(1) Efficiency reports of officers below the grade of colonel will be forwarded direct to The Adjutant General by the officer accomplishing the first indorsement or by the reporting officer if there is no intermediate superior between himself and The Adjutant General. In regiments, separate battalions, or similar organizations reports will be forwarded through the headquarters of the command concerned.

(2) Efficiency reports on officers of the grade of colonel or higher will be forwarded through intermediate command channels to the War Department.

7. Qualifications peculiar to Army Air Forces.—Each Air Corps officer holding an aeronautical rating (AR 95-60) and performing flying duty under that rating will be rated accordingly under paragraph C, WD AGO Form 67. In addition, the aeronautical rating (that is, airplane pilot, airship pilot, glider pilot, etc.) held by any officer, warrant officer, or flight officer of the Army of the United States will be entered under paragraph L, Form 67, whether or not the officer is performing flying duty.

SECTION II

PREPARATION OF WD AGO FORM 67 (EFFICIENCY REPORT)

	Paragraph
Purpose	8
Adjectival rating	9
Numerical rating	10
Procedure	11
Review by higher authority	12
Forwarding of reports	13
Entry of efficiency rating on WD AGO Form 66-1	14

8. Purpose.—a. Efficiency reports are designed to report the manner of performance of specific duties by an officer during a definitive period; to furnish accurate information as to the degree to which that officer possesses certain specified qualifications considered essential in the military profession; to record such special qualification that individual may possess; the extent to which qualified, and his potential value to the post-war army.

b. The information furnished by these reports is of assistance to proper officials in determining the suitable assignment of an officer; his eligibility, if otherwise legally qualified, for promotion; and in some cases whether or not he should be retained in the service.

c. The present efficiency of his organization should not be the sole basis of a judgment by a military superior as to the efficiency of his subordinate. The degree to which the efficiency of the commander is reflected in the efficiency of his organization should be measured in direct proportion to his opportunities for making his imprint on the organization, considering the time factor and making due allowance for obstacles beyond the control of the individual. Unless an officer has had an opportunity to prove his ability by actual performance, any conclusion as to his efficiency is mere conjecture.

d. The Office of The Adjutant General is the final repository for all efficiency reports, and an officer may be granted permission to examine his own efficiency reports for his information and guidance.

9. Adjectival rating.—a. All reporting officers must have the same understanding of the terms used in the report and must apply those terms in the same manner in order that reports will be fair and equitable to the officers reported upon and to the Government. Each term indicates

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ing an aeronautical rating (AR 95-20), and performing flying duty under that rating will be rated accordingly under paragraph C, WD AGO Form 67. In addition, the aeronautical rating (that is, airplane pilot, airship pilot, glider pilot, etc.) held by any officer, warrant officer, or flight officer of the Army of the United States will be entered under paragraph L, Form 67, whether or not the officer is performing flying duty.

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b. The rating "satisfactory" should not be used due to lack of information of the reporting officer. In such cases "unknown" should be used. The proper use of the "unknown" column is important. It often hapens that an officer in an isolated station received what is apparently a perfunctory rating of "satisfactory" when the reporting officer admittedly had no opportunity to observe the results of his work. Many officers believe that to admit a lack of familiarity with the accomplishments of a subordinate is an evidence of inefficiency on their part. This may or may not be true but, in any event, the War Department wants the opinion of the reporting officer based on knowledge. If that knowledge does not exist or cannot be acquired, an honest statement to that effect should be made.

10. Numerical ratings.—a. Paragraph G, WD AGO Form 67, provides for the use of a numerical rating for each characteristic which corresponds to the adjectival rating given the officer being rated. It should be noted that two numerical ratings are assigned to the categories of "very satisfactory," "excellent", and "superior" in order better to define borderline cases.

b. The final adjectival rating in paragraph N is arrived at by totaling the individual numerical ratings in paragraph G, dividing the net value (par. K) by the total number of entries for which a numerical rating is given, and applying the following code to the final numerical rating (par. M):

(1) Below 2.0 (1.4) ..... Unsatisfactory (Unsat.)
(2) 0.0 to 1.99 ..... Satisfactory (Sat.)
(3) 2.0 to 3.49 ..... Very Satisfactory (V.S.)
(4) 3.5 to 5.49 ..... Excellent (Exc.)
(5) 5.5 to 7. ..... Superior (Sup.)

c. The procedure should insure that the final adjectival rating is based on consideration of individual items and should reduce the tendency to give an over-all rating based on a preconceived opinion of the officer being rated.

11. Procedure.—a. General.—Efficiency reports are so important and of such vital and compelling consequence to the officer reported upon that the greatest care must be exercised in their preparation. Carelessness, incorrect entries, failure of reporting officer and reviewing officer to sign duplicate copy, and inconsistencies have necessitated the return of a large number of reports to the field for correction. This results in a large volume of correspondence and unnecessary loss of time and labor. A careful review of the efficiency report, giving consideration to the following, will eliminate obvious errors.

b. Paragraphs A, B, and C.

(1) The name of the officer reported upon should be typed exactly as it is carried on the official rolls of the Army. Care must be exercised to show the correct name, serial number, grade, and branch of service.

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(2) The official status of the officer being reported upon with respect to the rating officer is covered by such remark as "Lieutenant in my battery" or "Plans and Training Officer of my battalion" or similar statement that described in general the relationship between the rating officer and the officer upon whom the report is rendered.

(3) The total number of days shown in paragraph C should equal the number of days, inclusive, represented in "Period covered by report" (par. B); For example, 1 January to 15 March 1944 equals 75 days.

(4) "Stations at which officer served" applies only to those stations at which the officer served during the period covered by the report.

(5) Duty assignments should be described accurately. Some duties are

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of a numerical rating for each characteristic which corresponds to the adjectival rating given the officer being rated. It should be noted that two numerical ratings are assigned to the categories of "very satisfactory," "excellent", and "superior" in order better to define borderline cases.

b. The final adjectival rating in paragraph N is arrived at by totalling the individual numerical ratings in paragraph G, dividing the net value (par.K) by the total number of entries for which a numerical rating is given, and applying the following code to the final numerical rating (par.M):

(1) Below 2 (-4).....Unsatisfactory (Unsat.)
(2) 0.0 to 1.99.....Satisfactory (Sat.)
(3) 2.0 to 3.49.....Very Satisfactory (V.S.)
(4) 3.5 to 5.49.....Excellent (Exc.)
(5) 5.5 to 7.0.....Superior (Sup.)

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(4) "Stations at which officer served" applies only to those stations at which the officer served during the period covered by the report.

(5) Duty assignments should be described accurately. Some duties are of such a nature that, unless care is exercised in describing them, reviewing officers are unable to visualize the essential qualities or knowledge required for the task, nor will higher authority be able to discriminate between the important, rea-

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ponsible positions and those of less importance. Care should be taken to include all principal duties performed during the period covered by the report.

(6) When an entry from WD AGO Form 66-1 is to be entered on Form 67 as provided by paragraph 3a (3), it will be entered under paragraph 3 in the following manner: For example, the information shown under appropriate heading might be-Stations, "Fort Leonard Wood, Mo."; Duty assignments; "From 66-1, Adjutant, Exc."; Days; "120"; Duty classified; check proper box or boxes if evident from duty assignment or known.

(7) Whenever the report covers a period of nonduty such as sickness or leave of absence, it will be entered separately. In the event that an officer has availed himself of more than one leave period or may have had ordinary leave and sick leave, the entire amount should be shown under one heading: for example, 5 days leave 1 to 6 February 1944, 3 days sick leave 7 to 10 April 1944, and 30 days leave 1 to 11 June 1944 will be shown as "Leave 38 days." The total number of days shown will include all nonduty periods and equal the total number of days represented by the period of the report.

(8) Care should be taken to properly classify duty and check appropriate box or boxes. Some duties may be properly classified under one, two, or more headings. Proper distinction between staff and administrative-executive categories should be carefully considered. For example: An officer performing the duties of S/A is a staff officer; an officer performing similar duties in the office of The Quartermaster General is an administrative officer.

c. Paragraph D

(1) The general estimate calls for a word picture of the rated officer. This estimate is of particular value not only because it is a guide for the reporting officer in filling out a consistent report but also because, if the estimate is properly and sufficiently complete and accurate, it permits higher authority to gain an adequate idea of the present and future value of the officer regardless of whether the reporting officer is a "high" or "low" rater. Points of weakness, as well as strength, should be included.

(2) The reporting officer should exercise particular care that his word picture is not inconsistent with other entries on the report. At the same time, equal care should be exercised not to duplicate what is rated in another part of the report. Entries such as "An excellent officer" or "A very good officer" do not fulfill the requirements of this estimate.

(3) The following examples of entries for this paragraph may be used as a general guide:

(a) "A quiet, rather reticent officer, who expresses himself clearly and briefly. Gives impression of coldness, but upon closer acquaintance is found to be friendly and tactful. Very punctilious. Systematically analyses each problem and habitually renders a practical solution. Very methodical by nature; meticulous in executing even minor tasks."

(b) "A capable officer with an inquisitive mind who has an

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(3) The following examples of entries for this paragraph may be used as a general guide:

(a) "A quiet, rather reticent officer, who expresses himself clearly and briefly. Gives impression of coldness, but upon closer acquaintance is found to be friendly and tactful. Very painstaking. Systematically analyses each problem and habitually renders a practical solution. Very methodical by nature; meticulous in executing even minor tasks."

(b) "A creative officer with an inquisitive mind who has an uncanny ability to visualize the necessity for corrective or other action; always one step ahead. Quiet in manner but resourceful, enthusiastic, ingenious, and circumspect inspires confidence."

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(c) "An unimpressive officer whose performance of duty is on the decline because of _____. Requires constant supervision. Realizes his weakness in this regard and strives hard to overcome his inclination but has been unsuccessful in his endeavor because his will power is dulled by _____(or makes no attempt to overcome his weakness). Verbose, unsteady, selfish, vascillating, procrastinating, and ineffectual,"

(d) "A careless and indifferent officer both in attitude and performance; unimaginative. Constantly requires supervision; always has an alibi; seeks duties which involve little if any responsibility. Employs his t[illegible] largely activities other than professional. Heavily in debt, he has little sense of financial responsibility; evasive; gullible and spiritless."

(e) "A quiet, modest unassuming, and intensely loyal officer whose paramount interest is the efficiency of his organization. His weaknesses are that his loyalty causes him implicity to execute instructions without perceiving that conditions have altered the situation and his work is favorable outstanding only when closely supervised."

(f) "This officer's strong points are his pleasing personality and his ability to work quietly under pressure. His weakness lies in his lack of ambition and content with average results. If given an inspiration, he becomes enthusiastic but if the task is arduous and of long duration, he accomplishes merely commonplace results."

(4) Unfavorable entries of opinion in this estimate need not be referred to the officer being rated.

d. Paragraph G.

(1) The ratings, adjectival and numerical, given here must be based on personal observation or official reports or records. In the absence of such basis, the entry should be "unknown". The adjectival rating "unknown" has no numerical value.

(2) In an estimate of physical activity the ability to work rapidly should be considered; however, hustle and bustle, which result in confusion, should not be considered as the ability to work rapidly. Rather, under this heading should be indicated the degree to which an officer has been efficiently active, energetic, and quick. In the consideration of an individual's physical endurance or capacity for prolonged exertion, the reporting officer must not be misled into thinking that an officer has little endurance because he is not frequently seen indulging in strenuous activity to the point of near exhaustion. The less noticeable, more self-contained individual might well be the one to stand up longer through a succession of trying hard days. It must be borne in mind also that many duties are not a proper test of an officer's physical endurance and the rating "unknown" should be used in these cases. Obviously the amount of physical exertion demanded of an administrative officer is less than that required of an officer in combat; however, this does not necessarily mean that the administrative

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(3) The stability of an officer under pressure is his firmness in position; ability to resist a force tending to overthrow; firmness of character; constancy under extenuating circumstances of

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distress, or urgent demand; ability to think and act calmly, logically, and rapidly under stress.

(4) In rating an officer on his attention to duty, his ability to work thoroughly and conscientiously, indicate to what degree the the officer being rated subordinates his own convenience, comfort, and desires to a complete, exact, careful, and faithful performance of his duty. This observation should extend to the effectiveness of the officer's plans and preparations as well as to actual conduct of duty. Many other fine military qualities will be a total loss unless they are accompanied by an adequate sense of attention to duty. Duty calls for the assumption of responsibility and self-sacrifice. Do not overlook the fact that the quiet man may accomplish more with less apparent effort than the blusterer who makes a great show of being on the job.

(5) Cooperation refers to the ability to act jointly with juniors and seniors and effectively with another or others, military or civilian, to attain a designated objective.

(6) Initiative, the trait of beginning needed work or taking appropriate action on his own responsibility in the absence of orders, is not possessed by one who does only what he told to do or who continually asks how to do it. The other extreme is the abuse of general authority given. Between these extremes is the officer who thinks and sees for himself, weighs the need and desirability of the action, and then goes ahead with its accomplishment.

(7) An intelligent officer is one who readily understands new ideas or instructions. The ability to coordinate a new fact or idea with what is already known indicates intelligence. It should be assumed that an order, for example, embodies a decision thoughtfully arrived at. It consequently merits and requires thought to carry it out. Therefore, granting that a decision is thoughtfully arrived at and is clearly expressed in an order, the failure to grasp the spirit or comprehend such an order shows lack of intelligence.

(8) Force, the faculty of carrying out with energy and resolution that which on examination is believed to be reasonable, must not be confused with bluster, loudness, a dogmatic or dictatorial manner, or plain stubbornness. That officer possesses force who without antagonizing others, calmly and uniformly exacts efficient performance from his subordinates and thus gets things done smoothly, quickly, and efficiently.

(9) Judgment is the ability to think clearly and arrive at logical conclusions. It manifests itself in common sense, "gumption," intuition, and ability to stick to the subject. It may be developed by conscious, methodical effort toward deliberate thought on each question presented.

(10) Leadership is the art of imposing one's will upon others in such a manner as to command their obedience, confidence, respect, and wholehearted cooperation. It is the capacity to direct, control, and influence others in definite lines of action or movement and still maintain high morale.

(11) An officer's ability to get results under [illegible]

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(11) An officer's ability to get results speaks for itself.

e. Paragraph H.

(1) Favorable communications, such as letters of commendations, should be based upon personal observation by the officer writing the commendation or upon official reports or inspections. Commendations will normally be incorporated in efficiency reports or forwarding indorsements thereto. Reporting officers or military

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superiors through whom efficiency reports are forwarded may, however, if they so desire, attach to efficiency reports copies of letters of commendation given by them to officers reported upon. Commendations from other than reporting officers or military superiors may also be attached. If the commendation is from an officer not in the channels through which the commended officer's efficiency report passes, it should be furnished to the latter's immediate superior for attachment thereto.

(2) Unfavorable communications will normally be attached to efficiency reports; however, reporting officers or military superiors through whom the reports pass are not required to attach thereto administrative admonitions or reprimands which, as corrective measures, have served their purpose in creating and maintaining efficiency and should not be the basis of answering this paragraph in the affirmative.

f. Paragraph I.

(1) This paragraph provides a place for the inclusion of any record of disciplinary action taken against the officer reported upon. It is not intended that, under this paragraph, there should be entered, and thus made of record, every trivial offense the individual may have committed. Minor deficiencies should be brought to the attention of the officer at the time noted, and the commanding officer should by counsel, advice, example, and when necessary, by disciplinary measures, assist the individual to overcome his deficiencies. This matter is completely covered in Army Regulations and Manual for Courts-Martial. Paragraph 2b, AR 600-10, states that trivial offenses which have been promptly and properly corrected when brought to the attention of the individual concerned, need not be noted on the officer's record and will be considered as closed incidents.

(2) If an admonition or reprimand is verbally administered and the individual fails to appeal, it will be affirmatively so stated in a separate statement under "Remarks".

(3) In case any report of disciplinary action is made, the original communication covering the matter, together with the record of any appeal that may have been made and the action taken, will be attached as part of the efficiency report rendered.

g. Paragraph J.—In this paragraph the reporting officer is required to state whether he has called any deficiencies to the subordinate's attention. In the reporting officer has failed to bring an individual's deficiencies to his attention prior to the rendition of the report, he will make the necessary explanation under "Remarks". Junior officers should have their deficiencies pointed out to them when they occur and the report should indicate the degree to which the deficiencies were corrected. Where these deficiencies are such as to be embodied in the efficiency report, it is advisable to make them a matter of record in an official communication prior to their entry on the report.

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h. Paragraphs K, M, and N.—See instructions under these paragraphs on the report form and paragraphs 9 and 10 of these regulations.

i. Paragraph L.

(1) Here should be listed those specialties often not thought of in connection with the military profession but which [illegible]

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(2) Unfavorable communications [illegible] reports; however, reporting officers or military superiors through whom the reports pass are not required to attach th[illegible] to administrative admonitions or reprimands which, as corrective measures, have served their purpose in creating and maintaining efficiency and should not be the basis of answering this paragraph in the affirmative.

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(2) If an admonition or reprimand is verbally administered and the individual fails to appeal, it will be affirmatively so stated in a separate statement under "Remarks".

(3) In case any report of disciplinary action is made, the original communication covering the matter, together with the record of any appeal that may have been made and the action taken, will be attached as part of the efficiency report rendered.

g. Paragraph J.—In this paragraph the reporting officer is required to state whether he has called any deficiencies to the subordinate's attention. In [illegible] the reporting officer has failed to bring an individual's deficiencies to his attention prior to the rendition of the report, he will make the necessary explanation under "Remarks". Junior officers should have their deficiencies pointed out to them when they occur and the report should indicate the degree to which the deficiencies were corrected. Where these deficiencies are such as to be embodied in the efficiency report, it is advisable to make them a matter of record in an official communication prior to their entry on the report.

h. Paragraphs K, M, and N.—See instructions under these paragraphs on the report form and paragraphs 9 and 10 of these regulations.

i. Paragraph L.

(1) Here should be listed those specialties often not thought of in connection with the military profession, but which frequently add materially to an officer's value to the service, particularly in time of war. Examples are: knowledge of foreign languages, special proficiency in motors, athletics, cryptography, knowledge of foreign countries and peoples.

(2) Aeronautical ratings (i.e., airplane pilot, observer, etc.) held by officers are required to be entered regardless of whether

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the officer is performing flying duty.

(3) Remarks entered in this paragraph must be based on official records or knowledge, not hearsay.

j. Paragraph O.--Before the reporting officer signs this report, he should be certain that all paragraphs and subparagraphs have been completed accurately pursuant to instructions; that there are no omissions; and that any deletions, interlineations, or erasures are properly initialed.

12. Review by higher authority.--The careful review of all efficiency reports is the obligation of all next higher commanders. Immediate commanding officers sometimes exercise great latitude in making out efficiency reports. Safeguards against the abuse of the immediate superior's prerogatives exist in the careful review of reports by the next higher commander.

13. Forwarding of reports.--a. If it contains no unfavorable entries other than under paragraphs D and F, the efficiency report is transmitted to the next military superior for review and the accomplishment of the first indorsement. In this indorsement the next higher superior may concur in the report, dissent altogether or in part and indicate how he would have rated the officer on the points in question, or make any other pertinent comments.

b. The following method of forwarding reports is given in some detail so that all concerned may be cognizant of the correct manner of handling reports, particularly those having unfavorable entries:

(1) Procedure with reports having unfavorable entries.

(2) Indorsements:

1st Ind.

(From reporting officer to officer reported upon.)
"Referred to you for remark in compliance with paragraph 5, AR 600-185."

2d Ind.

(From officer reported upon to reporting officer.)
Here the subordinate being rated will include any remarks he may desire to make in connection with the unfavorable entries. He will confine himself to these unfavorable remarks in writing his indorsement and not write in generalities.

3d Ind.

(From the reporting officer to the next superior.)
Either a transmittal indorsement or any remark he may desire to make with reference to statements of officer reported upon.

(b) If the forwarding indorsement of the next or a higher military superior contains any new matter unfavorable to the officer reported upon, or if a military superior reduces to unsatisfactory any rating of satisfactory or above, the entire report, including the indorsement, will be referred to the officer reported upon.

(2) General procedure regarding indorsements.

(a) By next military superior.

1. "I concur in the above report"; or

2. "I concur in the above report except that under paragraphs G 1 and 5, I would give this officer

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against the abuse of the immediate superior's prerogatives exist in the general review of reports by the next higher commander.

13. Forwarding of reports.--a. If it contains no unfavorable entries other than under paragraphs D and F, the efficiency report is transmitted to the next military superior for review and the accomplishment of the first indorsement. In this indorsement the next higher superior may concur in the report, dissent altogether or in part and indicate how he would have rated the officer on the points in question, or make any other pertinent comments.

b. The following method of forwarding reports is given in some detail so that all concerned may be cognizant of the correct manner of handling reports, particularly those having unfavorable entries:

(1) Procedure with reports having unfavorable entries.

(a) Indorsements.

1st Ind.

(From reporting officer to officer reported upon.)
"Referred to you for remark in compliance with paragraph 5, AR 600-185."

2d Ind.

(From officer reported upon to reporting officer.)
Here the subordinate being rated will include any remarks he may desire to make in connection with the unfavorable entries. He will confine himself to these unfavorable remarks in writing his indorsement and not write in generalities.

3d Ind.

(From the reporting officer to the next superior.)
Either a transmittal indorsement or any remark he may desire to make with reference to statements of officer reported upon.

(b) If the forwarding indorsement of the next or a higher military superior contains any new matter unfavorable to the officer reported upon, or if a military superior reduces to unsatisfactory any rating of satisfactory or above, the entire report, including the indorsement, will be referred to the officer reported upon.

(2) General procedure regarding indorsements.

(a) By next military superior.

1. "I concur in the above report"; or

2. "I concur in the above report except that under paragraphs G 1 and 5, I would give this officer the following numerical ratings and subsequent final numerical and final adjectival ratings:
G 1-Physical activity and endurance: 5; Exc
G-5-Initiative: 3; V.S.
Final numerical rating 4.2
Final adjectival rating: Exc."; or

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3. "I do not know the officer reported upon but I have confidence in the judgment, spirit of fairness, and impartiality of the reporting officer"; or
4. "I do not know either the officer reported upon or the reporting officer and cannot express an opinion."

(b) By higher commanders.
1. "Examined and forwarded"; or
2. "Examined and forwarded"; followed by whatever comment it may be desired to make.
3. Indorsements by higher military commanders will contain in paragraph 1, "Examined and forwarded," and in succeeding paragraphs any remark they may desire to make. If, in such indorsement, comment other than "Examined and forwarded" is made, the responsible commander will sign the indorsement.

14. Entry of efficiency rating on WD AGO Form 66-1.--When an efficiency rating is entered on Form 66-1 (see par 3c(3) and d of these regulations), the adjectival rating as shown in paragraph N, Form 67, will be entered under items (15) and (31) in the following manner:
(15) Record of Service.

Type of duty	Unit organization or station	Dates From	Dates To	Manner of performance	Initials
Adjutant	Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.	3-1-44	5-15-44	Exc.	(67) ABC

(31) Remarks:

Efficiency report rendered for period 3-1-44 to 5-15-44.
(AG 201.61 (30 Oct 44))

By order of the Secretary of War:

1930 -

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

REPRODUCED: HQ ROME AREA MTOUSA, APO 794, US Army, 27 December 44.

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3. Indorsements by higher military commanders will contain in paragraph 1, "Examined and forwarded," and in succeeding paragraphs any remark they may desire to make. If, in such indorsement, comment other than "Examined and forwarded" is made, the responsible commander will sign the indorsement.

14. Entry of efficiency rating on WD AGO Form 66-1.--When an efficiency rating is entered on Form 66-1 (see par 3a(3) and d of these regulations), the adjectival rating as shown in paragraph N, Form 67, will be entered under items (25) and (31) in the following manner:

(25) Record of Service.

Type of duty	Unit organization or station	Dates From	Dates To	Manner of performance	Initials
Adjutant	Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.	3-1-44	5-15-44	Exc.	(67) ABC

(31) Remarks:

Efficiency report rendered for period 3-1-44 to 5-15-44.
(AG 201.61 (30 Oct 44))

By order of the Secretary of War:

1930 -

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

REPRODUCED: HQ ROME AREA MTOUSA, APO 794, US Army, 27 December 44.
AG/HEC

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AR 600-185
C 1

PERSONNEL

EFFICIENCY REPORTS

Changes
No. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D.C. 31 October 1946

AR 600-185, 15 November 1944, is changed as follows:

1. ON WHOM RENDERED.- Efficiency reports will be rendered on ALL commissioned OFFICERS (including general officers), warrant, and flight officers AS PRESCRIBED BELOW.

(AG 201.61 (26 Oct 46))

2. FORM TO BE USED.

* * * * * * * * * * *

b. Other than general officers.

(1) Except for academic reports, efficiency reports for all purposes on officers other than general officers will be rendered on WD AGO Form 67 (Efficiency Report) in triplicate. (WD AGO Form 67-1 (Officer Efficiency Report) will not be substituted therefor or otherwise used pending further instructions.)

(2) Academic efficiency reports.

(a) Academic efficiency reports pertaining to all service schools will include the following information:

1. Designation of school and course or part of course pursued.
2. Duration of course or courses (inclusive dates)
3. Whether or not the officer successfully completed the course of instruction.
4. Academic rating, expressed in descriptive terms (superior, excellent, very satisfactory, satisfactory, unsatisfactory), and in academic rank within the total enrolled in the course (for example "number 15 among 75 students enrolled").
5. Special aptitude for any particular duty.
6. Potential instructor for the school or course. (Where the school comprises more than one course or department, specify for which course or department the officer is recommended.
7. If unfavorable remarks are made, including those items in (b) below, give reasons in sufficient detail to thoroughly understand the case.

(b) For students at the National War College, include also

1. Proficiency in theoretical training for high command.
2. Proficiency in theoretical training for War Department General Staff Duty.

(c) For students in the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, include also:

1. Proficiency in theoretical training for procurement planning.
2. Proficiency in theoretical training for War Department General Staff Duty or key staff positions involving problems of industrial mobilization.

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(Effic)

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PERSONNEL

(d) For students in the Armed Forces Staff College, Command and Staff College, and Air College, include also:
1. Proficiency in theoretical training for high command and General Staff Duty.
2. Suitability for further training in high command and General Staff Duty.
3. Suitability as instructor at a service school (indicate which).

(e) For students taking the regular course or equivalent at special service schools (including the Air Advanced Tactical School, and the Air Tactical School), include also; Suitability for training for high command and General Staff duties.

(f) For officers regularly detailed as full-time students in courses at civilian schools and universities (for example under provisions of WD Cir 42, 1946), include only items 1, 2, 3 and 4 of (2)(a) above, as amended to apply to civilian institutions.

(AG 201.61 (26 Oct 46))

3. When various types of reports are to be rendered.- a. Frequency. Routine efficiency reports will, except as noted below (see h below), be rendered on all officers.

(1) When, after a period of duty greater than 1 month, the rated officer ceases to serve under the immediate command of the reporting officer, or

(2) On 30 June and 31 December (hereafter known as semi-annual reporting days), when no efficiency report has been rendered during the preceding 2 months.

b. Period Covered.

(1) Routine efficiency reports will cover all service since the date of the last previous efficiency report of any type (see para 2).

(2) Academic efficiency reports will cover only the period during which the student is assigned to the school or course. When an officer departs on permanent change of station for detail to a school, any time en route, delay en route, etc, to include the effective date of change of morning report will be included in the period covered by the routine efficiency report for service at the station from which he departs. When an officer departs on permanent change of station from detail to a school, any time en route, delay en route, etc, from the day of departure from the school to the day of reporting to his new station will be included in the next efficiency report rendered by his immediate commander at the new station.

(3) Special efficiency reports will cover only the period of exceptionally meritorious or unmeritorious service to be specially noted. Where a period of acceptable service has intervened since the last prior efficiency report, a routine efficiency report will be prepared to cover such intervening period and will be forwarded with or prior to the special efficiency report.

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EFFICIENCY REPORTS

c. General officers' efficiency reports. - General officers' efficiency reports, using the prescribed letter form in lieu of the WD AGO Form 67, will be rendered when required by a above, or when special efficiency reports are required.

d. Special Efficiency reports. - A special efficiency report may be rendered on an officer of any grade at any time, if, in the opinion of the reporting officer, the service of the rated officer over any particular period or in any type of duty has been notably meritorious or unmeritorious. An unsatisfactory manner of performance rating, as prescribed in j below, will be considered an example of unmeritorious service for which an efficiency report will be rendered.

e. Initial Regular Army Efficiency Reports.- Within the period of 3 years following initial appointment in the Regular Army (see par 6, sec IV, W.D. Cir 281,1946) in which such appointments are subject to revocation, the usual routine efficiency reports will be rendered as on all other officers, but will be marked "Initial Regular Army Appointment."

f. Academic Efficiency Reports.

(1) Academic efficiency reports will be rendered in the form prescribed in paragraph 2b(2) on each student in each general and special service school upon completion of any school term, or upon separation of the student from the school prior to completion of the school term.

(2) Academic efficiency reports will similarly be rendered on each student officer attending a troop school as principal duty with a duration of 30 days or more. "Troop schools" are defined in AR 350-5.

(3) Academic efficiency reports will be prepared in triplicate. the original and first copy will be forwarded to The Adjutant General. The se-cond copy will be forwarded for theinformation of the command currently in possession of the student officer's qualification record, where entry will be made on the record as prescribed in paragraph 80, TM 12-425, as changed.

(4) When academic efficiency reports are to be requested of civilian institutions, The Adjutant General will forward an appropriate form to the report in sufficient copies to permit the institution to retain a copy, as well as to return three copies to The Adjutant General, who will make the required distribution within the Military Establishment.

g. Delayed reports. - Efficiency reports will be prepared and forwarded promptly. Where combat conditions or serious emergencies render preparation of such reports temporarily impracticable, such reports will be prepared at the earliest opportunity thereafter.

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h. Special cases.

(1) Routine Efficiency Reports.- Routine efficiency reports will not be rendered on students assigned or detailed (on permanent change of station) at general or special service schools or civilian institutions. Academic reports as required above are considered adequate to cover such periods of full-time duty. This will not prevent rendering of special efficiency reports for any part of such duty, nor rendering of routine efficiency reports for any period of 30 days or more principal duty other than as student

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(for example, during summer months or other periods between academic courses or parts thereof).

(2) On Officers Assigned to Detachment of Patients.- When an officer is assigned to a detachment of patients, the commanding officer of the detachment of patients will render required efficiency reports, completing paragraphs A, B, C, D, and G only, at times specified in a above.

(3) In officer replacement depots in zone of interior and overseas.- Where an officer is attached unassigned to a replacement depot in zone of interior or overseas, on semiannual reporting day, such duty will be included in the next efficiency report rendered by his immediate commander at the new unit or station to which he is subsequently assigned.

(4) Officer Replacement Pools.- Where an officer is assigned to an officer replacement pool and not detailed for any specific duty or attached to any organization for duty on semiannual reporting day, the required efficiency report will be rendered by the commanding officer having jurisdiction over the pool. In such cases, paragraphs A, B, C, D, and G only will be completed. If detailed to a specific duty or attached to some organization for duty, the officer for whom he performs the duty or to whom he reports will render the efficiency report.

(5) On Officers on Detached Service. - Where an officer has been on detached service with a command for 60 days or more on semiannual reporting days, the officer will be considered as if assigned to that command and the efficiency report will be rendered by his immediate superior officer of the command to which attached.

(6) On Officers on Temporary Duty or Detached service for less than 60 days.- Where an officer is on temporary duty or has been on detached service for less than 60 days on semiannual reporting days, the efficiency report will be rendered by the commander of the unit to which the officer is assigned. In this connection the definitions of "temporary duty" and "detached service" contained in AR 345-400 will be followed.

i. Entry on Officers' and warrant officers' qualification record.- Whenever a routine, special, initial Regular Army, or academic efficiency report (including those rendered by civilian educational institutions) is submitted on an officer (other than a general officer), an appropriate entry will be made on the officer's qualification record as prescribed by paragraph 80, TM 12-425, as changed.

j. (1) Manner of performance ratings, but not efficiency reports, will be submitted as provided in paragraph 80, TM 12-425, and changes for warrant and flight officers, and for all commissioned officers other than general officers, for periods of duty of at least one month when such officers are assigned to new principal duty assignments under the direct command of the same rating officer. These manner of performance ratings, when entered on the officer's qualification record, will thereupon be available in making efficiency reports and will be entered as separate items under paragraph C of the Efficiency Report (WD AGO Form 67).

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(2) Where the numerical entry on an officer's qualification record of a manner of performance rating is less than 1.00, indicating that some characteristic has been unsatisfactory, a special efficiency report will be rendered as prescribed in d above.

(AG 201.61 (26 Oct 46))

11. Procedure.

* * * * * * * * *

b. Paragraphs A, B and C.

* * * * * * * * *

(6) When an entry from an officer's qualification record is to be entered on WD AGO Form 67 as provided by paragraph 3j (1), it will be entered under paragraph C in the following manner: for example, the information shown under appropriate headings must be Stations: "Fort Leonard Wood, Mo."; Duty assignments: Form 66-(66-1, 66-2, 66-3) Adjutant, 9th Inf. 5.6: Days: "120."

* * * * * * * * *

(AG 201.61 (26 Oct 46))

13. Forwarding of Reports.

a. (1) If an efficiency report contains no unfavorable entries other than paragraphs D and F, it will be transmitted to the next military superior for review and the accomplishment of the first indorsement. In this indorsement the nexthigher superior may concur in the report, dissent altogether, or in part, indicating how he would have rated the officer on the points in question, give a new numerical rating, or make any other pertinent comments.

(2) Where changes are made in the numerical rating of an efficiency report by a first or subsequent indorsement, the entry of such numerical rating on the officer's qualification record will be changed to reflect the indorser's changed rating as prescribed in paragraph 80, TM 12-425. The responsibility for transmission of the changed rating to the custodian of the officer's qualification record lies with the indorsing officer.

* * * * * * * * *

(AG 201.61 (26 Oct 46))

14. When efficiency rating is extracted from report submitted on WD AGO Form No.67 for entry on WD AGO Form No.66-1 (66-2, 66-3).- Rescinded.

(AG 201.61 (26 Oct 46))

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

1927 -

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:
EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
The Adjutant General

Reproduced by Hq. 7106th Regt
Allied Commission (Ovhd)

(Exp-)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

18 September 1946

My dear Colonel:

(56) Thank you for your letter reference 13C/AMG/18 of 7 September, giving data on the shortage of railway cars sent to and received from Yugoslavia.

I agree that daily credit or debit average would serve no useful purpose.

For the moment no further information is required.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman
Senior Civil Affairs Officer
AMG XIII Corps

1926
1927

Copy to: Exec Commr
Economic Sec

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HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, 13 CORPS

Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

13C/AMG/18 — 7th September 1946

My dear Admiral,

I refer to your request during your recent visit to Trieste that I furnish you with total and current daily figures reflecting the difference in numbers between railway cars sent to and those received from Jugoslavia.

No records on this subject are available prior to 13 March. A complete list, prepared by the Italian State Railways, of Cars which have left Zone A for Zone B or Jugoslavia since that date and had not returned up to August 19th, is enclosed. The serial number of the car, date of exit, and destination, are indicated in each case. Total cars lost aggregate 1450 of all types.

On a seperate sheet of paper appears a list of cars previously reported missing, which after the date of such report have been returned to this territory.

I am informed that no passenger cars are involved.

I am also informed that no cars originating in Jugoslavia have been retained in the occupied territory, so that the items indicated on the attached list are net bebit.

There is no daily credit or debit average which would have any significance, as cars seem to arrive and depart intermittently and in considerable numbers. I asked for figures for example, for 31 August. The returns indicated a net balance for that day in favour of this territery of 177 cars of the types indicated below:-

	Pass.	Box.	High Side	Low Side	Long Flat	RE-frig.	Tank Cars	Other Types	Total
Sesana	-6	+166	+7	+80	-11	-9	+9	-1	+235
S.Elia	-8	- 36	-15	+ 1					- 58
TOTAL	-14	+130	- 8	+81	-11	-9	+9	-1	+177

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(5-6)

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HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, 13 CORPS

Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

I hope that the enclosures will furnish the information you desire. If further data is needed, please let me know.

Sincerely,

ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER.

Admiral Ellery S. Stone
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

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(56)

Date of Exit:	Car Number :	Destination:
13/3/1946	204817	Belgrado
	153830	"
	183257	"
	7103965	"
	042125	Vares
14/3/1946	77793100	Pisino
	55506	Belgrado
	1029595	"
	7350108	Postumia
	1136317	"
	1122122	"
	192075	"
	1118976	"
	499110	Vares
	466488	"
	126810	Prestrane
	1002620	"
	173530	"
	130029	"
	133213	"
	1127315	Zagreb
	127124	"
	101548	"
	77193661	"
	168365	"
	110684	"
	1133935	Lubiana
	1135348	"
	1003662	"
	77493455	Metodnica
	104366	Zagabria
15/3/1946	77692000	Novi Sad
	143601	Postumia
	1136316	"
	77195531	"
	78936	"
	51047	"
	1028503	Zagreb
	186209	Lubiana
	043514	Metodnica
	730627	Vares
	201039	Belgrado
	661329	Novi Sad
	703545	Vares

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	1136317	"
	1122122	"
	192075	"
	1118976	Vares
	499110	"
	466488	Prestrane
	126810	"
	1002620	"
	173530	"
	130029	"
	133213	Zagreb
	1127315	"
	127124	"
	101548	"
	77193661	"
	168365	"
	110684	Lubiana
	1133935	"
	1135348	"
	1003662	Metodnica
	77493455	Zagabria
	104366	
	77692000	Novi Sad
15/3/1946	143601	Postumia
	1136316	"
	77195531	"
	78936	"
	51047	"
	1028503	Zagreb
1923 -	186209	Lubiana
	043514	Metodnica
	730627	Vares
	201039	Belgrado
	661329	Novi Sad
	703545	Vares
	168357	Postumia
	204286	Prestrane
	1127199	Carlovac
	1128799	"

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Date of Exit :	Car Number :	Destination :
16/3/1946	272501	Belgrado
	189209	"
	1002924	"
	173226	Skoplje
	86003	Zagreb
	183806	"
	1119149	"
	1015451	"
	3145155	"
	1004172	"
	402510	Fiume
	1117316	"
	410344	"
	1029767	"
	478311	Metodnica
	490213	"
	475447	"
	468353	"
	468681	"
	101114	Kraginevec
	1013083	"
	18028	Zagreb
	111134	Lubiana
	4415541	Vares
	444754	"
	416358	"
	492965	"
	475774	"
	499177	"
	499177	"
	108744	Postumia
	1145554	Kranj
	1125083	Cragnevec
	488036	Vares
	8792	"
	418396	"
	456289	Metodnica
	458194	"
1921	15390	Kranj
	16090	Zagreb
	7170292	"
1922 -	12792	Prestrane
	23394	Jesenice

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Date of Exit:	Car Number :	Destination:
17/3/46	1009904	Prestrane
"	1138505	"
"	77193506	"
"	7279005	Scophje
"	1023458	"
"	414805	Maribor
"	416509	Veree
"	1002526	"
"	77200045	"
"	047545	"
"	466964	"
"	482073	"
"	418983	"
"	1020818	Crnesi Brod
"	112120	Zagreb
"	485525	"
"	77193142	"
"	484143	"
"	1028557	"
"	188286	"
"	148192	"
"	77193195	"
"	126338	Fiume
"	11871	"
"	442987	"
"	7471490	"
"	410090	"
"	468398	"
"	184243	Novilad
"	468298	"
"	201898	Belgrado
"	102243	Kraljevo
18/3/46	4415505	Fiume
"	411109	"
"	477714	"
"	416029	"
"	415831	"
"	98240	"
"	410443	"
"	462446	"
"	41416546	"
"	405568	"
"	413905	Novilad
"	491424	"
"	4415953	"
"	415308	Postumia
"	131029	"
"	413438	"

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	414805	Maribor
	416509	Veres
	1002526	"
	77200045	"
	047545	"
	466964	"
	482073	"
	418983	"
	1020818	Crnesi Brod
	112120	Zagreb
	485525	"
	77193142	"
	484143	"
	1028557	"
	188286	"
	148192	"
	77193195	"
	126338	Fiume
	11871	"
	442987	"
	7471490	"
	410090	"
	468398	"
	184243	Novilad
	468298	"
	201898	Belgrado
	102243	Kraljevc
18/3/46	4415505	Fiume
	411109	"
	477714	"
	416029	"
	415831	"
1921 -	98240	"
	410443	"
	462446	"
	41416546	"
	405568	"
	413905	Novilad
	491424	"
	4415953	"
	415308	Postumia
	131029	"
	413438	"
	3617	Prestrane
	1016622	Zenice
	1009327	Siskovez
	179630	Kranj
	100238	Zagreb

(56)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

Date of Exit :	Car Number :	Destination :
19/3/1946	409901	Varēs
	479508	"
	446708	"
	26154	"
	467178	"
	419301	Pola
	469913	"
	458472	"
	483380	"
	488496	"
	77492007	Fiume
	045016	"
	489317	"
	77496058	"
	4415775	"
	489988	"
	489596	"
	1122121	Belgrado
	7409131	Lubiana
	250250	"
	1020080	"
	1005893	"
	23938	Zagreb
	7107740	"
	77192141	"
	182070	"
	77693246	Novi Sad
	100753	"
	405358	"
	260763	Jagodinice
20/3/1946	1021100	Celje
	498101	Pola
	458863	"
	1026704	Prestrane
	694803	Belgrado
	470413	Fiume
	7403661	"
	447791	"
	306614	Postumia
	130815	"
	991619	"
	77192125	"
	459235	"
	452039	"
	1132941	"
	69643	"

1920

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778505

	045016	"
	489317	"
	77496058	"
	4415775	"
	489988	"
	489596	"
	1122121	Belgrado
	7409131	Lubiana
	250250	"
	1020080	"
	1005893	"
	23938	Zagreb
	7107740	"
	77192141	"
	182070	"
	77693246	Novi Sad
	100753	"
	405358	"
	260763	Jagodinice
20/3/1946	1021100	Celje
	498101	Pola
	458863	"
	1026704	Prestrane
	694803	Belgrado
	470413	Fiume
	7403661	"
1920	447791	"
19[illegible]	306614	Postumia
	130815	"
	991619	"
	77192125	"
	459235	"
	452039	"
	1132941	"
	69643	"
	1119144	"
	1000972	"
	186677	"
	185284	"
	459087	"
	1013298	"
	1135938	Zagreb
	77193168	"
	1008155	Lubiana
	479057	Jesenjce

(56)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Date of Exit :	Car Number :	Destination :
21/3/1946	77192903	Fiume
	183409	"
	1144347	"
	204493	"
	481024	Postumia
	260768	"
	145083	Lubiana
22/3/1946	7448004	Lubiana
	6203004	"
	661532	"
	661533	"
	651133	"
	470536	"
	481538	"
	651539	"
	469848	"
	202654	"
	154315	Jesenice
	63048	"
	20544	Skoplje Loke
	1029762	Vincovio
	188075	Fiume
	991281	"
23/3/1946	183802	Lubiana
	1008905	"
	193506	"
	7105508	"
	476710	"
	1136310	"
	478610	"
	119312	"
	489713	"
	1122913	"
	1003916	"
	7104020	"
	1133723	"
	1127330	"
	1003733	"
	1004939	"
	1020945	"
	471349	"
	6300351	"
	1014651	"
	1000154	"

1919 -

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788015

	661533	"
	551133	"
	470536	"
	481538	"
	661539	"
	469848	"
	202654	"
	154315	Jesenice
	63048	"
	20544	Skoplje Loke
	1029762	Vincovic
	188075	Fiume
	991281	"
23/3/1946	183802	Lubiana
	1008905	"
	193506	"
	7105508	"
	476710	"
	1135310	"
	478610	"
	119312	"
	489713	"
	1122913	"
	1003916	"
1912	7104020	"
	1133723	"
	1127330	"
1919 -	1003733	"
	1004939	"
	1020945	"
	471349	"
	6300351	"
	1014651	"
	1000154	"
	479155	"
	1007055	"
	193165	"
	122766	"
	1002169	"
	77193107	Zagreb
	2426321	"
	1135944	"
	15527	Krsle
	166427	Fiume
	1129912	Skoplje

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Date of Exit:	Car Number:	Destination:
23/3/1946	413670	Lubiana
	122470	"
	1132972	"
	1020972	"
	479776	"
	1031081	"
	252383	"
	111187	"
	471389	"
	1000889	"
	494191	"
	1193692	"
	1133996	"
	1001298	"
	400472	Fiume
	1128374	Zagreb
	7719368	"
	1021089	Susak
	1142186	Zagreb
24/3/1946	478635	Postumia
	495141	"
	466249	"
	466271	"
	1011844	Fiume
	408371	"
	1007864	Zagreb
25/3/1946	1019004	Kralj
	172024	Fiume
	416126	Lubiana
	16444	"
	469448	"
	472752	"
	39765	"
	7407767	"
	39981	"
	205239	Karlovec
	7408548	Osjek
	425368	"
	491072	"
	9470369	Marjbor
	0410999	"
	7100690	Zagreb
	1005813	Belgrado

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Date of Exit:	Car Number:	Destination:
26/3/1946	64401	Postumia
	77193630	"
	1004647	"
	77596908	Fiume
	130651	"
	11297110	Lubiana
	7350111	"
	404116	"
	7749318	"
	7448732	"
	7106553	"
	411453	"
	476269	"
	34012	Kranj
27/3/1946	407903	Fiume
	77494842	"
	469913	Celje
	447549	"
	4413184	"
	102015	Lubiana
	419729	"
	473333	"
	153937	"
	495365	"
	141479	"
	401020	Maribor
	4169 26	Pola
	405173	"
	12027	Jesenice
	41066	"
	100531	Zagreb
	25074	Sarajevo
	698679	Belgrado
	95890	Zagreb
28/3/1946	184605	Lubiana
	77200 14	Belgrado
	114146	Pola
	1011732	Zagreb
29/3/1946	471291	Lubiana
	7448508	"
	419814	"
	4116	"
	464817	"
	130442	"

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

	7106553	"
	411453	"
	476259	"
	34012	Kranj
27/3/1946	407203	Fiume
	77494842	"
	469913	Celje
	447549	"
	4413184	"
	102015	Lubiana
	419729	"
	473333	"
	153937	"
	495365	"
	141479	"
	401020	Maribor
	416926	Pola
	405173	"
	12027	Jesenice
	41066	"
	100531	Zagreb
	25074	Sarajevo
	698679	Belgrado
	95890	Zagreb
28/3/1946	184605	Lubiana
	7720014	Belgrado
1917	114146	Pola
	1011732	Zagreb
29/3/1946	471201	Lubiana
	7448508	"
	419814	"
	4116	"
	464817	"
	130442	"
	042443	"
	202063	"
	4413977	"
	7105378	"
	478588	"
	7203193	"
	7402507	Zagreb
	7406511	"
	188046	"
	77492777	"

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

Date of Exit:	Car Number:	Destination:
29/3/1946	457814	Sarajevo
	415719	"
	463139	"
	487942	"
	471471	"
	410879	"
	467894	"
	492925	Zagreb
	1007335	Celje
	434178	Osijek
	1002783	Vrsnj
30/3/1946	7419101	Sarajevo
	460766	"
	4412515	"
	459422	"
	468003	Zagabria
	4411906	"
	487328	"
	412832	"
	418957	"
	418970	"
	468186	"
	419699	"
	744303	Fiume
	47717	Osijek
	497994	"
	415438	Maribor
	4415739	Lubiana
	118188	"
31/3/1946	467606	Postumia
	442958	"
	17272	"
	4410777	"
	1011383	"
	477185	"
	107491	"
	471608	"
	7471534	Divaccia
	179658	Lubiana
	418591	"
	180450	Fiume
	122369	Lubiana

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 794
Food & Agriculture Branch

14 August 1946

TEL. 263

REF. 1-2/FA

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Italian Food Situation.

1. WHEAT BREAD AND PASTA.

a. Bread and Pasta probably constitute a higher percentage of the total diet of the Italian people than of any other Major Country in the World; hence, the importance attached to the wheat supply in estimating the food situation in Italy.

b. Due to an excellent harvest and a prompt and efficiently executed amassing program, present wheat stocks are the largest since the summer of 1943.

c. Production is estimated at 6,022,800 metric tons, in comparison with 4,118,100 tons in 1945 and 6,378,000 tons in 1944.

d. Amassing: total amassing to 14 August is epproximately 1,859,000 tons in comparison with 543,500 tons on 15 August 1945 and 827,333 tons on 15 August 1944. The tentative goal is 2,379,800 tons; thus the 78 per cent of the expected total has been delivered.

The total amount of wheat amassed from the 1945 harvest was 1,033,000 tons or only 24.5 per cent of the production. Already 80 per cent more wheat has been collected during the first 60 days of the amassing program than was collected during all of last year.

e. Authorized Rations: the present authorized wheat ration for normal consumers is 250 grams of bread daily and 2000 grams of pasta monthly. (Previous to July 10 the bread was 200 grams and pasta 500 grams.)

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f. Extraction Ratio: the normal milling ratio for wheat is 91 per cent. However prefects were authorized on 1 August to reduce the milling ratio to 85 percent if at the same time the bread ration is reduced to 235 grams daily.

g. Wheat Supplies on hand 11 August were 1,588,566 tons or sufficient to support present rations of bread and pasta for 127 days.

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h. Expected Arrivals, principally UNRRA imports are expected to total approximately 500,000 tons during the remainder of 1946 or sufficient to support present rations for 40 days.

2. OTHER CEREALS.

The production of all other cereals shows marked increases over the production of 1945. Latest estimates are as follows:

	1945 tons	1946 tons	Inc.%
Rye	77,500	111,000	43
Barley	124,300	229,000	84
Oats	252,000	456,000	81
Rough Rice	380,400	475,000	25
Corn	1,416,000	2,238,000	58

The estimated amounts of these crops which will be used for human food is 1,819,000 tons or the equivalent of approximately 1,100,000 tons of wheat.

3. SUGAR.

Prospects of a large production of domestic sugar are so good that UNRRA has discontinued its imports with July shipments.

During the current month the monthly ration of sugar will be increased from 100 grams to 300 grams half of which will be domestic sugar of the 1946 crop. After 1 September the ration will be held at 300 grams of all local sugar.

1914 - 4. FATS

The present supply of oils and fats is very low, but prospect is bright for a good production of olive oil this fall. There is already some talk that oil will be "free" when the new production becomes available, but this the governmental food officials vigorously deny.

5. MINOR RATION CHANGES

Among the actions taken by the High Commissioner of Food to provide more and better food for certain needy classes of consumers are the following:

(a) The release of 200 tons of sugar for the manufacture of 2000 tons of infant-food for artificially fed babies.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(b) The authorization of special allotments of powdered milk, dried vegetables, conserved meats, dried soup and powdered eggs for summer colonies (camps) for children.

(c) New ration scales for TB patients in hospitals

(d) The allocation to pasta manufacturers of quotas of a special pasta ration for children.

(e) Substantial improvement in the ration scales authorized for crews of merchant ships.

8. GENERAL FOOD ITEMS

Fresh fruits and vegetables are everywhere abundant and constitute a large percentage of the daily ration of all classes of consumers.

Potatoes are very plentiful the production being 3,063,000 tons or more than double that of 1945: current retail prices of potatoes are around 20 lire per kilo or one third the price prevailing last January and February.

Fresh milk is now "free" in most cities including Rome but is more expensive to ration card holders than when it was rationed. For example under rationing fresh milk cost in Rome 30 lire per liter for ration card holders and now it may be had at 40 lire in any quantity.

Meat, butter and cheese remain very scarce and are very expensive.

ROSCOE R. SNAPP
Lt. Col. F.A.
Director Food & Agriculture Branch

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AUG 8 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
COMMERCE(FOREIGN TRADE)BRANCH

Monthly Report

July 1946

Ref.AC/5127/54/Commerce 6 Aug. 1946

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MONTHLY REPORT
COMMERCE (FOREIGN TRADE) BRANCH
July 1946

1. GENERAL

During the month, this Branch has been mainly occupied with Military exports, trade with Italian ex-colonies and the economic policy of Venezia Giulia. A fair amount of "clearing up" work has been done, mainly in connection with the export functions of the old Commerce Sub Commission. The staff of this Branch has now been re-organised at an irreducible minimum, for the work which still remains to be done.

2. MILITARY EXPORTS

A request was received by Alcom from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking for clarification of the following points:

(a) the amount of credits accrued to date to the Italian Government from such exports;

(b) the goods and quantities involved together with dates of export.

Consequently, a letter was sent to Allied Supply Accounting Agency requesting this information. Further, the present situation was outlined in a letter addressed to G-5 Section Allied Force Headquarters and suggestions made regarding the future conduct of such exports together with payment. So far nothing more has been heard.

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In the matter of military exports, it is known that a meeting was held about the middle of the month at the American Embassy, to discuss payments for exports to the U.S.Armed Forces in Austria and Germany, and that a signal was sent off, by the Embassy to the Secretary of State, asking that payment for such exports be made in dollars. The same request was made in Alcoms letter to A.F.H.Q.

3. BRITISH OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

As a result of a letter received from Civil Affairs, Cairo, and discussions held with the Ministry of Foreign Trade in June, the views of the Italian Government regarding trade between Tripolitania, Eritrea and Cyrenaica were submitted to the respective Military Administrations. The position to-day regarding trade between Italy and her former colonies is that it can be done on a merchant basis. Compensation trade, never satisfactory, has been dispensed with, and payment will be made in sterling. As far as imports into and exports from Italy are concerned, the same control as is applied to all other countries not having a trade agreement, will be supplied. The Military Administrations have been supplied with full information regarding the type of controls in force in Italy, and the goods which they affect. Information as to controls in force, in the ex colonies, together with lists of goods to which they refer, have been requested, for onward transmission to the Italian Government. This information will be published in the "Bollettino di Informazioni del Commercio Estero" so that Italian merchants may acquaint themselves with the conditions under which trade can be conducted. One point which is still awaiting clarification is that of Customs procedure.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The Italian Preference system for the areas under consideration is still in force, and naturally, the Italian Government wants to know whether the reciprocal system of preferences can be maintained.

4. VENEZIA GIULIA

There has been a fair amount of clarification work done this month, in respect of the import of Reserved Commodities and the implementation of the agreement between the Italian Government and AMG for the control of foreign trade.

It is to be hoped that from henceforth, the Trade Agreement will be taken into operation by AMG.13 Corps as authorised by A.F.H.Q. and that the financial arrangements made in agreement with the Italian Government in May last, will not be subject to further attempts of unilateral modification.

5. TRADE WITH GERMANY

During the month several requests were received from the Italian Government regarding the import from Germany of special items, such as steel and alternators for the electrical plant under construction at Glorenza by Montecatini. These requests have been passed on to the appropriate Allied Authority in Germany, and replies are awaited.

1909 -

G.A.F.ROTHLY
Maj.Lincolns
Director
Commerce(For.Trade)Branch

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

ROUTING AND WORK SHEET

Each note must be numbered and each space completely filled in. THIS WORK SHEET MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE TO WHICH ATTACHED UNTIL ACTION IS COMPLETED AND THEN FILED WITH FILE COPIES OF COMMUNICATION TO WHICH IT PERTAINS. A line will be drawn the full width of the page under each note.

SUBJECT: CUROVITA

No	Date	To	REMARKS	From
1	1/8	Chief Comm.	The curovita for a head of family was 225 lire per day. Thus an increase of 95 lire will be between 40 and 45%. C.W.W. CHARLES W. WAITON Colonel, A.C. Acting V/P	Econ. Sec. 24/125

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Office of the Executive Commissioner

1 August 1946.

Chief Commissioner.

1. I visited TENDA on 27 July in company with Lt.Col. GREEN, CLO TURIN, and Major RONNIE, LO TENDA and BRIGA.

2. TENDA is a very small village in the valley surrounded by the heights which form the area under dispute. It is approached up the valley through LIMONE and finally through a road tunnel 4 kilos long or a railway tunnel 9 kilos long which run through the range of hills which the French claim as strategically necessary to them. If the decision of the Council of Four is ratified, the southern end of the road tunnel will probably be in French territory and the northern end in Italian territory.

3. In TENDA I met General LOMBARDI, lately appointed Commissario Extraordinario for the area by the Prefect of CUNEO in place of the late Sindaco who had displayed lack of racial impartiality. General LOMBARDI struck me as a sensible stable official. He acknowledged the delicacy of his mission and stressed that his job was to maintain order before and during the transfer of territory - if it came about. He still hoped that the decision of the Council of Four would be modified. At the same time he was, he said, submitting to his Government a number of points on which decisions would be needed regarding the transfer of the territory. He quoted such problems as the move of the people who opted to quit their homes, the transfer of property and title, the maintenance of the power stations. He was hopeful that he could maintain order and was certain that there would be no sabotaging, e.g., of power stations. I left impressed by his good sense.

4. I then met Lt. KALK, the French Liaison Officer, who though he appeared offhand and lacking in official courtesy, gave the impression of having common sense and expressed a degree of impartiality. He repeated the views of General LOMBARDI that it was doubtful if there would be any acts of sabotage and said that the few demonstrations which did take place were inspired by a few agitators who worked not on the real residents but on recent immigres from Calabria and the South and was strong in his condemnation of the press on both sides. "Without the journalists" he said, "we should have peace".

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5. He seems to be working in close cooperation with Major RONNIE and the two get on well together.

6. Lt. KALK lives at TENDA. His duties do not extend outside this area and do not cover for instance the other disputed areas of MONTE CENISIO and the LITTLE ST. BERNARD.

7. Major RONNIE lives in TENDA five days a week and goes down to CUNEO at intervals. I think this is a sensible arrangement. There is literally

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

nothing for either officer to do in TENDA and constant residence there is apt to give one the wrong perspective.

8. I feel very strongly that both officers should be removed. There is no need for them in the area and their presence must embarass the Commissario Extraordinario. Moreover, it is illogical to have two officers in TENDA and BRIGA and none in either MONTE CENISIO, where I am told the situation is less stable, or in the LITTLE ST. BERNARD areas. It might be found advisable to send a British or US officer (not French) to these areas at the time of actual transfer to act as observers, but not before.

9. The actions of so-called intelligence officers and NCO's in this area is most embarassing. Recently, Major RONDIE reports, a motor car flying the British flag arrived in TENDA from the French side carrying two British officers who allegedly came from SAN REMO and were presumably members of the FSS in LIGURIA. They interrogated General LOMBARDI who had no option but to reply. Parts of the reports of the FSS General Security Report for period ending 15th July (compiled by a Sergeant of the FSS) are most misleading and baseless. I would advocate:

(a) that Major RONDIE be empowered to inform the Prefect that General LOMBARDI need receive or reply to no one who is not sponsored by the Liaison Officer (Major RONDIE);

(b) that FSS cease activities in this and the disputed areas or send responsible officers (not NCO's) to collaborate with the Liaison Officer in their investigations.

M. S. Lush.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSL/JG.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

25 July 1946.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of 19 July and for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the "Compendio Statistico Italiano" for the year 1946.

Very sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Signor A. Canaletti Gaudenti,
Il Presidente,
Istituto Centrale di Statistica,
Roma.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

U.S. Dan
Pls acknowledge
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TRANSLATION

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

THE PRESIDENT

961/S.P.

Rome, 19 July 1946.

Dear Admiral,

I have the pleasure of presenting to you a copy of the "Italian Statistical Summary" for 1946, whose publication had been interrupted since 1943.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ A. Canaletti Gaudenti

20/195

1904 -

See 51

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Allied Commission
Rome.

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JUL 22 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 550/HQ. 19. July 1946.

Following our meeting of the 5th July on the subject of Hotel accomodation the position is now as follows:

Vaccari Hotel:

I have made arrangements with M.M.I.A., and their personnel who were billeted in this Hotel have now moved to the Genova.

Urbe Hotel:

I consider that the retention of Urbe Hotel is necessary for admin reasons, owing to the fact that it is approximately 100 yards from the Genova, while the alternative accomodation offered, the Imperiale, is a considerable distance away. I should therefore like this Hotel to be retained as a Sergeants Mess for A.C., M.M.I.A., and Air Force Sub-Commission.

Flora and Eden:

As explained at the meeting, the Flora Hotel accommodation is not so good as the Eden. The Flora Hotel is very short of sheets etc., and is not fitted as a family Hotel. A further problem will arise about rations. There are at present in the Eden,

7	families	M.M.I.A.
2	"	A.C.
1	family	Air Force.

Each of these families have children and the rations drawn by married families are 6 per week for wife and 4 per week for children under 10. Should these families be moved from the Eden to the Flora, it would be necessary to have a Military Manager in this Hotel.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA

961/St. IL PRESIDENTE

Roma, 19 luglio 1946

Signor Ammiraglio,

mi è gradito presentare alla S.V. un esemplare del "Compendio Statistico Italiano" per il 1946, la cui pubblicazione era stata interrotta con l'anno 1943.

Distinti ossequi.

Il Presidente

Amm. Allery W. Stone
Commissione Alleata
190 Veneto
ROMA

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Flego:

Accommodation could be found for M.M.I.A. officers at the Flora Hotel, but we have not yet decided on the move. I shall consult General Coulburn when he is installed.

Colonna Hotel:

I hope within the next seven days to de-requisition 53 rooms in this Hotel.

M S. LUSH

Brigadier Alban Low, C.B.E., M.C.,
Commander,
R.A.A.C.

Copy to:- M.M.I.A.,
H.Q. Commandant.

1901 -

(49)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

12 July 1946.

Dear Miss McNamara:

Thank you for your letter of July 9th enclosing a copy of the "American Red Cross Civilian Relief Mediterranean Theater Monthly Report for May, 1946".

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Miss Josephine McNamara,
Assistant to the Director,
Civilian Relief - MTO,
APO 794 - U. S. Army.

1900

(48)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CA Reading file

Form 2247

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Civilian Relief
Area 4, APO 794
U. S. Army

July 9, 1946

Admiral E. W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome, Italy

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the "American Red Cross Civilian Relief Mediterranean Theater Monthly Report for May, 1946".

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Josephine McNamara
Assistant to the Director
Civilian Relief - MTO

1899 -

Encl. 1

47

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AMERICAN RED CROSS
CIVILIAN RELIEF
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER
MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY, 1946

ALBANIA

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

Conditions in Albania which might effect a relief operation there did not alter during May. Food is still available, transport has improved and the outlook for the future is the same as reported last month. Politically the regime continued its decisive march to the extreme left, and the repercussions on the National and International scene were quite audible.

II. OPERATIONS

A. Current Program

The clothing distribution program in Albania is completed and receipts were secured from the Albanian Red Cross. Our representative reported that he had seen some distributions and those he had observed evidenced that the people receiving the clothing were obviously in need but the need was probably traditional and not war caused.

The distribution of medical supplies had not begun at the end of May but the Albanian Red Cross had submitted a plan of distribution. During May they wrote that some of the supplies would be distributed to the civilian population through the Albanian Red Cross, some would be distributed through drug stores and dispensaries and still more to the military and civilian hospitals, maternal and child welfare institutions and to First Aid Stations. This distribution program was still in the planning stage at the end of May.

III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AGENCIES

A. Albanian Red Cross

1898

As reported last month the Albanian Red Cross refused to ask for travel permits for our Representative, Mr. Pett. Also, they refused to answer our letter requesting them to put their reasons in writing. During May the U.S. Representative of Tirana directed a letter to the Albanian Regime requesting that the Prime Minister receive Mr. Pett to discuss the difficulties of the program. This request was refused.

Eventually the Albanian Red Cross answered our letter requesting that the reasons for their refusal to request travel permits be put in writing. In their reply they intimated that the American Red Cross help was not needed if that help included the assignment of a representative to the country and added that in view of the decision to

(47)

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send no further relief to Albania we could consider our mission completed.

IV. STAFF

On May 29, 1946 Mr. Pett, our only representative stationed in Albania left the country to return to Rome.

V. AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES DURING MAY

All supplies destined for Albania were held in Brindisi and Naples and it was the undersigned recommendation to National Headquarters that they reimburse the Albanian Relief Fund to the value of the supplies being withheld Following which we would divert them for distribution in other countries. At the end of May that recommendation was still being considered.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The program in Albania should now be considered closed. The Albanian Red Cross has advised us that our Mission is completed; they state that they do not consider the agreement to be in force and our presence in the country is now unwelcome, indeed, if it ever was welcome.

American Red Cross clothing supplies have been distributed but very little observation on the use of the supplies was allowed. Medical supplies are in the warehouse and although plans for their distribution have been formulated, nothing, as far as we know, has actually been distributed.

It is recommended that the supplies being held in Brindisi and Naples be diverted for use elsewhere and that the Albanian Relief Fund of America be reimbursed by the American Red Cross in the amount of the value of the supplies.

GREECE

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

During May the Greek Parliament convened for the first time in ten years. The cabinet composed of members of the Populist Party presented its program which was hotly debated. It did, however, receive a vote of confidence of large enough proportions to indicate that the present government is in a strong position and is likely to continue for some time to come. This will bring a measure of stability into the Greek scene which is so necessary for rehabilitation. The greatest political issue continues to be the plebiscite on the return of George II now scheduled for the 1st of September. Concomitant with this it counteracts to a degree the embryonic stability achieved by the new government.

The economic trend during the month has been towards an increase in private enterprise taking over a larger share of the distribution of UNRRA supplies. The currency remains constant due mainly to the Government's continued selling of gold pounds. The gold pound formerly worth 135,000 drachma is now worth only 130,000, and there has been a relaxation in the regulations

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surrounding the sale of gold sovereigns to the bank. Against this is the fact that people continue to distrust drachma and at the end of the month prices seemed to be rising a little - this despite a steady augmentation of imports of all sorts.

The bread situation is no worse. The ration was cut in May and will continue at that figure during June, but there may be an increase by July or August. The Government has taken a few steps in the direction of price reduction but no results are visible as yet. If the political situation remains relatively steady, the economic position promises to improve with the expectation of good harvests this year.

II. OPERATIONS

A. Current Program

Mr. Philip E. Ryan, Director of Civilian Relief, National Headquarters, Washington D.C., and the undersigned visited Greece May 12 - 17. Conferences were held with officials of the Greek Red Cross, UNRRA, Greek War Relief, and the American and Canadian Embassies. There were discussions with Civilian Relief Staff members relative to the past program, an assessment of present position and a plan for the future. In general it was decided that the program should be limited to furnishing supplies only to those phases of the Greek Red Cross program in which the American Red Cross was best able to assist such as the proposed extension of the Voula TB hospital, the Junior Red Cross and the Recreational-Occupational Therapy project. The American Red Cross would not concern itself directly with the entire Greek Red Cross organization. In view of the above there was some discussion on the advisability of discontinuing our responsibility for the supervision of the supply program of the Canadian Red Cross.

SR Mr. Lacy continued his frequent conferences with President Philon of the Greek Red Cross and attended the usual meetings of the Committee on the Incidence of Tuberculosis, the Greek Red Cross Medical Supplies Committee, and the Greek Red Cross Clothing Committee. He also maintained liaison with other relief and shipping agencies in Athens.

Miss Audrey Mactzold continued her administrative assistance to the Greek Red Cross with emphasis on the Occupational Therapy Program and the Greek Junior Red Cross.

1897 -

1. Occupational Therapy Program

As mentioned in previous reports this project consists of a volunteer corps of women of the Greek Red Cross interested in hospital recreation for adults and children in Tuberculosis hospitals. There is a Greek Junior Red Cross counterpart of this committee and close cooperation with the Volunteer Nurse Corps of the Greek Red Cross is maintained. Miss Mactzold has been working with them for the past 5 months on administrative organization, recruitment and training plans. As mentioned in her report the supplies requested of the American Red Cross is the major hope for the complete success of this project on a National scale.

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2. Greek Junior Red Cross

Preliminary plans have been made for the visit of Mr. Lawrence Reece of the League for sometime in July or August, when the Ministry of Education will be conducting teacher institutes for all areas of Greece.

The Greek Junior Red Cross plans to undertake a dental hygiene program in the schools in the Fall hoping to be able to use some of the supplies from the S/S Ripley. They have already obtained 7,000 tooth-brushes and powder from the Canadian Red Cross supplies for this project.

Plans are progressing for the special album project, but this will not materialize until the Fall term. In the interim this office has been asked to obtain film and possibly a special photographer to cover Greek Junior Red Cross activities.

A booklet on Junior Red Cross organization has been published, but there has been no distribution or interpretation of it aside from correspondence.

Nothing new to report on the Camp Program or the Camp Leader Training Course, since they are awaiting release of recreational equipment from the S/S Ripley and the 316 Recreational and Camp Chests arriving on the S/S Flagstaff Victory.

A group of Greek Juniors from Athens has been very active in bringing entertainement to a children's Tuberculosis Preventorium. There is considerable interest among the students of two colleges in Athens to enter a lecture course training young people for recreational services in tuberculosis institutions. College units in Athens have also requested First Aid instruction from the Greek Red Cross.

All but 17,000 bags of Junior Red Cross chocolate has been distributed.

B. Pending Projects

1. Paper for Greek Red Cross - action being taken in Washington.

2. Tuberculosis Hospital - action being taken in Washington. Supplementary request for clothing, bedlinen, medical supplies and surgical instruments to be submitted.

3. Recreation Occupational Therapy - no word of action being taken by Washington.

4. Educational Gift Boxes and Educational Health Chests - action being taken by Washington.

5. Greek Red Cross Nursing Service - to be submitted to Washington.

6. Blood Plasma and Radio for Nurses Home - action being taken by Washington.

0118

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7. Burpham Boilers - This was originally submitted in October and then dropped when the Greek Red Cross advised that they were to be purchased out of Greek Red Cross funds in order to expedite delivery. Because of lack of funds the request has been resubmitted, and will be forwarded to Washington.

III. RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER AGENCIES

Relationships with UNRRA, Greek War Relief, Near East Foundation and the American and Canadian Embassies together with the various other welfare and government agencies continue on the cordial tenor they have had in the past.

There has been little change in either the relationships of the American Red Cross to the Greek Red Cross or the latter to the Government. Since the program of the Government is still in its early stages it is too soon to tell if there will be more concrete aid to the Society than there has been in the past under less sympathetic regimes.

IV. STAFF

Mr. Crawford arrived in Athens from Salonika enroute to the U.S. at the beginning of the month. He met with Mr. Ryan and the undersigned for a conference before leaving for Rome on May 17th.

Mr. Lacy, Miss Maetzold and Miss Chapman continue their assignments working out of Athens. It is proposed that Mr. Lacy will complete his assignment in Greece June 1st and return to the U.S.

V. SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1. Lemnos Hospital. Mr. Ryan plans to refer the problem of surplus supplies which have been received by this hospital to the Lemnian Society of Pennsylvania for decision as to their disposal.

2. Supplies on the S/S Edward P. Ripley. This problem is to be discussed by the undersigned with officials in Washington in June.

VI. AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES

1896 During May, 4 ships arrived in Piraeus including the S/S Ripley. The Hellas arrived with the laboratory equipment for Lemnos, lap covers, demi-layettes, a dental unit and electrical equipment. The Flagstaff Victory brought in laboratory apparatus, pillow cases and sheets and camp and recreational chests for Junior Red Cross, and the Newberry Victory brought in miscellaneous medical supplies and equipment for the Lemnos Hospital.

VII. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

During May $3,032.38 was spent for operational expenses in Greece

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VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The tentative program decided upon during the visit of Mr. Ryan whereby the American Red Cross would limit its program to specific projects seems well suited to the present circumstances in Greece. It seems much wiser to hold to certain fields of common interest to both Societies, encouraging the Greek Red Cross to direct its own development without trying to steer it in any given direction.

ITALY

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

There were no significant developments during the month affecting relief conditions.

Italy is on the eve of the first free election since Benito Mussolini marched on Rome in 1922. June 2nd will determine if it is the will of the people to retain the House of Savoy or replace it with a Republic, and which Party will lead the Italian Government for the next 5 years.

Industry, agriculture, transportation and communication are gradually recovering.

The food situation is still serious and will not be alleviated until the 1946-47 crop is harvested. In the interim UNRRA is working with the Government to assist them in building up a 12 month stock of bread cereals to ensure a minimum of 200 grams of bread daily and 2000 grams of pasta monthly. It is encouraging to note the action of the Government to induce the Italian people to help themselves. This is to take such form as abolishing luxury meals in restaurants and hotels to 3 specific courses, with no pastry of any kind served. This has proved an effective device for restricting excessive food consumption in other countries, particularly England. In England they have a shortage of food but a comparatively high calories content to the daily ration that is available. In Italy they have a low caloric content to the daily ration which one item - bread cereals - would build up sufficiently to prevent widespread malnutrition. However, as mentioned in previous reports a greater problem exists as a result of their disrupted economy i.e. the problem of purchasing power and mal-distribution. The average increase of wages in Italy is 11 times over 1938 earnings, while food prices on the other hand have increased 33%.

II. OPERATIONS

Operations continue to be limited to the completion of the distribution of ARC supplies by American Relief for Italy and the Italian Red Cross.

During the month Mr. Philip E. Ryan visited Italy meeting with CR Staff, UNRRA, American Relief for Italy and Italian Red Cross Officials. He expressed satisfaction with the work which had been accomplished by CR in Italy. It was agreed that we should consider our program as virtually closed except for special projects now in progress on behalf of the Italian Red Cross.

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B. New Projects

None

C. Pending Projects

1. Hygiene Pamphlet for the Italian Junior Red Cross - action being taken on a revised plan by Washington.

2. Italian Red Cross Schools of Nursing - action being taken by Washington.

III. RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER AGENCIES

The American Red Cross in Italy continues to cooperate cordially with all agencies operating in the country.

UNRRA is emphasizing more and more assistance to Italian industry rather than providing relief supplies to certain sections of the population. This means the importation of such supplies as pharmaceutical raw materials meeting the need for medical supplies through local production in Italy.

In the field of medical rehabilitation they are providing medical supplies, hospital units, technical apparatus and the services of expert personnel. They have converted 1000 tons of raw cotton into 3,350,000 square meters of towelling, sheeting and other hospital items for distribution to hospitals.

Plans are now being drawn up by the Italian High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health for the manufacture of penicillin in Italy as a State controlled enterprise. The plant is being given by UNRRA. Two Italian scientists are to be sent to Toronto, Canada, by UNRRA to receive instruction in the large scale manufacture of penicillin. Four other scientists will spend a month in England to study modern methods of mass radiography in the control of tuberculosis.

IV. STAFF

Staff now consists of the Assistant to the Director and two civilian Secretaries.

V. SPECIAL PROBLEMS

189 1. Italian Red Cross Nurses to visit U.S.
Please refer to our April report for the details of this situation.

VI. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

During May, $849.47 was posted to our FW-IT account.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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In view of the fact that we consider our Italian distribution program as

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virtually completed, we recommend that our future operations be limited to special projects to assist the Italian Red Cross.

ROUMANIA

The supplies for Roumania mentioned in our April report are ready to be called forward as soon as proper clearances are obtained from the Roumanian Government and transit visas from Yugoslavia.. Mr. Fred Sigerist has been assigned to this project. Present plans call for the delivery of 10 trucks to be operated by Swiss drivers of the International Red Cross from Geneva to Bucharest. Mr. Sigerist will accompany the convoy to the Yugoslav border where his responsibility will be assumed by our Yugoslav Representative, Mr. Hoptner. Supplies consisting of sewing materials and soap (from SAF source) will be loaded on the trucks at Trieste, the railhead for shipment into Yugoslavia. The shipment across Yugoslavia will be by rail or overland and Mr. Hoptner will make delivery to the President of the Roumanian Red Cross at the Roumanian border.

At the urgent request of Brigadier General Schuyler, United States Representative of the Allied Commission for Roumania, 35,000,000 units of penicillin were sent into Roumania by plane from Italy on May 22nd. This was obtained on a loan basis from the Medical Committee of EUDSI through American Relief for Italy. Arrangements for replacement are underway from International Red Cross stocks in Geneva, the purchase having been authorized by Washington.

YUGOSLAVIA

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

The political picture in Yugoslavia remained unchanged during the month of May.

Food conditions have generally improved due to the spring harvest of vegetables. Sugar and fats are still short and remain strictly rationed.

Transportation facilities continue to improve as well as postal service and telegraph.

II. OPERATIONS

A. Current Program

Mr. Philip E. Ryan and the undersigned visited in Yugoslavia April 30th to May 6th meeting with the CR Staff, officials of the Yugoslav Red Cross, and other Relief Agencies. A field trip was made into Lubiana. Here they contacted the Delegation of the Yugoslav Red Cross, the Polyclinic School and held conferences with the Minister of Social Welfare of the National Government of Slovenia. Program activities were considerably curtailed during the month due to Personnel changes. Mr. Robert Dickie terminated his assignment, and our new Representative, Mr. Jacob Hoptner has spent the month becom-

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ing oriented to his job. He is the only ARC Representative in Yugoslavia at the present time.

Before leaving Yugoslavia Mr. Dickie accompanied Mr. Hoptner on a field trip to Zagreb, where he introduced him to the Representatives of the Croatian Branch of the Yugoslav Red Cross. They visited the two warehouses there, Mr. Hoptner familiarizing himself with their problems and procedures. They also contacted the U.S. Consul of Zagreb and the UNRRA Mission Representatives.

III. RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER AGENCIES

A.R.C. relationships to other Welfare Agencies and Red Cross Societies continue to be cooperative.

On May 8th, 200 Tubercular Children were transported from Belgrade to Trieste where they were received by the Italian Red Cross.

A request was channeled to proper authorities of the International Red Cross re the need for inspection and supplying of comfort items to German POWs in stockades in the XIII Corps Region. It was interesting to learn that the German POWs in the United States had donated $200,000 to the International Red Cross to purchase from U.S. Army stock 25,000 pairs of Army shoes, 3,000 cots and a large quantity of blankets.

IV. STAFF

Mr. Robert Dickie rported to Rome May 29th for rotation leave to the United States.

V. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Charges posted to FW-YU in May amounted to $1,446.08.

VI. A.R.C. SUPPLIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

A Ford motor for a station wagon was delivered to Trieste for transhipment to Belgrade for Mr. Hoptner.

Due to the changes in CR Personnel, we have not received a report from the Yugoslav Red Cross as to the status of supplies.

1894

On May 26, 1946 an article appeared in one of the papers of Lubiana indicating the amount of assistance which has been forthcoming from various countries to the Yugoslav Red Cross for the period August 1945 - May 1946. They reported as follows:

American Red Cross	34,359	Cases
American Committee for relief in Yugoslavia	8,595	"
Canadian Committee for Yugoslav relief	1,925	"
International Red Cross	264,900	"

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Canadian Red Cross	2,878	Cases
Yugoslav Emergency Committee	577	"
British Red Cross	2,905	"
Yugoslav-Nationals of South America	764	"
Croatian Brotherhood of America	36	"
Yugoslav Red Cross in Egypt	10	"
Yugoslav Red Cross in Paris	5,941	"
The People of Istria in Marseilles	282	"
Gift from Switzerland	80	"
Yugoslav - Swiss Committee	413	"
Mixed Committee in Switzerland	11,529	"
Other Gifts	128	"
TOTAL	335,683	Cases arriving

on 23 ships and 14 different rail-shipments and 4 convoy truck shipments. Supplies consisted of clothing, shoes, food and medicine.

VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As concluded in our report for the month of April, future American Red Cross activity in Yugoslavia should be concentrated on the needs of children.

James B. Foley

James B. Foley
Director, Civilian Relief
Mediterranean Theater

0124

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Subject: Admiral Franco MAUGERI

Source : JK 1/1

1. Subject was born at GELA (Sicily) on 14 October 1893. In October 1915 he was commissioned at the Royal Naval Academy of LEGHORN. After serving for two years as an observer on board seeplanes of the Royal Navy, in September 1917 he was put in command of a bomber squadron. In March 1918 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant.

2. After the end of World War I he devoted himself to the study of radio communications and electrotechnical problems, while at the same time carrying out important missions under the supervision of naval and territorial high commands. In 1927 Subject was promoted Lieutenant Commander; in 1932 Commander; and in 1937 Captain. For two years he taught naval strategy and tactics at the "Istituto Superiore di Guerra" of the Royal Army.

3. At the outbreak of World War II Subject was in command of the cruiser "Giovanni Delle Bande Nere". He took part in several war operations, including the CRETE naval battle. He was later put in command of the cruiser "Bolzano", and took part in the Cape Teulada and Cape Matapan engagements. In May 1941 he was appointed chief of the naval secret service, a post which he held until the time of the armistice. In June 1942 Subject was promoted Rear Admiral.

1893

4. Following the disbandment of all services at the Ministry of Marine in ROME, on 11 September 1943 Subject began to organize a secret agency to check and control German activities in Italy. Shortly afterwards

0125

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this agency was able to establish contact with the IS of the American 5th Army and a similar agency operating under the Italian Supreme Command. Gradually the SIS organization acquired considerable efficiency and had agents in Switzerland and northern Italy.

5. Some SIS agents were caught by the CS of the Fascist Republican Navy and the German Gestapo. Among them were Major BRANDIMARTE, who was executed and awarded the gold medal for valor posthumously, and Capt. VESPA, who was kept prisoner for many months in MATHAUSEN concentration camp. Nine other agents were detained for several months at the SS HQ in Via Tasso, ROME. Subject had to change his address eleven times.

6. The results achieved by the SIS were particularly successful during the ANZIO campaign, inasmuch as the Allies were kept informed of all impending operations by German troops. (Admiral CUNNINGHAM sent the SIS executives a telegram expressing his appreciation for their
~~its~~ valuable collaboration with the Allied forces.)

7. Subject was awarded six decorations for actions carried out during World Wars I and II. He recently received another decoration for his contribution in the fight against the Nazi-Fascists during the clandestine period.

1892 -

8. In August 1945 Subject was promoted Admiral. As soon as the war ended, he was given the task of re-building the LA SPEZIA naval base. Today, ~~as~~ owing to Subject's incessant enterprise, that base is already 60% efficient. Subject speaks French, English and Spanish fluently.

Peter

0126

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO [redacted] 794

6 July 1946.

To : Colonel C. W. Walton, AVP Economic Section.

I cannot accept the implications of para 10 nor do I see their relevancy. In any case, if a comparison is to be made between meat purchases in the U.K. and Italy and the lire cost thereof, the only correct approach would be to determine how many ounces of meat are purchaseable in the U.K. at 1s 4d per week and then determine the cost of such weight of meat in Italy. I am sure you will find that it is much more than 50-60 lire per week. 44 a

I spoke at SAC's Conference, using the attached as an aide memoire. It was therefore not transmitted as a letter and due notice thereof should be made in your files.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Enc. - SS ltr 4 July 1946 subj. Review of Supply Situation in Italy.

Noted July 6
C W Walton

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45 File WS cc

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO ~~394~~ 794

REF: ES/

4 July 1946

SUBJECT: Review of the Supply Situation in Italy.

TO : ~~The Supreme Allied Commander~~

Not Sent

PART I - FOOD SITUATION IN ITALY

1. Since my last report the food situation in Italy has shown great improvement. At the last meeting I spoke of possible cuts in the bread and pasta rations to 175 or possibly 150 grams per day for normal ration card holders. This included the pasta and bread rations. The pasta ration had already been cut from 2,000 grams per month to 500 grams per month. During the months of May and June pasta issues were omitted. The bread ration was not cut from the 200 grams per day although shortages caused some local curtailment of actual issues.

2. Ability to continue the bread ration was the result of several circumstances which include:

(a) the saving resulting from the cut in pasta issues;
(b) certain diversions of cargoes to Italy;
(c) the emergency ammassing measures;
(d) the new crop.

3. (a) The new wheat crop is officially estimated as 35% higher than last year's. Last year's crop was 4,200,000 tons; this year's is estimated at 5,700,000 tons. Although the annual ammassi goal is not yet announced, a deduction of last year's authorized retentions of 2,700,000 tons from the crop would give a possible goal of 3,000,000 tons. There are indications that the goal will be set considerably lower, (preliminary UNRRA report to London of 2,100,000 tons, admittedly lower than the final figure will probably be). The final figure will apparently be based on the assumption that illegal retentions will equal last year's. In the opinion of unbiased observers the estimate of the increase is too conservative.

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Note: This ltr was not sent but used as an aide-memoire at SAC's Conference of 5 July 1946. TVM

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(b) The attitude of the farmers has changed because of the large crop and because of the Governmental provision for much higher prices for deliveries to the Ammassi. Prices which the farmers obtain from the Ammassi are about three times those of last year. (Prices this year, including bonuses to 10 July, are in the vicinity of 3,000 lire per quintale. After 10 July prices will be about two and one-half times last year's prices with hard wheat at 2,700 and soft wheat at 2,350 for Central Italy, with approximately 150 lire more for South Italy and 100 lire less for North Italy.

4. Sugar arrivals have been disappointing. It is planned to continue the 100 gram per month ration throughout July. Apparently large scale preservation programs for the fruits and vegetables will not be possible because of the lack of sugar.

5. Potatoes are a very good crop, prices being about one-third of the prevailing prices before the harvest.

6. Fruits currently maturing are available in considerable quantities and a good grape crop is in prospect.

7. Olives are showing excellent promise, which is said to be the usual experience following a year of low production.

8. Despite the optimistic supply indications, cost-of-living remains high. Studies show that families in the lower income groups spend from one-half to all of their income on food.

9. With the increase in pasta and with the increased availability of seasonal foods it may be assumed that the caloric value of the Italian ration has reached 1,800 to 2,000 calories per day. Because of the unknowns in the free market, precise figures on caloric content of the ration are most difficult to obtain.

10. The British bread, cake and flour ration cannot exceed 9 ounces per day, roughly 255 grams. The British limit meat purchases to 1s 4d per week or 50-60 lire per week. for non-workers

PART II - VG/UD SUPPLY SITUATION

1889 11. The performance of the military supply line to Venezia Giulia and Udine has been spotty, at best. The cereal arrivals for the first six months', including an impending arrival, will meet from 60 to 65% of the requisitions. The arrivals of miscellaneous food have been much better and are estimated to be about 98% of the requisitions.

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12. Coal has been obtained from several sources to fulfil about 50% of the VG/Ud requirements. Of this amount little more than 20% has come in on the military supply line, the rest having been obtained through borrowings from FEA and UNRRA programs.

13. The requirements for FOL for Venezia Giulia have been approximately 80% met by S. & T. allocations. The requirements for Udine have been about 90% met through CIP allocations.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1887.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

JUN 6 REC'D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 2217/200/EC.

5 June 1946.

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Assembly Area - S. Giovanni.

TO : G-5 Section.
A.F.H.Q.

Reference your letter G-5: 934.02 dated 28 May 1946, I now enclose a copy of the Allied Commission Liaison Officer's visit to Eboli for your information.

It would be appreciated if consideration could be given to the recommendation contained in paragraph 12.

For the Chief Commissioner:

A. W. Kinsely.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to:- CA Section (Public Safety S/C)
C.L.O., Naples.

1887

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
NAPLES LIAISON GROUP
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794

Ref. NLG/70/548 29 May 1946

SUBJECT: Yugoslav (Chetnik) Camp, Eboli.

TO : HQ. AC.

1. With reference to your 2217/190/EC of 20th May 1946, I visited the Yugo Slav Camp referred to with Lt. Col. Knowles AQMG Naples Area and Major Zanchino Carabinieri Liaison Officer, on the 28th of May.

2. The Camp was established for surrendered enemy personnel in September 1945 and 13.500 Yugo Slavs (Chetniks) were brought down to it from Camps in North Italy; of these over 3.000 have since been taken out by Naples Area to work as mess servants, orderlies, etc, with various units.

3. On the 28th of May the strength in the Camp consisted of 4 British Officers and 200 ORs as supervisory personnel and 9.250 Yugo Slavs including just over 1.000 women and children. (See Camp state attached).

4. The Camp was under command of a British officer, Lt.Col.Hansom, and the Yugo Slavs are under General Damjanovic with General Jonic as second in Command.

5. There is a main camp, two subsidiary camps, and a women's camp. Accomodation consists of huts and tents and these were formerly the R.A. T.D. The General lay out is godd, tents being for the most part, under olive trees and each camp is surrounded by barbed wire.

6. The Yugo Slavs are clothed and fed from British sources, receiving the scale of rations for non-working POW. They get no pay and no regular cigarettes or similar rations. The Yugo Slavs have, however, some funds of their own and have had supplementary clothing, in particular clothing for the women and children, snet to them from Serbian sources in America.

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7. The British personnel is largely occupied in Administration and their numbers are quite inadequate to act as guards. The largest camp has a perimeter of over 3 miles for example. No extra pay or privileges in the way

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of rations can be given to Yugo Slav guards and these are organized by the Yugo Slavs on their own military lines. There is a hospital, field prison (run by the Yugo Slavs) school instructional training shops, cinema, fottoball facilities, etc.

8. Withe the small British guard available it is impossible to keep 10.000 people confined permanently within their barbed wire perimeter, but control is exercised over those going outside. All the five cases of crime given in para 4 of the Memorandum attached to your letter are under investigation by the SIB Police, together with the case of the death of a warden which occurred during early cold weather, soon after the camp had been established, the wood being stolen as firewood.

9 General Damjanovic was interview and appreciated that it would be to the credit of his nationals that crime should be a minimum and that these incidents should not occer.

He pointed out that his police had no privileges and that keeping order was partly a matter of prestige and personality. He was congratulated over the good order shown at the time of the Administrative elections in Eboli on the 7th of April and promised to use the whole of his influence to assist the Commander to keep his men entirely inside the camp perimeter on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd June next, while the Costituente elections and Referendum were being held. The very small number of British guards has been referred to above, and the general impression of the camp was good; the number of cases of serious crime among 10,000 persons, men and women, living in a confined area, under difficult and obviously boring conditions for the past nine months is small.

10. From the camp we went to see the Sindaco of Eboli, Signor D. Romano, Vice Sindaco, Sig. A. Rocco. The Sindaco naturally wanted the Camp moved as the presence of any large military camp in the neigherbourhood of a small town is a source of anxiety, though also a source of profit. He was informed that all these cases of crime reported were under investigation by British Police. The Sindaco was asked if he had any special reason for apprehension and said the Yugo Slavs had been buyin sickles, from which he inferred they were about to make a large scale attempt to cut the crops and hoard wheat (?) in their camps for private profit. The suggestion appeared fantastic though no doubt rations in the camp are small. The Sindaco himself admitted that villagers regularly sold bread to the Yugo Slavs, and he was asked to take measures to put a stop to this practice of trade. This Sindaco, who is newly elected, made a poor impression, his Vice Sindaco was a much better type.

11. HQ. Naples Area have made suggestions for moving this camp to (a) Taranto; (b) an area to be wired in near the sea by Battipaglia; (c) an area near Avers. None of these suggestions have, however, proved acceptable. Taranto is closed, and (b) and (c) would have involved heavy expenses. In any case wherever this large Camp may be moved to there will be disadvantages. The Prefect of Salerno, who has also been interviewed, agreed that he would like the Camp moved elsewhere, but also very sensibly appreciated the difficulties. There is bound to be some risk of a large scale exodus and clash between bored Yugo Slavs from the Camp and Italian civilians, but such a risk will probably be incurred wherever a camp of this sort is situated.

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12. From what I saw on my visit I recommend that the suggestion should be made that the British Camp Commandant should be empowered to give privileges to Yugo Slav guards and police he has to use in the camp. Such privileges to take the form of extra rations, tobacco and/or pay. This would be a help in maintaining discipline. I consider, however that the Administration of the Camp is in able hands and if is well run.

/S/ J.A.C. PENNYCUICK
Colonel
Chief Liaison Officer
Naples Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

Copy to: HQ Naples Area, CMF

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Declassiff d E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC

MAY 3

Ref : 535/33

29 May 1946

SUBJECT: Polad "A" HQ Allied Commission
Polad "B" " " "

The following is an extract from a report received from the CLO Bolzano Province, and forwarded to you for information.

"POLITICAL SITUATION

1. Basically the political situation remains the same, and there was very little general activity on either side, until about the last ten days of April, when it was obvious that the question of the Alto Adige was going to be discussed, and its future most probably decided, at the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris, which commenced a new session within recent days.

2. Both parties threw bricks at each other through their party newspapers - Italian "Alto Adige", South-Tyrolean "Dolomiten". In many cases both sides lost any appreciation of the truth and the most insignificant incidents were distorted and incorrectly reported.

3. In view of the recent decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers that the Province of Bolzano, with the exception of certain minor frontier adjustments, will remain in the framework of the Italian State, particulars of the various Party Propaganda during the month of April will not be dealt with in detail in this report, but certain outstanding instances follow:

4. a) On the 7th April 1946, with the permission of the Questura of Bolzano, a demonstration by the Suedtiroler Volkspartei was held at Brunico.

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This resulted in exchange of blows and some shots at several places in the Pusteria Valley (Pusterthal) during the day, and unfortunately one death occurred.

The death was that of a man of 35 years of age, and the post-mortem revealed that his death was due to natural causes. There were no marks of violence on the body and there is no doubt that he died as the result of over-excitement, during one of the fracas.

(13) Copy To: 847/CC.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

It is felt that the Italian elements in the Province were not without blame in this matter.

For some time now there has been a strong rumour in the Province amongst the Italian elements that the Province of Bolzano is going to remain within the framework of the Italian State, but that there would be certain minor adjustments in the vicinity of S. Candido.

It would appear from this report that the inhabitants of the S. Candido district do not want to leave the framework of the Italian State.

In addition to this newspaper article there appeared on the walls of buildings in the S. Candido area notices written in German to the same effect.

This so incensed the local inhabitants especially the more politically-minded that the demonstration on the 5th April was held.

The demonstration commenced in Brunico at 1100 hrs and lasted until about 1300 hrs, during which time the local SVP leaders made speeches, demanding the return of the South-Tyrol to Austria. They in fact made five points which they set out in a motion which was presented to the Prefect.

The fourth point in the motion dealing with Senator Tolomei is rather like climbing a mountain before you reach it, as this man is not in the area, and it is understood he does not intend to return; but at all SVP public meetings Tolomei comes in for his full share of abuse.

The story of Tolomei is that he was, during the early part of the Fascist Regime, the head of the "Centro Studi Alto Adige", the duty of which was to Italianise the Alto Adige after it had been given to Italy in 1919.

When the Germans were in charge of the Alto Adige he was sent to Dachau Concentration Camp for the work he had done in Italianising Alto Adige.

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Tolomei is now living in Rome and it would appear is quite happy to remain there. As far as is known in this Office, there are no suggestions that Tolomei ever abused the position he held under the Fascists.

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Although the official demonstration ended about 1300 hrs there were fights up and down the Valley until after midnight, as the demonstrators were returning home and encountering Italians on the way. Several people were hurt but none seriously. The most seriously injured was the Maresciallo of C.C.R.R. of Monguelfo who was kicked in the groin by a South-Tyrolean - since arrested - whilst he, the Maresciallo of C.C.R.R., was endeavouring to stop a group of South-Tyroleans attacking one Italian.

b) The Andreas Hofer League has taken a new lease of life in recent days, and appears to have some very constructive ideas.

The head of the League is Hans Egarter who is very pro-Ally and was the chief of the South-Tyrolean underground movement during the war. This was not a very large movement but it is known that they did some excellent work.

The main theme-song of the League at the present moment is that all Fascist and Nazi elements be cleared from the area - in whatever capacity they may be - before there is any talk of party-politics.

Egarter is a South-Tyrolean and has sentimental attachment to Austria. It would be true to say that Egarter would prefer to see South-Tyrol annexed to Austria, but he is not fanatical about this, and is quite prepared to abide by any decision that is made by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The propaganda that has been put out by the League whilst stressing the importance of first ridding the area of the Fascists and Nazists is rather ambiguous as to its ultimate objects. This may well have been done on purpose to enable Egarter to support the side that wins and as a result will not be able to be termed a "turn-coat".

The local reaction to this propaganda at the moment is that neither the South-Tyroleans nor the Italians trust Egarter. He has undoubtly much to learn in the gentle art of propaganda, as one big mistake he made was to have his propaganda printed only in the German language, when his avowed main object at the moment is to be politically impartial, until the Fascists and the Nazists in the area have been eliminated.

c) A new political party has been formed, known as the Partito Sociale-Democratico Sud-Tirolese, the president of which is Lorenzo Unterkircher.

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Unterkircher is 63 years of age, of South Tyrolean extraction and took a commercial degree at the Accademia Commerciale Superiore, Trento. He is reported to be a well-balanced person and one of the more moderate members of the Bolzano Socialist Party. He opted for Italy in 1939 and his political activities have always been anti-fascist and anti-nazi.

The Party is composed of members that have broken away from the Italian Socialist Party, and their main object would appear to be local autonomy within the framework of the Italian State.

5. The reaction of the South-Tyroleans ~~are~~ as the results of the announcement of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers that the South-Tyrol shall remain within the framework of the Italian State, is that they cannot bring themselves to believe it, and what their real reaction will be when they fully appreciate the significance of the decisions is not known.

6. It is felt that generally speaking there is no fear of violence being resorted to in a large scale, but it is known that there are a few extremists who will resort to some form of violence, if given the opportunity.

7. Whilst compiling this report, it has been reported that during the night of the 2nd - 3rd of May 1946, a bomb weighing about 12 Kilos was found at the Prefettura, Bolzano. A more detailed report on this will be submitted when the full facts come at hand.

8. If left alone, it is believed that the South-Tyroleans will accept the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London quite calmly, but they may be infected, I repeat may, by the events in Austria.

9. It has been reported to this Office, that when it was heard in Austria of the decision of the Foreign Ministers respecting Alto Adige, a general strike was declared on the 2nd May. In Innsbruck the French Military Government ordered a curfew commencing at 2100 hrs on the 2nd May, and armoured cars patrolled the streets. It is also reported that during the night of the 1/2nd May the Church bells of Innsbruck tolled until 0300 hrs. These reports were received from the Brenner Frontier control and no further steps have been taken to confirm them."

BY COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL STONE,

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(4)

B/S McM

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(1) (2)

HQ ALCOM 1500 28 May 1946

AMG THIRTEEN CORPS FOR FOOD OFFICER AMG UDINE FOR FOOD OFFICER ALCOM PORT LIAISON OFFICER VENICE ALCOM PORT LIAISON OFFICER TRIESTE

AFHQ 5 FIVE

UNCLASSIFIED

3331

PARA ONE PD SUBJECT IS FLOUR FOR UDINE AND VENEZIA GIULIA PD

PARA TWO PD WE HAVE BEEN ADVISED SHIP WITH APPROXIMATELY EIGHT ZERO ZERO REPEAT EIGHT ZERO ZERO ZERO TONS DUE ARRIVE ABOUT ONE FIVE JUNE PD NAME DESTINATION PORTS NOT YET AVAILABLE PD CARGO ALLOCATED THREE FOUR ZERO ZERO REPEAT THREE FOUR ZERO ZERO TONS VENEZIA GIULIA ONE FOUR SIX ZERO ZERO REPEAT FOUR SIX ZERO ZERO TONS UDINE PD

PARA THREE PD TIME DISTRIBUTION MAY PASTA RATION FIVE ZERO ZERO REPEAT FIVE ZERO ZERO GRAMS BOTH UDINE AND VENEZIA GIULIA LEFT DISCRETION SUPPLY OFFICERS PD YOU MAY DISTRIBUTE BEFORE ARRIVAL SHIP IF CAN DO SO WITHOUT ENDANGERING BREAD RATION PD OTHERWISE DISTRIBUTE AFTER ARRIVAL SHIP PD

PARA FOUR PD PASTA RATION VENEZIA GIULIA IS HEREBY REDUCED TO FIVE ZERO ZERO GRAMS MONTHLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE PD WE SUGGEST PASTA POLA AT ONE ZERO ZERO ZERO GRAMS TO MAINTAIN USUAL DIFFERENTIAL BUT DESIRE YOUR COMMENTS THIS SUGGESTION PD

PARA FIVE PD PASTA RATION UDINE REMAINS FIVE ZERO ZERO GRAMS AS FORMERLY PD

22/1873

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INFO Copies Economic Section HQ. AC.
Allied Supply Accounting Agency HQ. AC.

PRIORITY

FOOD & AGRICULTURE BRANCH

466

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
Cpt. USA Asst. Adjt.

V.R.A. COOPER. LT.COL. DIRECTOR.

(4)

0139

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ref: ES/516

17 May 1946

SUBJECT: Italian Technical Mission to Germany

TO : The Supreme Allied Commander

1. The Prime Minister has requested assistance in obtaining authority to send an Italian technical delegation to Germany with the purpose of locating Italian material which was taken there by the Germans (copy of letter inclosed). In the letter it is made clear that an approach, already made through diplomatic channels, has not been successful.

2. It would appear that the desire of the Italian Government might be met, in the American Zones, under the provisions of instructions from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to US Commanders. It is suggested that your Headquarters obtain the view of the Commander American Zone, Germany, on a visit of an Italian technical delegation to his zone.

3. With respect to British, French and Russian Zones it would appear that further authorization from the three Governments will have to be awaited. Provided there is no objection on your part, I shall inform the diplomatic representatives of the three Governments in Rome, of the need for the restoration of Italian material.

4. In this connection the Italian Government would be greatly aided if their officials were given access to the RUK records, now in Rome. It is my considered opinion that such permission should be granted in order that the Italian Government can formulate a more effective recovery program.

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Therefore, I ask your favourable consideration to granting permission to Italian officials to have access to the RUK records, under supervision of Allied Officers. I understand from the U.S.A. Embassy that the State Department is favourable to such an authorization.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Encl: Letter from the Prime Minister
to Brig. General M.S.Lush, 30 April 46

Letter to the Prime Minister
from Adm. Stone

Directives to Commanders in Chief U.S.Zones
of occupation - Germany and Austria.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

UDI/F/19
251400

H/3323
MAY 241000
IMPORTANT

PROV FOOD OFFICER HQ AMG UDINE
ALCOM CITE ACFOD INFO HQ AMG 13 CORPS FOR CHIEF FOOD DIVISION

UNCLASSIFIED

Para 1. Subject is wheat.
Para 2. As of 23 May wheat in warehouses and in transit totals 3374 tons.
Para 3. On the basis of 200 grams bread and 500 grams pasta Udine will be supplied up to 14 June for bread and for months of May and June for pasta. 130 tons wheat daily needed for 200 grams bread.
Para 4. Pasta for May manufactured but not distributed to normal consumers as per your instructions.

AC DIST
INFO ACTION: FOOD & AGRIC 2
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ECON SEC
FLOAT 2
FILE

20/125

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALCOM

21 MAY 1100 hrs

G-5 AFHQ

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UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FOOD SITUATION FD TODATS CEREAL SITUATION APPEARS AS FOLLOW. FD IT IS TKKNK EMPHASIZED THAT MOST OF FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE ESTIMATES MADE IN A VERY FLUID SITUATION AND HENCE SUBJECT TO REVISION FROM DAY TO DAY FD ALL FIGURES IN METRIC TONS FD ACTUAL STOCKS MAY ONE INCLUDING WORKING STOCKS IN MILLS ETC ONE THREE NINE NINE FOUR ZERO FD ESTIMATED MAY ARRIVALS ONE FIVE FIVE SIX FIVE ZERO FD ESTIMATED AVAILABILITY FOR MAY TWO NINE FIVE FIVE NINE ZERO FD LESS MAY CONSUMPTION BRACKETS THREE ONE DAYS AT NINE ZERO ZERO ZERO TONS PER DAY BRACKETS TWO SEVEN NINE ZERO ZERO ZERO FD ESTIMATED STOCKS EXCLUSIVE OF LOCAL AMASSING ONE JUNE ONE SIX FIVE NINE ZERO PLUS ESTIMATED MAY AMASSING TWO FOUR ZERO FOUR TWO ESTIMATED TOTAL STOCKS ONE JUNE FOUR ZERO SIX THREE TWO FD IN JUNE ABOUT ONE FIVE ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO TONS ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM MAY LOADING FD HOWEVER OF THIS QUANTITY A LARGE PART BRACKETS AROUND ONE ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO TONS BRACKETS WILL BE FROM THE ARGENTINE AND HENCE MAY ARRIVE LATE IN THE MONTH FD THERE SHOULD ALSO BE SOME ARRIVALS FROM JUNE LOADING BUT NO INFORMATION IS NOW AVAILABLE EITHER AS TO THE EXPECTED SIZE OF THE JUNE LOADINGS OR THEIR SOURCE FD A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE QUESTION OF A CUT IN THE BREAD RATION WAS HELD LAST NIGHT BUT W/O

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PRIORITY

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

NICHOLAS PIOMBI
CWO. USA; Asst.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALCOM

21 MAY 1100

G-5 AFHQ

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(continued)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

16

Ref: 4002/12%/AC.

21 May 1946.

SUBJECT: Food Position, Central-Northern ITALY.

TO : Allied Commission
Chief Liaison Officer,
NAPLES.

1. I have read your report with interest and while there is a good deal to be said for some of the points you raised, I have come to the conclusion that a number of fallacies exist in it and the picture you paint is not entirely accurate.

2. Your report was discussed with the Directors of the Economic Section and Food & Agriculture Branch, and also UNRRA. The following observations are made:

3. It has always been admitted by both this HQ and by UNRRA that famine conditions throughout this country do not exist. The fact that 50% of the population is agricultural does not mean that this 50% lives on the fat of the land and furthermore it is estimated by those who have studied the position very closely over a considerable period that 25% of the agricultural workers are not grain growers and have no access to black market supplies of grain. Of the remaining 50% of the population in urban districts 25% are not at a sufficient income level to supplement their rations from either the black or free market and it is for this class of persons, who literally exist on the very meagre ration scale, that UNRRA and this HQ believe it has fought to keep the bread and pasta rations.

4. It is estimated that given perfect conditions of control whereby every ounce of food grown in this country could be collected and distributed to the whole population on an equitable basis nothing like a 2000 calorie per capita per day (considered to be the minimum over a period to maintain health) could be achieved. Furthermore, neither UNRRA or this HQ ever suggested that the whole of ITALY is existing on a bread ration of 7 or 8 ounces per day, but there is a large portion of the population so existing.

1873 5. To say that these unfortunates too poor to buy over the bread ration would never have bread if there were no emergency is surely no argument against those responsible for the relief of this country doing their best to secure it. Moreover, the statement that UNRRA imports food but that the Italian Government does not ensure its equitable distribution is untrue. The Italian Government have set up a ration system which is entirely equitable.

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6. While enormous improvements have no doubt been made, the idea or suggestion that this country is back on a peace-time basis again is surely entirely fallacious. You speak of a false position or want; I would prefer to say there is a false position of prosperity.

7. It is essential when studying the Italian food economy to have a firm grasp at the same time on Italian agricultural economics. The Italian harvest in its peak years only reached some 5 million tons and it was admitted that this was achieved by extremely uneconomical means. Even now agricultural experts consider that much land now under wheat could have been put to more economical use. The whole essence of Italian food economy is bound up with their crop and last year this amounted to 4½ million tons, including rice.

8. The Italian Government has been told very definitely that each Province must produce a fixed additional quota to the former and only sufficient grain to meet the established ration scale will be supplied to them over and above this quota.

9. In conclusion, much facile and ill-informed criticism has been levelled at AMGOT in the British Press and elsewhere by persons with but a superficial knowledge of the subject, but it is my considered opinion that behind a totally false facade of well-filled shops, loaded stalls, and glittering cafes, there exists a very large number of both working and middle-class people for whom it is essential that the bread and pasta ration be maintained.

For the Chief Commissioner:

W G ENGLISH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy for Records Section.

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

May 13, 1946

Meeting No. 5
II Year

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held May 13, 1946, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Relief for Italy, Inc. In attendance were: Ambassador Taylor; Prince Filippo Doria Pamphili, Chairman of the National Committee of E.R.I.S.I.; Prince Carlo Pacelli, Chairman of the Executive Committee of E.R.I.S.I.; Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission; Marquese Ugo Gheraldi, Secretary General, Italian Red Cross; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Miss J. McNamara, Civilian Relief, American Red Cross; Dr. G.A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Director of National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENDSI); Col. McSweeney, Foreign Representative, American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Taylor: I want to say that I am delighted to be back here in Italy. I bring to you greetings from everybody at home, including the President who is well pleased with the work of this organization; the Secretary of State Mr. Byrnes, the Under Secretary now acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson who have followed this work in considerable detail; Judge Marchisio our President; Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, President of the National War Fund; Howard Barr formerly my deputy here; and many others who have donated supplies and who read and have in the past looked forward with great interest to the minutes of our meetings. They were read very carefully by many at home. I have heard much praise for our efforts. The pattern which we set up has been adopted as the pattern in other countries where relief has been organized and distributed on a private basis. I have been so informed by Charles Taft of the President's Advisory Committee on Relief and others in the State Department and by Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman of the National War Fund in New York. We are particularly pleased with the careful records which have been kept, apart from the minutes. They are an example of good accounting. There have been a great many compliments directed to that feature of our work. It is gratifying to observe on our return how great is the visible improvement of conditions in Rome.

One of my last efforts before leaving home was a concert given on a Sunday night by the Metropolitan Opera Company, all artists including the orchestra donated their services. There are many Italians in these groups. The auditorium was packed, and in addition over 1000 people [illegible] street could not secure seats. The net receipts for the evening's performance were above $35,000 -- in lire, 10,000,000 at the present rate. On that occasion there was circulated in the audience a report on the second anniversary of American Relief for Italy. (Mr. Taylor displays copy of brochure and explains that copies will shortly be available to all). I want to have in the record that it was not with my knowledge or consent that my picture was printed in this booklet. I was very much surprised and disappointed. We have many copies on the way which should be here any day now. They will be

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760015

T. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.
Marchesa Ugo Ubaldi, Secretary General, Italian
Red Cross; Dr. Enrico P. Colonnai, Special Delegate
to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the
Vatican City; Miss J. McNamara, Civilian Relief,
American Red Cross; Dr. G.A. Canaperia, M.D.,
Inspector General of Public Health Department,
Ministry of Interior; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Director
of National Committee for Distribution of Relief
in Italy (ENSI); Col. McSweeney, Foreign Representative,
American Relief for Italy, Inc.

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An important statement made in that report is one that you will be primarily interested in -- there have been shipped to Italy from America 10 million pounds of clothing, plus great quantities of various other commodities as follows: shoes 1,347,399 lbs.; milk 8,851,149 lbs.; foods 3,[illegible]503 lbs.; vitamins and vitamin products 203.892 lbs.; medicines and surgical equipment 215.023 lbs.; soap 693,424 lbs.; trucks and ambulances (124 vehicles) 824,824 lbs.; spare parts 50,824 lbs.;

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blankets, bolts of cloth, sewing kits, etc. 26,604,650 lbs. The total of materials shipped is 27 million pounds, valued at 40 million dollars.

In America we have the same economic administration of the office that American Relief for Italy has here. The National War Fund is the source of our revenue. The National War Fund, you may or may not know, had a drive each year for funds for various relief activities and also for the United Service Organization which undertook entertainment for the soldiers both in the United States as well as overseas. They raised in 1945 125 million dollars. This was budgeted among all the different charitable, relief and entertainment organizations. Benefiting by the National War Fund are the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, etc. There has been one drive each year in behalf of all. This is much more simple than for each organization to try to raise funds. This Organization was set up by the President as an advisory committee in Washington of which Joseph Davies, ex Ambassador to Russia, was Chairman. The National War Fund was presided over by Chairman Winthrop Aldrich, President of the Chase National Bank. When I returned home last summer I went before the Budget Committee of the National War Fund, with Judge Marchisio President of American Relief for Italy, and stated the case of Italy. After hearing our plea they granted what we had asked for. Last year the National Catholic Welfare Conference and American Relief for Italy were given separate allowances from the Fund. Formerly they were merged in American Relief for Italy budget. By the separate method it has been much more satisfactory. In 1945 there were also two national drives for clothing which followed the same procedure as last year. Separate entities such as American Relief for Italy, American Relief for France, American Relief for Russia were not permitted to make special drives for clothing. The National Committee was created under the President's authority. We met with the controlling officers in Washington, both of the National Committee for the clothing drive and with UNRRA representatives, the high officers, and it was agreed with them that all clothing allocated to Italy would be divided, UNRRA having that portion which was intended for refugees and displaced persons, the remainder to be turned over to American Relief for Italy at the dock in Italy where it was unloaded and distributed by ENDSI. That is the procedure which has been followed.

Admiral Stone: Who brings that over? Is it charged to UNRRA's shipping costs or to whose allocation of tonnage? Just who pays for it?

Mr. Taylor: I couldn't tell you. I only know that it is shipped free of cost to American Relief for Italy. When I returned home and found the high freight bills which had been paid by American Relief for Italy I enlisted the President of the Isthmian Steamship Company Mr. McCarliffe, which is connected with the U.S. Steel Corporation, to take up the matter and we received a rebate of about $50,000. This amount was then invested in milk for the children of Italy. We endeavored to get the shipping free from the Navy but that attempt was not successful, one reason being that if they created a precedent for Italian relief it would have to be applied to all shipments to all the various European countries.

Mr. Howard Barr who was here is now a steel man. He has an office in San Francisco with one of the steel companies. I think he will make a very fine steel man. Mr. McSweeney has come since that time to take up the work which Mr. Barr initiated so well with us here. I believe he is doing well.

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We should now have many conferences here. I want to discover while I am here the best type of relief for the future. From the outset when we were the only private relief agency in Italy we distributed milk and vitamins to the children. We made a suggestion in a meeting here a year ago, in January 1945, that we expand that field of action and aim to furnish milk to 100,000 children in various institutions and vitamins for a much larger number. That was looked upon here with a great deal of favor. That plan was adopted and has been carried out since that time. Subsequently we had meetings after working more cooperatively with UNRRA in which

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they agreed, in addition to milk, to furnish some other essential foods and supplies they might have which we would not have. We put the plan up to American Relief for Italy in New York. They carried it out to this extent (Mr. Taylor circulates copy of a report). They promptly expanded the quantity of milk to 120,000 children, which required 8 million pounds per annum. This year, against 8 million pounds, we have shipped 9 1/2 million pounds. We also have on hand and on order there a further substantial excess. One question I propose to you now is that for the rest of this year you expand the number of children from 120,000 to 150 000. This means that the excess in sight here justifies an increased service up to that extent. Next year all our operations depend upon the resources furnished to us by the National War Fund. If the Fund should receive from austerity, the American Relief for Italy would need to undertake a separate drive for Italian relief : a drive for money to buy supplies. There are reasons why in respect to some countries private relief should be ended with the end of the National War Fund because there are other agencies such as UNRRA that are provided with resources on an international basis and special credits in America have been granted such countries. It must also be borne in mind United Nations may set up such an agency. These plans might supersede the private agencies. The United Nations may also undertake in those countries the responsibility for the whole activity. The term of life of UNRRA is also not unlimited. Thus the time may come in the future when it will develop that United Nations will be the sole active agency in the field of foreign private relief.

When war first broke out there was discussion in Washington whether the Red Cross should not set up a civilian relief agency to do what Mr. Hoover is doing now. There was objection to it by some who felt that the Red Cross should continue to devote itself to relief immediately connected with the military Forces and operations in foreign countries and not in the post-war relief field. I felt that the Red Cross should expand its activities into foreign civilian relief. At the instance of Franklin D. Roosevelt I then talked to Herbert Hoover about the plan but it did not develop. If it had, he would have been the head of it.

I would like to mention the following statement recently made in Washington: relief shipments to liberated areas reached an all time high of 1,526,200 long tons during the month of March, Fiorello H. La Guardia, UNRRA director general, reported today, April 12. He said this equaled seven ship cargoes a day but that supplies other than food, particularly coal, accounted for a great deal of tonnage. Italy received 856,700 tons the highest amount and Poland was next with 192,200 tons. Other countries receiving supplies were Yugoslavia, 127,300; China, 115,000; Greece 99,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 77,000; the Ukraine, 25,100; Austria, 14,400; Byelorussia, 11,600; Albania, 2,300; the Dodecanese Islands, 1,900; Finland, 1,200; and other areas, 2,300.

1869

I would also like to report as follows: The Holy See informs the Personal Representative that according to a communication dated April 17 last from the Most Reverend Monsignor Joseph Fietta, Apostolic Nuncio in Argentina, and according to assurances which he has received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres, 7,000 tons of wheat and 14,000 tons of corn are to be shipped to Europe within the week on Italian vessels. A further 15,000 tons of wheat and 50,000 tons of corn are available, for the transportation of which UNRRA ships are awaited. The Government will cede a further 120,000 tons of wheat for May 31.

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We are not in difficulty in the matter of vitamins as you will see from this list. We needed 20 million vitamins as essential for the 130,000 children, and actually shipped 60 or 70 million tablets. We have many on hand. There is no difficulty in that field.

In the future there will come a time when clothing will no longer be so essential here, when your factories will produce and you will be able to exchange goods. It is the general opinion that the clothing situation, perhaps fewer another winter, will not be so vital. Is that the general opinion?

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Ing. Galeazzi: I think so. (All others signified agreement)

Mr. Taylor: American Relief for Italy resources can then be devoted to other things. In respect to milk, vitamins and medicines, it would be concentrated on definite items more essential. We cannot attempt to answer that problem today. But in the course of the next few weeks it would be important to agree in this group -- we have never called it a committee - what we should aim at in America for the future, especially for the year 1947.

There is an organization known as CARE. In the first phase of their approach to ENDSI, as I understand it, it was not clear as to the ultimate distribution of packages originating in America, weighing 47 pounds and costing $15, to be purchased by individuals and intended for a designated individual in Italy. This is not a new idea here. We talked about it a year and a half ago. But there is the difficulty of delivering to a particular individual in Italy. Our conception was that all relief should go into one pool to be distributed to those in greatest need. That principle has guided our activities up to the present time. I believe that has been the policy of UNRRA. In CARE's case, they had asked ENDSI to be the distributing medium. ENDSI, for distribution, depends upon 74 trucks owned by American Relief for Italy but loaned to ENDSI. These vehicles are serviced by ENDSI but are also used upon occasion by UNRRA. They are used by the Government and by all other agencies when available on a payment basis for distribution of commodities. The payments help service the trucks.

Ing. Galeazzi: We have made a statement every month.

Mr. Taylor: Well, other agencies have the use of the trucks, but ENDSI must retain priority in their use. We, together, planned that ARI and ENDSI would have first call on transportation. That must continue. Second, that UNRRA, already in the field, has next call upon the trucks when needed. Then if another agency is brought in, such as CARE, it could use them so long as it did not interfere with our activity. ENDSI would deliver CARE packages to ENDSI's nine provincial warehouses. I suggested that the Postal authorities make individual deliveries from the warehouses.

Ing. Galeazzi: So it was arranged just this way. The local postal service takes care of it.

Mr. Taylor: Yes, but there was a second proposal that ENDSI deliver to some central warehouse, and then send a notice to the individual. I opposed that. Then they adopted the postal system idea that solved the problem.

Ing. Galeazzi: I think that ENDSI will always be in charge of collecting the packages from the ports and taking them to an ENDSI storage place. Then CARE will be notified and can make proper disposition of them.

Mr. Taylor: There are now 9 ENDSI warehouses. You will cooperate to that extent? So that ARI trucks, when not engaged otherwise, will take those packages to central warehouses? Free?

Ing. Vicentini: Not exactly. CARE gives us some money.

Mr. Taylor: They do not have much money. They have asked ARI to finance them. We could not. We have no authority to use National War Fund money for that purpose. And our budget is completely committed to our own relief

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Ing. Galeazzi: There is an agreement between the Italian Government and the CARE people. Has the Ambassador seen this agreement?

Mr. Taylor: Yes. The major point, from my point of view, is to be perfectly clear what we are going to do. In this way there will be no conflict or confusion later on. We will circulate copies of this to the members here. Does anyone have any questions about CARE?

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Miss McNamara: I was not aware of CARE until you mentioned it, sir. The Red Cross has had reported a very interesting situation in Palermo. We received from Washington 400 letters written by people in Sicily asking for aid. 200 letters were from one convent and in one province 159 letters had been written by the same individual. Our office forwarded them to our Rome headquarters. We in turn forwarded them to ENDSI. This raises the question about individual packages which we should be aware of. There are many requests being submitted to the United States.

Ing. Galeazzi: It is possible that one person makes 125 requests, but I doubt if we need worry that the sender over there would send 125 packages over here. The CARE organization intends not only to take care of packages from individual to individual but also from group to group. That arrangement might be more effective and satisfactory.

Miss McNamara: We are worried. We have asked the Prefect of Palermo to investigate this situation. Perhaps there are 159 people who could not write and have paid one person to write for them.

Ing. Galeazzi: Unfortunately there are such conditions.

Prince Pacelli: This person could not be asking for himself. It often happens that probably the people could not write.

Ing. Vicentini: The same happened to us in Palermo. All of the population wrote to us for relief.

Ing. Galeazzi: It happens all the time. If CARE will follow the plan of selecting groups rather than individuals it would be much more helpful. They say they will do so.

Mr. Taylor: I would like to mention another project which needs prompt attention. The American Ladies Garment Workers of New York have provided a fund of money, $250,000 for a trade school project. They have also donated $25,000 per year for maintenance. I assume you are all familiar with the plan. I want to say the Union is getting somewhat impatient that nothing has actually been accomplished here.

Ing. Galeazzi: A committee has been set up but it is not very active.

Ing. Vicentini: I cabled New York last Saturday that the committee has accepted the project.

Mr. Taylor: Representatives are either on the way or are shortly coming over. I bring it up now so that you may be prepared.

Admiral Stone: Is that a relief project?

1867

Mr. Taylor: It is intended to educate boys.

Ing. Vicentini: It is located where the Medical Center was.

Mr. Taylor: Have you the buildings and equipment?

Dr. Carapezia: Just buildings. No equipment. The space will accomodate

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Dr. Canaperia: Just buildings. No equipment. The space will accomodate 250 boys.

Mr. Taylor: The amount they guaranteed was $250,000 initially and an additional $25,000 a year for 4 years for the support of the project.

Last year we appropriated a certain sum of money to build emergency hospitals. The initial one is at Cassino. It was inaugurated last June. The idea for providing for additional ones was evidently merged with the revised plan for permanent hospitals. Is that correct?

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Dr. Canaperia: Yes. It is not an emergency hospital at Cassino. We now have [illegible] government funds for hospitals. The funds should be used to help our public health system, to help to restore the system.

Mr. Taylor: But I ask whether our original project for more emergency hospitals is no longer necessary.

Dr. Canaperia: I should not think so right now.

Mr. Taylor: Then that would close the record on that project. It was very difficult to build in those days, and I suppose because of advancing prices the contractor was glad to be excused from his contract.

Col. McSweeney: May I bring to the attention of the group the right to purchase materials from the Foreign Liquidation Commission. There are several little dispensaries around the cities. They make a very nice set-up for little communities. I would recommend that Dr. Canaperia's committee look into that matter. They can be bought at a 40% discount.

Mr. Taylor: Can you make such a survey immediately?

Dr. Canaperia: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: I have had another project mentioned to me since I have been here, in respect to hospitals for tubercular children. It is a Red Cross project. The Italian Red Cross now has two locations. What they lack is two trucks, one ambulance, etc. The project has not been launched publicity yet. The question is to furnish these institutions and have some beds endowed. I do not yet know enough about this project but it is something to be considered. We must see, as relief in other fields declines, whether America could assist in these definite projects that are more concentrated and not as general as the plans we have been engaged in. We will have more about that.

I call attention to the case of Mr. Dan A. West, Executive Director of National Clothing Collection. He would like to make available to the Carmelite nuns in Florence 100 tons of clothing, such as black stockings and black cloth and the like.

Ing. Galeazzi: If you think it could be turned over to ENDSI, we have many requests of this kind.

Col. McSweeney: I should like to say that the American Red Cross has turned over to ARI and to ENDSI all their surplus equipment from officers and enlisted men's class. It has been turned over to shoe-shine groups and to hospitals.

Mr. Taylor: You mentioned shoe-shine groups. That question was discussed long ago in this room - what to do with the boys on the streets. It is very pleasing to know something was done about it. Perhaps not enough. I think the contributions of American Relief for Italy, through ENDSI, to that activity in the way of clothing and supplies of all sorts, under the leadership of Ing. [illegible] and Monsignor Carroll-Abbing, have resulted in very much good. I went down to the exhibition on the street the other day. It was very impressive. We will consider whether, after work in the general field has been cared for, if we can do more in special fields such as "Shoe-shine". We have had a large variety of medicines, augmented by donations from the A.C. through Colonel Pizzozzaro. We set up, with Monsignor Carroll-Abb[illegible]

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Dr. Canaperia: There is one in every province.

Mr. Taylor: And insulin?

Dr. Canaperia: No. There is just one ARI one. The other is Government.

Miss McNamara: Is the penicillin from America only used in Rome?

Dr. Canaperia: No. All over Italy.

Mr. Taylor: You should go down and visit that dispensary. Several doctors work there. All free. It is very interesting and very helpful.

We had a very interesting and satisfactory visit from Ing. Vicentini and Dr. Canaperia in America. They travelled about and met the Italian-American colony. They were well received and very well liked. They were very helpful in securing contributions. I have heard nothing but praise of their visit.

We prepared in America by American Relief for Italy citations for meritorious service to those who work diligently in these charitable organizations. I have a number of these citations with me. I shall be very glad to give them to members of the National Committee and to others who have served as a form of recognition of their services. I shall be happy to do that.

The distribution of supplies as shown on that chart (indicating wall chart in office) seems to have reached every province where needed. That chart is a most interesting document and indicates the detailed distributions of American Relief supplies throughout Italy. Each member should have one.

Ing. Vicentini: We are having small copies made.

Mr. Taylor: On the question of reports, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing has sent me a report this morning on distribution of medicines. I must say it is a very well prepared document as are all that come from this committee. It gives the details of the distributions to hospitals throughout Italy. There is a map for each section.(He indicates that.) There will be a number of these prepared.

We had a call from Dr. Konchus, National President of the Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc., with his group to express their appreciation for the help we were given him in materials for their congregation.

For the Red Cross furniture we are very grateful. We should have a list of it.

Col. McSweeney: I have one, sir.

Mr. Taylor: I have always sent copies of these reports to the Chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. O'Connor. Last year they gave us 700,000 suits of new clothes.

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I met Mr. O'Connor in Washington at Miss Mabel Boardman's funeral. For many years she was a very prominent officer of the American Red Cross. She was an institution in herself. He and I were among the pallbearers. I asked him: " Have you in your warehouses any materials which you can give to ARI?" He said he would have a search made at once. Before I left home I called him again but he said he had not received a report yet on his survey. American Red Cross has done many kind and generous things for Italy. They have been very generous to American Relief for Italy.

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Mr. Canaperia: No. All over Italy.

Mr. Taylor: You should go down and visit that dispensary. Several doctors work there. All free. It is very interesting and very helpful.

We had a very interesting and satisfactory visit from Ing. Vicentini and Dr. Canaperia in America. They travelled about and met the Italian-American colony. They were well received and very well liked. They were very helpful in securing contributions. I have heard nothing but praise of their visit.

We prepared in America by American Relief for Italy citations for meritorious service to those who work diligently in these charitable organizations. I have a number of these citations with me. I shall be very glad to give them to members of the National Committee and to others who have served as a form of recognition of their services. I shall be happy to do that.

The distribution of supplies as shown on that chart (indicating wall chart in office) seems to have reached every province where needed. That chart is a most interesting document and indicates the detailed distributions of American Relief supplies throughout Italy. Each member should have one.

Ing. Vicentini: We are having small copies made.

Mr. Taylor: On the question of reports, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing has sent me a report this morning on distribution of medicines. I must say it is a very well prepared document as are all that come from this committee. It gives the details of the distributions to hospitals throughout Italy. There is a map for each section.(He indicates that.) There will be a number of these prepared.

We had a call from Dr. Konchus, National President of the Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc., with his group to express their appreciation for the help we have given him in materials for their congregation.

For the Red Cross furniture we are very grateful. We should have a list of it.

Col. McSweeney: I have one, sir.

Mr. Taylor: I have always sent copies of these reports to the Chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. O'Connor. Last year they gave us 700,000 suits of new clothes.

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Mr. Fells, representing "Il Progresso" in New York, is either here or coming from America in respect to its campaign for funds. He has been authorized to conduct such campaign provided he turns one fourth of the proceeds over to the National War Fund.

Mr. Comunale who represents Local 48, proponent of the Boys Trade School, is on his way here on board the Marine Shark which is due to arrive soon.

There are 10 cases of quinine aboard the Admiral Pickens contributed by the "Save The Children Federation" in America.

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Col. McSweeney: It has not yet been received.

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Mr. Taylor: Someone said you would like a repair truck with a derrick to service your trucks.

Col. McSweeney: With 74 trucks it is a matter of economy to have a wrecking car. It would also be available to other agencies. It would cost about $2700 from the Foreign Liquidation Commission, with a 40% discount.

Admiral Stone: If you do buy it you better have a good mechanic go over it. Be sure to get a good one for your money.

Mr. Taylor: Ing. Vicentini, have you any impressions of interest to this group?

Ing. Vicentini: I have a list of the supplies from America.

Admiral Stone: Do you get UNRRA's weekly notes?

Ing. Vicentini: No.

Mr. Taylor: Do you make a statement every week or two weeks to American Relief for Italy?

Ing. Vicentini: After each distribution we make a report to your Rome office. That has been the system from the beginning as agreed with Mr.Barr.

Mr. Taylor: You know, human nature is so constituted that people get the impression that the distribution is not done fairly as between different people in the same community. We get that reaction in America, and therefore we like to have our record very complete to avoid opportunity of criticism without being able to answer it.

I would like to see the details of the clothing distributions that came through the National Committee. Also the report of the Red Cross new material distributed in the Bologna area. Has it all been distributed?

Col. McSweeney: Yes, it has all been distributed.

Mr. Taylor: We also had some new material here. What has happened to it? Did it go to school teachers?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes. We distributed some new clothing to school teachers here in Rome. Only in Rome.

Mr. Taylor: Not enough for Naples too?

Ing. Vicentini: No.

Mr. Taylor: Is the UNRRA clothing in good condition?

Ing. Vicentini: No, not always.

Mr. Taylor: It was not processed as well as ARI.

Ing. Vicentini: We had to recondition 50%. It was used to make small clothing for children.

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Admiral Stone: Actually UNRRA brought over large shipments of mismated shoes.

Mr. Taylor: How are they getting on in the marshes with the malaria situation? Did the spraying from the air have much effect last year?

Dr. Canaperia: The malaria situation has improved a great deal.

(37)

Mr Taylor: How is it at Cassino?

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

Dr. Canaperia: At Cassino the situation is still very bad. There are a great many mined fields which interfere with the work.

Mr. Taylor: Is the Rockefeller Foundation expert still doing this work?

Dr. Canaperia: Yes. They are now working in Sardinia.

Mr. Taylor: Under the Italian Government?

Dr. Canaperia: Yes. There is a joint committee with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Government.

Mr. Taylor: With regard to the hospitals for tuberculars. When I was in Florence last year I was interested in the situation of the returning soldiers. We found a hospital by taking over part of an existing hospital. I was told that 30% of those men were tubercular. That sounds exaggerated. Is that true?

Dr. Canaperia: I should say about 50%.

Mr. Taylor: But they came down into the communities and spread the disease. That caused a tremendous growth of tuberculosis among the children. Now Italian Red Cross has two houses. You need equipment and funds. Following precedent, why doesn't the Government contribute the funds?

Marchese Tacodoli: We hope the Government will provide the funds, but if they do not provide all of them we are launching a campaign to get money to start this plan.

Mr. Taylor: You know, in America many years ago we had a great deal of tuberculosis. We used to have drives for tuberculosis relief every year. But you never hear of it any more. You do hear now of cancer drives.

Admiral Stone: It has improved there largely through proper diet and education of the masses.

Mr. Taylor: There are two major ailments in America - heart disease, probably caused by the rapid life we lead, the other is cancer which is growing. No one knows the cause of it. There is a drive on now in America to raise money for an addition to the Memorial Hospital in New York, an institution devoted to the study of cancer. They get a lot of money that way too. On a specific thing such as tuberculosis funds could be raised if properly directed.

Ing. Galeazzi: The Italian Red Cross used to do that every year.

Mr. Taylor: I will undertake to find out in the next few weeks what ARI can do now in this situation and what it can try to do in the next year. But I don't think I should propose that until the Government here has acted in behalf of its own people.

Dr. Canaperia: The situation now is that tuberculosis mortality has increased and the numbers of beds for patients has decreased. We are trying to set up new sanatoria all over Italy. But the equipment is difficult to get.

Mr. Taylor: Can we have a report of that?

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Dr. Canaperia: Yes.

Admiral Stone: On behalf of my other American colleague here I want to express our pleasure at having you back in Italy. Since January 1 the Allied Commission has transferred, by order, to UNRRA the supply program which we used to administer in this country, both supplies and food, medicines, etc. I am most happy, because of my interest in this problem and my affection for Italy, to continue here. But I am wondering the desirability of including some member of UNRRA at these meetings.

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Mr. Taylor: We have always in the past invited UNRRA but they did not always come.

Admiral Stone: Then they only had that supplemental program.

Mr. Taylor: I agree with you. For a time they did come. We would have had them here this morning. It was unintentional.

We won't bother you with too many meetings. They won't be too often. Perhaps every two or three weeks. Is Keeny still the head of UNRRA here?

Ing. Galeazzi: Yes, but there are two offices, both working together, but one is the Italian office.

Admiral Stone: The Italian Delegation is the liaison link between the Italian Government and UNRRA Headquarters. They both cover the same field. It would be wise to have the head of the Italian group as well as Keeny's group.

Col. McSweeney: I would like to bring to the attention of this group the following letter which I have received from the American Friends Service Committee praising the work of ENDSI in a recent distribution in the province of Chieti.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia (7), Pa.

9th May 1945

Col. John McSweeney
American Relief for Italy
Rome, Italy

Dear Colonel McSweeney,

I am glad to be able to report that the special allocation of butter, pasta, rice and tinned foods for certain desperately needy communes in Chieti province were to the best of my knowledge distributed as effectively and as rapidly by the E.N.D.S.I. organization and the communal people as the conditions obtaining would permit.

Doctor Battaglia and I arrived in the Province on Thursday May 2. On Thursday evening I discussed the relative needs of the communes with our fellows who are working on reconstruction in most of the communes and on Friday we pooled our knowledge with that of the local ENDSI people at Chieti and six communes were selected and methods of making the distribution discussed. The commune of Orsogna was contacted on Friday and a list of families was prepared. The other communes were contacted Saturday and lists of families were received from them.

Five ENDSI trucks arrived with the food on Friday evening and the food was unloaded into the warehouse at Chieti. On the basis of the number of families and persons receiving help in the six communes a reasonably substantial ration was determined per person and on Saturday family parcels were made for Orsogna and distributed on Sunday. The butter was weighed out and given to each family listed in the commune. On Monday parcels and butter were distributed in Taranta, Colledimacino and Montenerodomo, and on Tuesday the distribution was continued in Lama and Palena. I attended the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Only those who have participated can really know the heart-breaking problems and the tremendous responsibilities accepted by people who bring a limited quantity of food into a desperately needy area. However, those

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who contributed the trucks and food would certainly have felt amply repaid, as did we, could they have seen the people, many of them women over 50, waiting for hours for their parcels, at times in the rain and the mud and water of rubble-strewn streets; and the rapturous looks of the faces of many of the mothers as they came out of the door with their parcel and butter, to be surrounded by their children and often husbands and then watch them all hurry off to wherever they might be living; then later to see children appearing again in the piazza with pieces of bread spread with the first butter they had tasted in a long time.

The many problems and the tremendous amount of work were done entirely by Doctor Battaglia, Doctor Mazzei and the other ENDSI and local communal people and I feel that everywhere the distribution was properly known as an ENDSI and American Relief for Italy distribution. I appreciated the opportunity of observing the distribution and wish to add the thanks of our fellows and myself to the deep gratitude of the people in the communes to ENDSI and American Relief for Italy.

Sgd. J.A. Waddington
American Friends Service Committee

Dr. Canaperia: One question. The National Committee will meet tomorrow to discuss a request from the Italian Red Cross about the summer colonies for children. As we have now some milk I would propose to give some to this project.

Mr. Taylor: If the National Committee thinks it is a desirable project we should approve it. With respect to shoe-shine, is the Government doing anything for this project?

Ing. Vicentini: There has been no specific Government action.

Marchese Theodoli: The Italian Red Cross is not doing anything.

Mr. Taylor: Dr. Canaperia, should not the Government drop a little present in that pocket?

Dr. Canaperia: Yes.

Miss McNamara: Is there an area in the project where the Government could legitimately put money into the project?

Ing. Galeazzi: There is the G.I.L., the Italian Youth project. The Government will finance this.

Mr. Taylor: Has shoe-shine any organized form?

Ing. Galeazzi: They have considered this program recently but have not reached a conclusion yet. They are preparing for a decision in this respect. It is a rather delicate legal question.

1861 Mr. Taylor: Has it a Board of Trustees or President?

Ing. Galeazzi: They are just trying to establish the organization. There is no definite plan.

Marchese Theodoli: I think the problem is not one that will last. There is

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Mr. Taylor: Has it a Board of Trustees or President?

Ing. Galeazzi: They are just trying to establish the organization. There is no definite plan.

Marchese Theodoli: I think the problem is not one that will last. There is no demand for such business. It comes under the plan for general children's welfare.

Mr. Taylor: Why doesn't the National Committee adopt it?

Dr. Canaperia: There is a special provision in the National Committee decree.

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Prince Doria: I should like to express the pleasure and satisfaction of the National Committee at seeing you back among us, Mr. Taylor. Also to you for all you have done in your country. We all know the generosity of the United States nation, and it is certainly due also to your incitement and to the hard work you and your associates have been doing in America to foster this movement. Having organized the concert at the Metropolitan in New York is quite unique. It has never been done before. Great credit is due to the American nation. We are very pleased to have you here again to fall back upon for your valuable advice. Also to you for having received Dr. Camperia and Ing. Vicentini in America. They have given vivid accounts of their visit there. Thanks to Col. McSweeney for all his help. We are very pleased to have him here. I think we have all worked pretty harmoniously together. I hope that things will go on improving and that the day will come when we are on our own feet again and we will always remember the great contributions of the American nation in materials and in the money you have given us and the time and activity that has been devoted to this cause.

Mr. Taylor: You are very kind to make such pleasant remarks. Thank you very much.

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UDI/F/16
112000

H/2859
MAY 121015
PRIORITY

PROV FOOD OFFICER HQ AMG UDINE
ALCOM CITE ACFOD
INFO HQ AMG 13 CORPS FOR CHIEF FOOD DIVISION

UNCLASSIFIED

Para 1. Subject is wheat.

Para 2. As of 9 May in warehouses and in transit totals 5052 tons.

Para 3. On the basis of 200 grams bread and 500 grams pasta Udine will be supplied UPTO 14 June for bread and for months of May and June for pasta. 130 tons wheat daily needed for 200 grams bread.

AC DIST

ACTION: FOOD BR
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ECON SEC
FLOAT 2
FILE

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

CONFIDENTIAL

16.

MAY 9 RECD

Ref: 4315/77/EC.

7 May 1946.

SUBJECT: Austrian Food Situation.

TO : G-5 Section,
Allied Force Headquarters.
(Attn: Col. F.G.A.Parsons).

Attached for your information are copies of signal No. 2871 of 4 May 46 from Mr. Fudakowski to UNRRA VIENNA and signal No. 2872 dated 4 May 46 from Major Burch to ACABRIT VIENNA, together with copy of aide-memoire dated 6 May 46 from Director, Food & Agriculture Branch, Economic Section, Allied Comission.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

23/1/45

Encls.

1858

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

COPY

Originator do not write above this line

DATE-TIME OF ORIGIN

4 MAY 46 1825

FROM (A) FUDAKOWSKI, UNRRA ROME

TO (FOR ACTION) UNRRA VIENNA

TO (INFORMATION)

Security Classification

RESTRICTED.

Ref. No 2871.

1. Assigned mission not successful. KEENY stated Italian Mission fully aware of position in ITALY and considered suggested field investigation by military personnel unnecessary and undesirable. Italian Government recently agreed to collect further 150,000 tons grain. Maintenance of 200 gram bread ration depends on the reasonable success of this operation.

2. Otherwise KEENY willing to discuss Austrian food difficulties and to negotiate any measures that could be taken by ROME Mission to assist us in temporary crisis. KEENY mentioned possibility of getting release American military reserve 10 in 1 rations approximately 10,000 tons stored LIVORNO and 2,000 tons maize offered by Military Government from VENEZIA GIULIA. He also might be willing to discuss diversion of shipped consignments as temporary emergency measure pending success latest grain collection ITALY.

3. I suggest sending immediately to ROME authorized representative with latest information food position AUSTRIA. Expected May allocation and loadings actual stock position and all rationing data are required. Without such information I am unable to start discussion. Awaiting further instructions. 1857 FUDAKOWSKI.

Precedence IMMEDIATE.

Office of origin

Originator's Signature (sgd) J.FUDAKOWSKI.

Tel. No.

Authenticated

(36)

0172

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

COPY

Originator do not write above this line

DATE-TIME OF ORIGIN

4 May 46 1825

FROM (A) ... BURCH ACA

TO (FOR ACTION) ACABRIT ECONOMIC DIVISION FOR SOUTH AM

TO (INFORMATION)

Ref. No 2872.

Security Classification UNCLASSIFIED.

1. Arrived ROME evening 3rd. Plane left, required elsewhere. Contacted ALCOM and UNRRA. Brigadier LUSH stated crop collection supervision function UNRRA ITALY Mission but offered personal transport and other assistance.

2. KEENY, Chief UNRRA Mission, stated his officials fully aware of position in ITALY and Italian Government had recently agreed collect further 150,000 tons grain. Maintenance of 200 grm bread ration depends on reasonable success of this operation. He considered ground inspection as proposed with military personnel unnecessary and undesirable. He suggested information in our hands be discussed with Colonel LEGG, Chief Sub-Bureau Relief Supply and further action by latter if necessary.

3. KEENY stated he would be willing discuss any measures by UNRRA ITALY to assist AUSTRIA to tide over a temporary crisis and mentioned several possibilities. FUDAKOWSKI will if possible telephone UNRRA VIENNA to-day full details and suggest food official fly down earliest with details later food position.

4. 1856 Do you desire also to send representative to attend negotiations?

/continued.

Precedence IMMEDIATE.

Office of origin

Originator's Signature /s/R.T.Burch, Maj.

Tel. No.

Authenticated

(36)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

Originator do not write above this line

DATE-TIME OF ORIGIN

FROM (A)

TO (FOR ACTION)

TO (INFORMATION)

Security Classification

Rel. No

2872.

PAGE TWO.

5. Have been invited attend discussions on 8 May on crop collection plan for 1946 harvest with Dr. MURRAY, former Director, Food Division, Middle East Supply Centre. Suggest my attendance desirable - will return immediately after unless other instructions received.

6. This telegram agreed with Colonel LEGG.

1855

Precedence

Office of origin

Originator's Signature

Tel. No.

Authenticated

(36)

0174

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

Originator do not write above this line

FROM (A) MAJOR BURCH ACA

DATE-TIME OF ORIGIN 4 May 1946 1825

TO (FOR ACTION) ACABRIT ECONOMIC DIVISION FOR SOUTH AS

TO (INFORMATION)

Ref. No. 2572

Security Classification RESTRICTED

ONE ARRIVED ROME EVENING THIRD PD PLANE LEFT REQUIRED ELSEWHERE PD CONTACTED ALCOM AND UNRRA PD BRIGADIER LUSH STATED CROP COLLECTION SUPERVISION FUNCTION UNRRA ITALY MISSION BUT OFFERED PERSONAL TRANSPORT AND OTHER ASSISTANCE PD TWO KNOW CHIEF UNRRA MISSION STATED HIS OFFICIALS FULLY AWARE OF POSITION IN ITALY AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD RECENTLY AGREED COLLECT FURTHER 150000 TONS GRAIN PD MAINTENANCE OF 200 GRM BREAD RATION DEPENDS ON REASONABLE SUCCESS OF THIS OPERATION PD HE CONSIDERED GROUND DISSECTION AS PROPOSED WITH MILITARY PERSONNEL UNNECESSARY AND UNDESIRABLE PD HE SUGGESTED INFORMATION BE OUR HANDS BE DISCUSSED WITH COLONEL LEGG CHIEF SUBHEAD RELIEF SUPPLY AND FURTHER ACTION BY LATTER IF NECESSARY PD THESE KEENLY STATED HE WOULD BE WILLING DISCUSS ANY MEASURES BY UNRRA ITALY TO ASSIST AUSTRIA TO TIDE OVER A TEMPORARY CRISIS AND MENTIONED SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES PD RUDAKOWSKI WILL IF POSSIBLE TELEPHONE UNRRA VIENNA TODAY FULL DETAILS AND SUGGEST FOOD OFFICIAL FLY DOWN EARLIEST WITH DETAILS LATEST FOOD POSITION PD FOR DO YOU DESIRE ALSO TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND NEGOTIATIONS QUESTION FIVE HAVE BEEN INVITED ATTEND DISCUSSIONS ON 8 MAY ON CROP COLLECTION PLAN FOR 1946 HARVEST WITHDRAWN 1854 DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOOD DIVISION MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTRE PD SUGGEST MY ATTENDANCE DESIRABLE WILL RETURN IMMEDIATELY AFTER UNLESS OTHER INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED PD REX THIS TELEGRAM AGREED WITH COLONEL LEGG pd

Precedence

Office of origin IMMEDIATE

Originator's Signature R T Burch Major

Tel. No. AC ITALY

Authenticated

0175

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

Originator do not write above this line

FROM (A) FUDAKOWSKI UNRRA ROME

DATE TIME OF ORIGIN 4 May 1945 1835

TO (FOR ACTION) UNRRA VIENNA

TO (INFORMATION)

Ref. No 2871

RESTRICTED

Security Classification

1. ASSIGNED MISSION NOT SUCCESSFUL PD KEENY STATED ITALIAN MISSION FULLY AWARE OF POSITION IN ITALY AND CONSIDERED SUGGESTED FIELD INVESTIGATION BY MILITARY PERSONNEL UNNECESSARY AND UNDESIRABLE PD ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RECENTLY AGREED TO COLLECT FURTHER 150000 TONS GRAIN PD MAINTENANCE OF 200 GRAME BREAD RATION DEPENDS ON THE REASONABLE SUCCESS OF THIS OPERATION PD

2. OTHERWISE KEENY WILLING TO DISCUSS AUSTRIAN FOOD DIFFICULTIES AND TO NEGOTIATE ANY MEASURES THAT COULD BE TAKEN BY HQMG MISSION TO ASSIST US IN TEMPORARY CRISIS PD KEENY MENTIONED POSSIBILITY GETTING RELEASE AMERICAN MILITARY RESERVE 10 IN 1 RATIONS APPROXIMATELY 10000 TONS STORED LIVORNO AND 2000 TONS MAIZE OFFERED BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT FROM VENEZIA GUILIA PD HE ALSO MIGHT BE WILLING TO DISCUSS DIVERSION OF SHIPPED CONSIGNMENTS AS TEMPORARY EMERGENCY MEASURE PENDING SUCCESS LATEST GRAIN COLLECTION ITALY PD

3. I SUGGEST SENDING IMMEDIATELY TO ROME AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE WITH LATEST INFORMATION FOOD POSITION AUSTRIA PD EXPECTED MAY ALLOCATION AND LOADINGS ACTUAL STOCK POSITION AND ALL RATIONING DATA ARE REQUIRED PD WITHOUT SUCH INFORMATION I AM UNABLE TO START DISCUSSION PD AWAITING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS PD

FUDAKOWSKI

Precedence IMMEDIATE UNRRA ROME

Office of origin

Originator's Signature

Tel. No.

Authenticated

34

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SEC/197
MAY 031200B

CIPHER

H/2723
MAY 071130

URGENT

ACABRIT VIENNA
GHQ CMF
INFO: AICOM

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
7 MAY 1946
G.

SECRET.

PERSONAL FOR GENERAL DUFF FROM WINTERTON.

1. FOOD SITUATION IN AUSTRIA IS EXTREMELY GRAVE AND CRISIS MAY WELL DEVELOP EARLY IN JUNE IF NOT BEFORE. IN SPITE OF EFFORTS BY OCCUPYING POWERS AND BY UNRRA, STOCKS AND SUPPLIES COMING FORWARD ARE QUITE INADEQUATE TO MAINTAIN FOR MORE THAN A FEW WEEKS EVEN REDUCED STANDARD OF RATIONS.

2. TO THE ASTONISHMENT OF ALL CONCERNED, AN OFFER OF FOODSTUFFS FROM ITALY HAS RECENTLY REACHED UNRRA VIENNA. THIS LEADS US TO HOPE THAT THERE MAY BE OTHER UNDISCLOSED SUPPLIES IN ITALY.

3. AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA, CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF URGENTLY REQUIRED BREAD GRAINS WERE COLLECTED AND SHIPPED FROM THE ANCONA/MACERATA AREA. AN EXPERT, THEN IN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHO KNOWS THE DISTRICT WELL, AND WHO WAS THERE AS RECENTLY AS LAST SUMMER, CONSIDERS THAT THERE MAY WELL BE COMPARATIVELY IMPORTANT AMOUNTS OF WHEAT WHICH OWING TO DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT, MAY NOT YET HAVE BEEN MOVED TO CONSUMER.

4. THE POSITION IN AUSTRIA IS SO CRITICAL THAT I HOPE YOU WILL ACCEPT A VISIT BY THIS OFFICER ACCOMPANIED BY AN UNRRA REPRESENTATIVE AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF OUR ECONOMICS DIVISION WHO IS AN AUTHORITY ON COLLECTION AND MOVEMENT OF GRAINS TO INVESTIGATE THE POSITION ON THE SPOT. IN VIEW OF EXTREME URGENCY AND ANTICIPATING YOUR CONCURRENCE, I AM SENDING THEM FORWARD BY SPECIAL AIRCRAFT TO ROME WHERE THEY WILL CONTACT AICOM AND UNRRA ITALY.

SECRET

5. I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF YOUR INFLUENCE WITH AICOM AND UNRRA ITALY IN SECURING PERMISSION TO ESTABLISH THE FACTS BY LOCAL INVESTIGATION, AND FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING TRANSPORT AND OTHER FACILITIES.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

AC DIST

INFO ACTION: ECON SEC 2

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EXEC COMMISSIONER

FOOD BR

FILE

SKELETON

HEADQUARTERS
7 MAY 1946
A. G.

SECRET

CIPHER TELEGRAM

This message will not be distributed outside British or U.S.A. Government Departments or Headquarters nor be transmitted even in Cipher without [illegible]. (Messages marked O.T.P. may not be paraphrased).

1831

32e

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HQ ALCOM

26 1130 APRIL

G-5 AFHQ

2699

CONFIDENTIAL

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE MY TWO SIX SEVEN FOUR OF TWO FOUR APRIL PD SIX MORE GRAIN SHIPS NOW SIGNALLED FOR ARRIVAL FIRST HALF MAY PD NO DECISION YET REACHED BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON REDUCTION IN RATION BUT PRESENT INDICATION IS THAT NO CUT WILL BE MADE BEFORE ONE FIVE MAY AT EARLIEST PD PROPOSAL IS THAT SYSTEM OF LOCAL AMASSING QUOTAS WILL BE INSTALLED AND ONLY SUFFICIENT IMPORTED GRAIN ALLOTTED TO EACH PROVINCE ABOVE FIXED QUOTA TO MEET RATION SCALES PD TWO ZERO ZERO GRAMS RATION WILL THUS BE RETAINED WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF LOCAL REDUCTIONS IF QUOTAS ARE NOT MET PD DECISION ON THIS PROPOSAL IS TO BE GIVEN TODAY OR EARLY TOMORROW PD

1850

PRIORITY

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

BRIGADIER
ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

0179

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

A/C.C.

APR 25 REC'D

HQ ALCOM

24 1130 April 1946

G-5 , AFHQ

2674

326

CONFIDENTIAL

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE MY TWO SIX FOUR SIX OF TWENTY THREE APRIL PD IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH LA GUARDIA AT TWENTY HOURS ON TWENTY THREE APRIL DE GASPERI WAS INFORMED THAT TWO WHEAT SHIPS, CARRYING APPROXIMATELY SIXTEEN THOUSAND TONS, WERE BEING DIVERTED TO ITALY PD MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MORNING OF TWENTY THREE APRIL GAVE PRIME MINISTER AUTHORITY TO CUT RATION TO ONE FIVE ZERO GRAMS, SUBJECT TO DE GASPERIS TALK WITH LA GUARDIA PD DE GASPERI INDICATED HE DESIRED TO REVIEW SITUATION WITH HIS FOOD TECHNICIANS IN LIGHT OF INFORMATION ON DIVERSION OF TWO SHIPS PD UNRRA MISSION FEELS THAT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO CUT RATION TODAY OR TOMORROW PD UNRRA ESTIMATES THAT FIVE SHIPS PAREN INCLUDING TWO DIVERSIONS MENTIONED ABOVE PAREN MUST BE DIVERTED TO REACH ITALY BY TEN MAY TO MAINTAIN ONE FIVE ZERO GRAM RATION FOR LAST HALF OF MAY, AND THAT DIVERSION OF TEN SHIPS WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN TWO HUNDRED GRAM RATION PD ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OBVIOUSLY MOST RELUCTANT TO CUT RATION PD SITUATION FURTHER COMPLICATED BY POLITICAL FACTOR OF ELECTIONS OF TWO JUNE PD UNRRA STATES THAT WHEAT SITUATION SHOULD EASE DURING JUNE THROUGH ARRIVALS OF ARGENTINE WHEAT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF UNITED STATES WHEAT MADE AVAILABLE BY UNITED STATES CONSERVATION MEASURES PD

1840

PRIORITY

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

BRIGADIER

SEATON W. HUMPHREYS
CWO, ASST ADJT

326

ACTING CHIEF CLERK/TSD

0180

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FM AIGCM

23 1100 April 1946

C-5 AFHQ

2646 CONFIDENTIAL

PARA GEN ED REFERENCE MY TWO SIX THREE FIVE OF TWENTY APRIL PD AT MEETING ON TWENTY APRIL WITH PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGARDING FOOD SITUATION GMA UNRRA INDICATED THAT REDUCTION IN RATION TO ONE FIVE ZERO GRAMS OF BREAD AS FROM TWENTY FOUR APRIL WOULD GIVE ITALY AN ESTIMATED STOCK OF SEVENTY TWO THOUSAND TONS OF WHEAT ON ONE JUNE GMA INSTEAD OF THE ESTIMATED STOCK FIGURE OF TWELVE THOUSAND TONS ON ONE JUNE IF PRESENT RATION IS MAINTAINED PD THESE FIGURES INCLUDE WHEAT IN MILLS AND BAKERIES AS WELL AS WAREHOUSES PD ITALIAN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE STATED THEY ESTIMATE SUPPLEMENTARY ARRIVING DURING GMA CALLING FOR SIX PERCENT OF LEGAL RETRACTIONS GMA WILL PRODUCE SOME SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND TONS BY FIFTEEN MAY OR THIRTY MAY IF CONFIDENCE IS MAINTAINED PD THEY FEAR THAT RATION CUT WOULD NULLIFY SUPPLEMENTARY ARRIVING PROGRAM PD AT CONCLUSION OF MEETING PRIME MINISTER DE GASPERI INDICATED HIS EXTREME RELUCTANCE TO CUT RATION AND NO FINAL DECISION WAS TAKEN/TO QUESTION IS TO BE DISCUSSED AT MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON TWENTY THREE APRIL PD I WILL REPORT TO YOU IMMEDIATELY ANY DECISION TAKEN PD

PARA TWO PD ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM LA GUARDIA UNRRA MISSION HAS STATED TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THAT DECISION ON RATION CUT MUST BE DECISION OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT GMA AND THAT UNRRA ROLE IS TO PLACE FACTS BEFORE GOVERNMENT BUT NOT REPEAT NOT TO RECOMMEND FOR OR AGAINST ACTION

PRIORITY

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

BRIGADIER
ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

STEVEN E. HUMPHREYS
CMO, AGCT ADVT.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAY 5 REC'D C/C.

FX 65759
MAY 041153B

CIPHER

HEADQUARTERS
5 MAY 1946
A. C.

H/2676
MAY 051045
IMMEDIATE

CHQ CMF SIGNED SACMED
ACABRIT VIENNA
INFO: AICOM UNRRA AFHQ ROME

SECRET

SECRET.

1. SUBJECT IS FOOD SITUATION AUSTRIA AND PERSONAL CABLE GENERAL WINTERTON TO GENERA LUFF WHO IS NOW ON TOUR. YOUR SEC/197 OF 3 MAY AND TELEPHONE CONVERSATION CARVER-MCMURTRIE SAME DATE REFER.

2. ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS ALREADY MUCH DISTURBED AT POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO REDUCE BREAD RATION DUE TO SHORTAGE OF WHEAT AND ANTICIPATED SHORTFALL ON UNRRA IMPORTS. THEREFORE CANNOT BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE SUFFICIENT UNDISCLOSED STOCKS TO JUSTIFY GRAIN BEING EXPORTED.

3. PLEASED HOWEVER TO RECEIVE YOUR DELEGATION AND AM ADVISING AICOM AND UNRRA ITALY TO GIVE THEM EVERY ASSISTANCE IN THEIR MISSION.

33/1125

AC LIST

INFO ACTION: FOOD & AGR 2
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ECON
FILE
SKELETON

SECRET

1852

CIPHER TELEGRAM

This message will not be distributed outside British [illegible] Departments or Headqu[illegible]ed even in Cipher without [illegible] Messages marked O.T.U. need not be paraphrased.

33

0182

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALCOM 20 APRIL 1230 HRS

G-5 AFHQ

2635 UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT IS FOOD PD

PARA ONE PD ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE ALREADY BEEN ADVISED BY UNRRA TO REDUCE BREAD RATIONS TO ONE FIVE ZERO GRAMS PD

PARA TWO PD PRIME MINISTER AND FOOD DIVISION MEETING WITH UNRRA THIS EVENING WHEN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE TOLD THAT THEY MUST CONSIDER PUTTING THIS REDUCTION INTO IMMEDIATE EFFECT PD

PARA THREE PD EVERY INDICATION IS THAT THIS STEP WILL BE TAKEN PD

1847

RIORITY

BRIGADIER, ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

322

0183

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APR 24 RECD

Ref: 3626/275/EC.

19. April 1946.

SUBJECT: Auxiliary Police in KOBE.

TO : Allied Forces Headquarters.
Attn: G-5 Section.

1. When he was recently in KOBE the Supreme Allied Commander was informed by General EVANS that there were 2000 auxiliary police, late partisans, functioning in KOBE and that they were armed more adequately than the ordinary police. The report was subsequently reiterated in a slightly modified manner by RAAC.

2. At the Supreme Allied Commander's direction I have had investigations made and enclose the result. I should be glad if this could be brought to the personal notice of the Supreme Allied Commander who naturally evinced concern at the reports made to him.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

MSL/EC.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner
CA Section.

1846 -

32

0184

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY.

ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

15 April 46.

SUBJECT: Allegation of Armed Auxiliary Police in Rome.

TO : Executive Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. Acting, on your telephonic request, investigation has been made into the report that there are approximately 2000 well armed auxiliary police in Rome. The report is categorically denied. The facts are submitted.

2. Since about 1943 there have been auxiliaries in both the C.C.R.R. and the Agents of Public Security. This was necessary due to war conditions. For the most part these auxiliaries were drawn from former policemen who had retired from the forces. They should not be compared with the partisan police of the present day. There are approx. 300 of these auxiliary police still on duty in various stations in Rome. They are armed and equipped exactly the same as other Agents of P. S.

3. At present there are two schools for P.S. Agents in Rome - one, the Guido Reni School, which is the old established school, just opened this month in the Caserma Ferdinando di Savoia, received 240 recruits of whom 140 have already been discharged as unsuitable. There is a third school operating at Bethano which has an enrolment of approx. 1200 and which has been established for about 4 months.

4. The recruits undergoing training at these schools are drawn from every section of Italy and some of them are ex-partisans enlisted in accordance with the government decree of last fall which offered a priority to qualified ex-partisans and war veterans. However, the percentage of ex-partisans in the schools is small. Should any recruit present himself at a school armed, his arms are immediately withdrawn. No cadet is permitted to have arms of any kind except when and as issued for training purposes.

5. The 240 recruits who came in to the Ferdinando di Savoia School this month were mostly ex-partisans from North Italy wearing a type of partisan uniform. This may possibly have given rise to the rumour of partisan auxiliary police in Rome. There are no partisan auxiliary police in Rome.

(Sgd) E. J. BYE, Col.,
for, JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Director.

1845

4

(32)

0185

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

C.C.

APR 26 RECD

Ref: 632/49/SC

13 April 1946.

SUBJECT: Reports - LINOSA.

TO : Naval SubCommission.

Ref your NSC/4857 of 4 April 1946 on the above subject.

I have been informed that AFHQ propose to report the results of the inspections of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the War Office and the War Department, with a recommendation that LINOSA be considered demilitarised, and that no inspection be carried out.

The matter will therefore be held in abeyance until AFHQ receive a reply from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

A. W. Knisely.
Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Copy to: Land Forces S/C
Air Forces S/C.

1845

(31)

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/1636/682

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Haico Hailwood a Co. Ltd. - Informations.

1. Reference is made to Allied Commission's request of January 1946.

2. Herewith enclosed is a memorandum from the Camera di Commercio of Rome with the requested informations concerning the Haico Hailwood e Co. LTD.

Rome, April 5th, 1946.

1843 ENCL.

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Haico Hailwood a Co. Ltd. - Informations.

1. Reference is made to Allied Commission's request of January 1946.

2. Herewith enclosed is a memorandum from the Camera di Commercio of Rome with the requested informations concerning the Haico Hailwood e Co. LTD.

Rome, April 5th, 1946.

1843 ENCL.

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0 1 8 5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

OGGETTO: Haico-Hailwood & C°.Ltd - Società a responsabilità limitata per le costruzioni edilizie,stradali e marittime - Via della Piramide Cestia 63 -Roma-.

"""""""

La Società in oggetto si è costituita in data 8-2-945 con atto registrato a Roma il 10-2-1945 al N.21249 atti pubblici Vol.683 (Rogito Notaio Grispini di Roma N.21210,repertorio N.24815).

La Società, a responsabilità limitata,ha la durata sino al 31-12-1950 ed ha come oggetto la esecuzione di lavori edili e stradali,ferroviari,marittimi,idraulici per conto delle Autorità Militari e Civili alleate e italiane, e per conto di terzi sia in Italia che all'estero.

Il capitale sociale della stessa ascende a L.120.000.

Fanno parte della medesima i seguenti soci:

Dott.Agostini Ugo fu Davide - Amministratore delegato

Geom.Fascucci Giulio fu Giuseppe

Ing.Guerra Giuseppe di Carlo

Sig.na Anna Lelli

Miss.Ethel Hailwood

Attualmente la Società ha in corso lavori di ricostruzione del Porto Fluviale di Fiumicino e lavori di sistemazione stradale della Via Nettunense - da Cecchina a Nettuno per conto del Genio Civile.I lavori sono stati iniziati rispettivamente nel giugno 1945 e nel gennaio 1946.

La Società è iscritta nel libro delle ditte di questa Camera di Commercio al N.128054 in data 14-6-1945.

1842

Essa non può avere avuti rapporti con le Autorità Tedesche durante l'occupazione nemica,in quanto costituita dopo la liberazione di Roma.

Roma,16 marzo 1946.

306

0189

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MAY 10 RECD

AMERICAN RED CROSS

CIVILIAN RELIEF

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH, 1946

ALBANIA

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

During March the political situation in Albania was very tense. Several factors contributed to this tenseness--the elections in Greece, the Iranean dispute in the UNO, and the refusal of the UNRRA Council to grant Albania a seat. All of these resulted in a marked anti-Anglo-American feeling which was publicized through the radio and newspapers.

On March 19th the Provisional Regime became the permanent Government with the passage of a new constitution. The make-up of the Government remains virtually unchanged and the only significant change was the abolishment of the temporary Ministry of Welfare whose work is now to be carried on directly under the Prime Minister.

II. OPERATIONS

A. Current Program

All American Red Cross clothing sent to Albania was reported to have been sent to the various prefectures by the first of this month, but no reports or information is available as to whether or not the actual distribution has been started or completed. Our representative in Albania was given a permit to travel on March 10th and made his first field trip to the prefectures of Korca and Elbasan. The clothing had arrived in the prefectures in February but was yet to be distributed.

On March 8th a distribution of 3,256 toddler packs was held in Tirana, the distribution being done through the Anti-Fascist Women's Organization and the recently organized Mother and Child Welfare Agency. A publicity story on the distribution appeared in the Albanian newspapers but, significantly, no mention was made as to the origin or donor of the supplies.

1841 The medical supplies sent through the American Red Cross by the Albanian Relief Fund of America, Inc., have not yet been distributed, and had only finally been inventoried at the end of March. No plans for their distribution have as yet been formulated, according to our reports, but with previous experience, it could be that plans have been completed but have not and will not be brought to out attention.

(30a)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AGENCIES

A. UNRRA

The American Red Cross and UNRRA have cordial and harmonious relations in Albania. Both agencies are experiencing the same difficulties as conferences between them have revealed. It is reported by UNRRA that they have been unable to get any kind of program formulated by the Health Ministry and their representatives experience the same difficulties as the American Red Cross representative regarding travel permits.

B. Albanian Red Cross

No change is to be noted in relations between the American Red Cross and the Albanian Red Cross. One travel permit was granted during March but subsequent requests for permits were refused. The Albanian Red Cross simply does not want the American Red Cross to observe its distributions and as a result we requested them to put their reasons for refusal to request travel permits in writing.

On March 29th the undersigned telephoned Washington Headquarters advising them of the situation between the American Red Cross and the Albanian Red Cross and requested that the Albanian Relief Fund of America be advised that we are unable to fulfill our obligation regarding the observation of the distribution of their supplies and that they (the Albanian Relief Fund) consider and decide as to whether or not they would continue to send medical supplies to Albania. On March 31st Washington Headquarters cabled support of our recommendation and advised that the Albanian Relief Fund had suspended future shipments of medical supplies. This information was sent to Tirana at the month's end.

IV. STAFF

Mr. Pott continues as our only representative in Albania.

V. AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES IN ALBANIA DURING MARCH

As mentioned earlier here and also in last month's report, it is not known how much American Red Cross clothing has actually been distributed in Albania. Also we know that no medical supplies have been distributed but 939 units have been shipped.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conditions in Albania during March seemed to deteriorate rather than improve and Anglo-Americans were made to feel less and less welcome. The American Red Cross program may or may not have been effective--we do not know. The clothing sent from Italy was being distributed and medical supplies from the States were received but not distributed. The Albanian Red Cross continued to resent our presence but welcomed our supplies. As a result of their uncooperative attitude, it was decided to send no more American Red Cross supplies and the Albanian Relief Fund also suspended their shipments. It is now recommended that

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we observe the results of this action and following the observation of the results decide whether or not shipments should be resumed.

GREECE

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

During March the principal Greek occupation and leisure time activity was talking about the election. Current work and future planning were held up pending this, and the change of government sure to ensue. Despite great efforts on the part of the Leftist parties to have it postponed and serious doubts as to whether it could be considered a true expression of the will of the people, the election was held on March 31 and went off with remarkably few incidents. As this report is written, the results are not fully known, but there are plenty of statistics and verbiage available. Apparently about half of the electorate voted and the Populist (Royalist) Party won a small majority of the seats in the Parliament. The former government has resigned and a coalition government consisting of Populists and other Rightist parties is being organized; it will control 70-80 per cent of the Parliament. There are all sorts of opinions as to what percentage of those who abstained from voting did so for "normal" reasons such as sickness or apathy and what percentage deliberately refrained in response to the pleas of the Left and Centre parties to boycott an "electoral farce." It seems clear that the number of the latter was sufficiently great that the new government may be hampered in its efforts to carry out its program. In any case political matters will continue to occupy a great part of the time and thoughts of the Greeks--the most important question now being a plebescite on the return of the king.

In March the economic position improved somewhat. The currency continued stable, prices went no higher, more goods appeared in the markets, credits were extended for new imports, and transportation conditions improved. But the situation is not good, and future prospects far from bright. The principal reason for the large quantity of goods in the stores and markets is that people cannot afford to buy them. Those who depend on their earnings, particularly the salaried workers, have barely enough to buy food and simply cannot afford clothing at current prices. The average person's diet is inadequate, and the bread ration almost certain to be cut during the next few months before the local harvest. This, it is estimated, will be no more than 75 per cent of normal making necessary the continuance of large imports of grain if it can be found in the world markets. Factory production, while increasing, has reached only 35 per cent of the pre-war rate, and unemployment continues. Strikes may be said to be endemic, though no serious prolonged walk-outs occurred in March.

1840

The Greeks today are still undernourished, poorly clad, and in precarious health. The Chief of UNRRA, Greece Mission, in a recent review of the first year of UNRRA activities here, stated that, "75 per cent of Greek children from 6 to 14 years of age are suffering from some sort of malnutrition." Mr. Crawford reports that children in Macedonia to whom he

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

gave snowsuits a year ago have worn them almost continually day and night as their only adequate garments. The tuberculosis rate, which before the war was seven times higher than that in the United States, is now fourteen times higher.

General conditions are improving, but slowly, and there is little chance that an adequate standard of living can be reached for several years, certainly not this year. Meantime there are many adverse factors, both political and economic, domestic and world-wide, which may at any moment alter the current trend and transform a serious situation into a desperate one.

II. OPERATIONS

A. Current Program

The job of supervising the distribution of American Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross supplies through the Greek Red Cross and giving general advice and assistance to that Organization in various phases of its program continued on the same restricted basis as in the past few months. Daily contacts were had with officials of the Greek Red Cross in order to facilitate the operation of their program. We urged them to send supplies to Salonika Area and to encourage the organization of the Junior Red Cross Section.

In Salonika our representative made four field trips to outlying areas where he observed the distribution of American Red Cross clothing, Canadian Red Cross cod-liver oil and American Junior Red Cross medical kheets and school gift boxes. Our representative assigned to the Greek Junior Red Cross made field trips to Eastern Macedonia and Thrace to organize Junior Red Cross Committees to distribute American Junior Red Cross supplies.

On these trips it was found that clothing distributed some time ago by the Greek Red Cross is now in need of replacement but none is forthcoming. American Red Cross snowsuits--worn night and day by the children since they received them a year ago--are becoming threadbare. The fact that children have no change of clothing is a contributing factor to the great increase in scabies.

The financial status of the Salonika Branch of the Greek Red Cross has not improved, and the nursing school has again been delayed because of this. Meanwhile in Athens the financial situation improved but only in a limited degree.

The Greek Junior Red Cross has still to set up a program of a definite nature and has yet to issue instructions for the formation of a Junior Red Cross Committee. Apparently, the Junior Red Cross Committee at Athens did not meet at all during March as they were occupied with the national elections--two of the Committee members were elected members of the Chamber of Deputies.

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B. Ponding Projects

1. Summer Camp Equipment

Although no word has been received from the American Junior Red Cross regarding camp equipment requested some time ago and mentioned in the January report, we are now advised that the South African Red Cross is making a gift to the Greek Red Cross of camping equipment sufficient for 3,000 persons. However, this would care for the needs of the Parnes Camp alone and as many as 15 others are desired by local Greek Red Cross Committees.

2. Recreational-Occupational Therapy Craft Materials

The Greek Red Cross have yet to prepare a request for this material but have frequently mentioned they are working on it.

3. American Junior Red Cross Paper

In March 640 kilos of paper were secured and the February and March issue of the Greek Junior Red Cross magazine was printed. However, the need for paper is still acute and the American Junior Red Cross should give sympathetic consideration to sending it.

III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AGENCIES

A. UNRRA

Frequent and close contact is maintained between UNRRA and the American Red Cross. Dr. K. Dodge, Deputy Director, Health Division of UNRRA, returned to Greece from the United States and reported to our staff on her conferences with American Red Cross National Headquarters.

B. Greek War Relief Association

Mr. Kalmer of the Greek War Relief Association, who is soon returning to America, advised us that he envisions a program of several years duration in Greece and assured us of continued cooperation with and assistance to the Greek Red Cross.

C. Other Red Cross Societies

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President Phelon of the Greek Red Cross called a meeting of the American, British, Australian, and International Red Cross societies to urge them to continue to have representation in Greece. The mobile medical teams of the British Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross are scheduled to leave Greece at the end of April.

The Greek Government has sent letters to the Embassies of the countries having representatives in Greece urging continued representation and aid.

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IV. STAFF

Word was received of the resignation of Mr. Ballantyne while in the States. In Athens Special Representatives Lacy and Mactzold and Miss Chapman continued their assignments while Special Representative Crawford carried on in Salonika. Special Representative Mactzold visited Salonika for two weeks and at the end of the month Special Representative Crawford returned with her to Athens for a conference as to the future program in Greece.

On March 5, in a brief but impressive ceremony held in the office of the Military Attache at the United States Embassy, Special Representative Mactzold was awarded the Medal of Freedom for outstanding service to the Army in Italy last year. Members of the staff of the Embassy and the American Red Cross Athens office attended.

V. SPECIAL PROBLEMS

A. American Servicemen

A British Red Cross welfare worker brought to our attention that occasionally there are ill Americans in the British military hospitals in Athens who have no recourse to PX rations or comfort articles. It was agreed that she will report such cases to our office and we shall assist to the extent of our limited resources. Two cases were helped during March. It is expected that the number of cases will be very small, especially with the withdrawal of both AMFOGE and ATC.

B. Canadian Red Cross Food Parcels

Canadian Red Cross parcels have been sent to Greece by the British Red Cross and distributed by that agency, but apparently the Canadian Ambassador has taken the position that they should be distributed under American Red Cross supervision. As the British Red Cross has been distributing to date those it brought to Greece, it seems they should continue to do so. Also the Ambassador wants to have the American Red Cross keep a reserve of parcels to distribute in emergencies and it has been necessary to advise him that we do not distribute supplies ourselves but do so through the Greek Red Cross.

C. Individual Cases

Many Greeks write letters to the United States requesting relief assistance. They direct many to the American Red Cross at Washington, some write to newspapers, department stores and to American Red Cross chapters. Almost all are referred to us and we send them to the Greek Red Cross for action. Since they must always be referred back here, we are attempting to stop the requests at their source and have discussed this with the Greek Red Cross. The Greek Red Cross does not wish to handle individual requests for aid and there has been prepared a form letter addressed to people writing letters advising them that their request has been sent back to the Greek Red Cross for action and advising them it is unnecessary to write to the States.

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VI. AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES IN GREECE DURING MARCH

The ship carrying five surplus prisoner of war trucks arrived in Salonika in March. One truck was off-loaded there and is being used by the Greek Red Cross there. The ship proceeded to Piraeus but at the end of March the four remaining vehicles had not been unloaded.

En route to Greece during March were: 500 lap covers, 5,000 cotton lap covers, 15,000 infants blankets and 50 cases of medical supplies and hospital equipment.

ITEM	ON HAND 1/3/46	REC'D.	DIST. MARCH	ON HAND 31/3/46
Bed Jackets	9,033	0	0	9,033
Candy, Bags	25,336	0	0	25,336
Cloth for Nurses, yds.	32,808	0	1,697	31,111
Convalescent Robes	9,403	0	1,651	7,752
Fergon Tablets	1,450,000	0	50,000	1,400,000
Layettes	7,080	0	3,450	3,630
Medical Chests	11	0	0	11
Motion Picture Film	1,400	0	1,400	0
Operating Gowns	4,260	0	300	3,960
Pajamas	7,729	0	844	6,885
Petrolatum, drums	1,075	0	2	1,073
Sheets	3,951	0	0	3,951
Snow Suits	70	0	0	70
Soap, Toilet, Pieces	49,657	0	21	49,636
Tires and Tubes	22	0	10	12
Vitamin "B" Tablets	3,510,960	0	7,980	3,502,980

VII. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Operational charges posted to FI-GR during March amounted to $1,426.45.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GREEK RED CROSS: March has been a month of marking time while waiting for the election on the 31st. This having taken place, it seems probable that the new government, which will be formed in April, will be one which will collaborate with the Greek Red Cross. Increased economic and political stability should make it possible for that Organization to make plans for the future, preferably for the period of one year. Hopefully these will include an enlarged membership, expansion and improvement of local branches to cover the entire country, discussion with the government and other agencies regarding Greek Red Cross' role in meeting the health needs of the Greek people, prompt distribution of supplies now in the warehouse and procurement by next fall of additional supplies required for one year's program, preparation of a budget and provision for meeting expenses by developing resources other than governmental, review of personnel and salaries, and consideration of the present and future position of various Greek Red Cross services.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS: Our staff in Greece think that the Greek Red Cross would derive incalculable benefit from the continued presence of an American Red Cross mission in Greece for another year, i.e., through the spring of 1947. The general economic situation in Greece is still extremely serious, and is as likely to deteriorate as it is to improve in the months immediately ahead. Next winter may bring as much suffering to the Greek people as did the last. Organizationally speaking, the Greek Red Cross simply is not prepared to meet adequately its obligations to the people of Greece and won't be for a long time to come. It needs, and the people of Greece deserve, that it should have, advice and moral support as well as material supplies from abroad. Unless and until the League of Red Cross Societies is prepared to assume this obligation, the American Red Cross would seem to be the most suitable agency to furnish such a service. Its prestige is enormous, its continued representation is desired by the Greek Red Cross, and undoubtedly an American representative would be more acceptable to more people and organizations than one from any other nation today. Besides, an American can work particularly well with UNRRA and Greek War Relief, and Greek Red Cross needs such liaison. Moreover, Greek Red Cross will continue to call on American Red Cross for material assistance in special instances and can continue to be a useful channel for the distribution of American beneficence particularly of Junior Red Cross, and it would be helpful in the evaluation of requests and execution of the distribution to have a representative on the spot.

ITALY

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS

The political developments in Italy during the month had no direct effect on the Red Cross Relief Operation since all field operations have been closed since January 15th, 1946. However, of general interest to this Headquarters has been:

A. The primary elections throughout Italy. It is still too early to analyse the results but as of this writing the trend is toward the Christian Democrats. The general election will take place in early June.

B. The visit of Mr. Herbert Hoover, March 23-25, to study the food situation. Italy has been parched by the worst drought in two centuries. The food situation while acute is reported not to be as serious as in some of the other countries of Europe, namely Germany and Poland. There is also some controversy as to the source of this problem in Italy. The average daily caloric intake is reported to be 1,300 calories for the month of March, 200 calories below the minimum to prevent serious malnutrition. Everywhere one goes in Italy from the large cities to the small mountain villages, one sees the shops filled with fresh meat, vegetables and bread. There are some who believe that the serious food situation is more one of lack of purchasing power and distribution than true scarcity of food (of famine level) within the country.

C. The arrival of the Allied Boundary Commission in Trieste to study the Yugoslav and Italian claims to this area.

D. The first statement from the Ministry for Post War Relief which gives the picture of the war damage suffered by Italy as follows:

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Property damage	
Agriculture:	192,274,000,000 Lire
Buildings :	121 milliard in Central and Southern Italy
	1,000 to 1,200 millions in Northern Italy
Human Casualties:	
Army killed or missing	220,000
Army wounded	125,000
Navy killed or missing	25,780
Navy wounded	2,873
Air Force killed or missing	6,530
Air Force wounded	2,875
Prisoners of War	1,478,000
Partisans killed	27,000
Partisans wounded	17,000
Total killed in action (90,000 of which after Sept. 8, 1943)	297,000
Civilians killed or missing as a result of enemy action	100,000
Bombed out people	2,500,000
Refugees and Evacuees of whom 56,550 were from Venezia Giulia and Dalmatia	469,000
Repatriates	100,000
Internees and Deportees	446,000
POW's still to be repatriated	371,000

II. OPERATIONS

A. Current Programs

1. Distribution of Supplies turned over to other agencies, namely the Italian Red Cross and American Relief for Italy.

a. Junior Red Cross Gift Boxes to IRC. 20,000 received. Schools in all provinces of Italy, Sardinia and Sicily have received allocations. Receipts are slow in coming in.

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b. Junior Red Cross Medical Chests. Distribution has been completed. 1,000 chests received. All industrial schools in Italy have received this item plus the elementary schools in the most devastated areas. Total distributed, 918. Eighty-two are being held for distribution to clinics which are being planned under the direction of the Italian Junior Red Cross.

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c. Junior Red Cross Chocolate. Received and distributed 50,976 bags. Letter of appreciation from Italian schools to American Juniors have been forwarded to National Headquarters.

d. Distribution of hospital garments through the Italian Red Cross. Only a few hospitals have received their allocations due to transport difficulties within the Italian Red Cross.

e. Distribution of hospital garments by American Relief for Italy and E.N.D.S.I. We have been auditing the receipts of this distribution which involves clothing sent direct from the American Red Cross National Headquarters to American Relief for Italy last year. We find the distribution, although not complete, in order. To date all of the hospitals in Sardenia (3 Provinces) and 20 Provinces in Southern Italy have been covered involving 80,505 garments. Distribution is under way in all of the Provinces of Sicily (9) and 6 of the Provinces of Southern Italy. 12 Provinces have yet to conduct distributions.

f. Clothing distribution in the battlefield area of Bologna Province by ARI and E.N.D.S.I. This was completed March 31 and we are now preparing to audit receipts. We have sent publicity on this project to National Headquarters which included pictures plus negatives, telegrams, newspaper clippings, letters of appreciation addressed to specific Chapters, sample of clothing package distributed, and a list of the Chapters which contributed the clothing.

g. Clothing distribution Terni Province by ARI and E.N.D.S.I. This is completed and we are preparing to audit receipts.

h. Distribution of clothing to orphanages and foundling homes in the large cities of Southern Italy by ARC and E.N.D.S.I. Progressing slowly. Areas of Potenza and Reggio Calabria have completed their distributions. Distribution is going on in Rome, Bari, Naples and Palermo.

i. Surplus SAF supplies to dormitories and recreation centers for street waifs by ARI. Publicity on this project has been forwarded to Washington. In connection with the project for street boys we are cooperating with the PX and the Stars and Stripes in distributing to these children candy and cookies donated by the servicemen from their weekly ration. Publicity on this service has also been forwarded to Washington.

B. Special Projects

The "History of Civilian War Relief" from the beginning of the operation in Sicily, October, 1943, to the completion of field operations in January, 1946, was completed during the month. Copies have been sent to Washington.

C. New Projects - None

D. Pending Projects

1. Orthopedic Project. This is still awaiting the formation of a Child Welfare Committee within E.N.D.S.I.

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2. Hygiene Pamphlet. This project has not been activated by National Headquarters.

III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AGENCIES

No further information except that which has been reported under Operations showing our cooperation with American Relief for Italy and the Italian Red Cross in the distribution of our supplies.

IV. STAFF

The following changes in personnel occurred during the month: Mr. Fred Sigerist left Rome via air for the United States March 8, 1946. Miss Mary Dupee and Mr. Charles Cline are awaiting transport to the United States which is not expected until April 3, 1946. Mr. Marshall Truax returned to the United States March 15, 1946.

V. AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES IN ITALY DURING MARCH

NO. ITEMS ON HAND 1/3/46	REC'D.	DISTRIBUTED	ON HAND 31/3/46
67,953	0	40,602	27,351

PENDING

American Relief for Italy	25,338
Italian Red Cross	1,591
Total	26,929

Balance 422 Men's Shoes
To be allocated partly to Italian Red Cross and partly to American Relief for Italy.

VI. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

During March $2,463.76 was charged against FM-IT for operational expenditures.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the month of April our activities will be confined to checking the distribution of supplies through American Relief for Italy and the Italian Red Cross.

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ROUMANIA

During March the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross requested the writer to make plans for a visit to Roumania at the invitation of the Roumanian Red Cross. At the end of the month plans for the trip were completed; the results will be reported in the April report.

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YUGOSLAVIA

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

The political picture in Yugoslavia remains unchanged. The Communist Party is in control and only Party members are acceptable. There is a period of transition now going on in which drastic changes are taking place. For example, each Secretary of a Yugoslav Red Cross committee must now be a member of the Communist Party and committee members must at least be sympathetic if not Party members. As a result, the majority of Secretaries are now young girls who are being rewarded for being good Communists and partisan fighters.

Statistics regarding shortages are unobtainable, but general statements, unsupported by substantial evidence, abound. Generally there are shortages in housing, food, clothing, shoes and medical supplies. In Dalmatia alone it is estimated 440,500 pairs of children's shoes are needed in addition to underwear and clothing for 373,000 children between the ages of two and fifteen years. In addition a need is reported for 20,000 infants' layettes and toddler packs and hospital linens. However, in spite of great needs which seem to continue, some progress was evident in March. Local food supplements UNRRA rations and food is available in all large cities. It is the children who continue to need aid.

Transportation conditions show little improvement as roads continue to be practically impassable. The Government is attempting to speed up the reconstruction of railroads. Gas and oil are short and in some areas are unobtainable.

II. OPERATIONS

American and Canadian Red Cross supplies are being steadily distributed under the supervision of our representatives in Yugoslavia. Local committees of the Yugoslav Red Cross are well-organized and ably handle the distribution of American Red Cross supplies. Field trips through Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina by our staff members bear out information on continued need in spite of UNRRA and American Red Cross relief efforts.

During the first week of March Delegates from all the Federated States met in Belgrade with the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross at which meeting the future program of the Yugoslav Red Cross was discussed. They plan the establishment of a training school for Red Cross workers but are facing the usual difficulties of finance, food and shelter.

The Junior Red Cross of Yugoslavia receives much of the attention of our staff who help them in organizational matters and in the distribution of supplies donated by the American Junior Red Cross. In the Split area it was reported that each school has a Junior Red Cross committee of six members; president, secretary, and four members in charge of finance, health, publicity and social activity respectively. The Dalmatian Junior Red Cross aims for 100 per cent enrollment in the schools, school correspondence--national and international--public benefits for Junior Red Cross operation of school lunch programs and exchange of members for summer vacations. In Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzgovina enthusiasm for Junior Red Cross is very high and all are particularly anxious to renew the international correspondence program.

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Considerable publicity has been given our program in Slovenia, Croatia, and Dalmatia with pictures and descriptive articles. This is very unusual in Yugoslavia.

III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AGENCIES

There is nothing new to report under this topic as UNRRA, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Don Suisse and the Yugoslav Red Cross all continue to cooperate with members of our staff working in Yugoslavia.

IV. STAFF

During March Mr. Katzin completed his assignment in Macedonia and reported that it would not be necessary to send a replacement to that area. Consequently, plans to send Mr. Hoptner to Macedonia were altered and it was decided to assign him to Belgrade from where he would cover Macedonia and Serbia. Mr. Carney, formerly Supervisor of the Operation, left for Poland via Geneva and Prague. Mr. Dickie continued to operate in Slovenia-Croatia, and Mr. Kirkham in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzgovina and Montenegro. Mr. Cline and Mr. Katzin were awaiting transportation to the States at the end of the month.

V. SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Communications in Yugoslavia are still slow and unreliable and roads are impassable. Welfare inquiries are always delayed and many originating in the States are unanswered. Many of these are about people who are in the class of people considered as fascists by the present regime and queries regarding them are not favorably received.

VI. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

During March $2,753.45 was charged against FU-YU for operation expenditures.

VII. AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES IN YUGOSLAVIA DURING MARCH

The 33 ISOTLO arrived in Dubrovnik during March from France. The supplies had to be reshipped from Dubrovnik as there are no facilities at that port for handling and a complete report of the amounts received has not been received.

From the United States, writing tablets, surgical dressings, and clothing arrived but at the end of the month had not been distributed. No report on supplies on hand or distributed has been received for March from the Yugoslav Red Cross.

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VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Need continues to exist in Yugoslavia and the American Red Cross cannot meet it within its present resources. If additional supplies are procured, it would seem that consideration should be given to concentrating them in the most needy areas instead of "spreading them thin" over a large area. With the distribution of our supplies practically completed, it seems that only one of two representatives will be needed in Yugoslavia to liquidate present supplies and any which may be forthcoming.

James P. Foley.
Director, Civilian Relief
Mediterranean Theater

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CC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

APR 2 RECD

REF: G32/44/EC.

30 March 1946.

SUBJECT: Report re LIBYA.

TO : Navy Sub-Commission.
Land Forces Sub-Commission. (BRITISH)
Air Forces Sub-Commission.

1. G-5 Section, ACC have in their letter G-5 502.24 of 29 March 46 requested a report on the Island of LIBYA to be completed on the same lines as those of SARDINIA and LAMPEDUSA.

2. You are therefore requested to send an officer to visit LIBYA in order that a report can be prepared.

3. It is requested that the Navy Sub-Commission make the necessary arrangements regarding transport etc., and that the Land Forces and Air Forces Sub-Commissions' representatives liaise with this Commission.

4. The report is required as soon as possible by ACC, and an early completion of this would be appreciated.

For the Chief Commissioner:

A. W. Kisely.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: G-5 Section, ACC.

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30 March 1946

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of 27 March 216 transmitting copy of the report of Messrs. F. W. Martin and Geoffrey Harvey on "Hide and Tanning Materials Position in Italy."

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

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MAR 291230B

ROUTINE

A/C COAL DIVISION MILAN

HQ A/C COAL DIVISION ROME (ATTN MR SCRIVEN)

UNCLASSIFIED.

(1) 1st meeting emergency coal committee northern Italy resolved:

(A) Prompt despatch of April allocations to top priority categories excepted cockeries which will be supplied as proper coals arrive according to allocations.

(B) Immediate stock-piling of tonnage covering May allocations to top-priorities, I E about 24.000 tons at S.Giuseppe and 8.000 tons at Venezia.

(C) Allocations partially or totally non-executed to other categories to be suspended, not cancelled.

(D) Supplies to categories not classified as top-priorities to be continued following an emergency programme extracted from allocations held in obeyance and compiled by the industrial committees, with a view of avoiding as far possible a stoppage of productions.

(E) Industries producing for UNRRA and basic industries, as well as those engaged on export production to be classified as top-priorities.

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(F) Suspension of coal supplies to all industries of whatever branch, as are furnished with electrical boilers or other equipment which substitute the use of ~~xxxx~~ fuels.

(G) Supplies to Emilia region programmed for importation through Ancona to be centralized and base D on Venice port.

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COIY

SECRET

28 March 1946

CC 1020

SUBJECT: Torpedo Factory at Fiume.

TO : G-2 AFHQ.

FROM : Stone

Incl. Copy of Report
Photo.

SEE 281 in 1020/CC

561/CC

SECRET

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Rome, Italy.

March 27, 1946.

My dear Admiral Stone:

There is transmitted herewith for your files a copy of the report of Messrs. F.M. Martin and Geoffrey Harvey on "Hide and Tanning Materials Position in Italy."

Messrs. Martin and Harvey, representing the British Ministry of Supply, Leather Control, visited Rome in December and this report covers their activities during that visit which was for the purpose of exploring the possibility of obtaining Italian croupons for British and American markets.

As far as the Embassy is aware, no further developments have taken place with regard to the proposals made. However, Mr. Martin indicated he might be returning to Rome in the near future to pursue the matter further.

Very truly yours,

David McK. Key.

David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires a. i.

Enclosure:
As stated

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Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome, Italy.

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British Secret
U.S. Confidential

REPORT OF

MESSRS. F.W. MARTIN AND GEOFFREY HARVEY

ON

HIDE AND TANNING MATERIALS
POSITION

IN

ITALY

3rd Dec/16th Dec. 1945 (Inclusive).

Dated 31st January, 1946.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

DRAFT OF ITALIAN REPORT

Monday, 3rd December.

Left St. James Street 5.10 p.m. Arrived Blackdown Aerodrome 6.45 p.m.

Tuesday, 4th December.

Left Blackdown Aerodrome at 11 a.m. arrived Marseilles 4 p.m. Stayed the night, owing to bad flying conditions and the late hour.

Wednesday 5th December.

Left Marseilles 8.30. a.m. arrived Rome 11 a.m. Transport from aerodrome to British Embassy. After having made arrangements covering accommodation at Hotel Eden, revisited the Embassy for discussions with Sir Richard Nosworthy and Mr. Simmonds. At the suggestion of Sir R. Nosworthy, an immediate appointment was made to see Mr. Charles Wilbur Smith, the Assistant Agricultural Attache to U.S.A. Embassy in Rome, at 5 p.m. Sir Richard Nosworthy also discussed the various contacts which might be of assistance to the Mission while in Rome, and pointed out the functions of Major Saul of the Allied Control Commissions who were responsible for Italian rehabilitation and who would need to be consulted, especially on all R.C.L. commodities. Sir Richard Nosworthy said he had received a request from Dott.Bordoni of the J.C.E. to request the Mission to pay him an early call, and this was arranged for 6 p.m. that day. It was suggested that, if at all possible, the Mission should visit Milan but at that time of the year, communication by air was a very uncertain, owing to weather conditions. The only other method of communication was by road, and this meant two days' journey both ways. Space was very difficult to obtain under reasonable conditions. The Mission said they would make a decision on this question, after making the necessary contacts in Rome with the Italian Government Authorities and trade.

5 p.m. The Mission attended at the U.S.A. Embassy. Mr. C. Smith appeared to have no instructions from Washington concerning the Mission's visit. The purpose thereof was explained and an invitation extended to Mr. Smith to be present at all conversations with the Italian Government Officials and Departments who, it was anticipated, would be consulted, and also the trade interests and associations. It was also requested that perhaps a U.S.C.C. representative might care to join in the discussions and Mr. Smith promised to contact this organisation accordingly.

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The Mission told Mr. Smith of Sir Richard Nosworthys suggestion that it would be advisable to contact Major Saul of the Allied Control Commission, since the latter would be the authority responsible for agreeing any export of Italian Hides or Croupons. Mr. C. Smith immediately telephoned Allied Control Commission and made an appointment with Major Saul for noon the following day.

An appointment having been made to meet Dott. Bordoni of the Institute Nazionale Commercio Estero at 6 p.m. the Mission, accompanied by Mr. Smith, made their way to the office of this official.

Dott. Bordoni, in greeting the visitors, expressed his pleasure at

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Left Marseilles 8.30 [illegible] Rome at 4 p.m. [illegible] aerodrome to British Embassy. After having made arrangements covering accommodation at Hotel Eden, revisited the Embassy for discussions with Sir Richard Nosworthy and Mr. Simmonds. At the suggestion of Sir R. Nosworthy, an immediate appointment was made to see Mr. Charles Wilbur Smith, the Assistant Agricultural Attache to U.S.A. Embassy in Rome, at 5 p.m. Sir Richard Nosworthy also discussed the various contacts which might be of assistance to the Mission while in Rome, and pointed out the functions of Major Saul of the Allied Control Commissions who were responsible for Italian rehabilitation and who would need to be consulted, especially on all R.C.L. commodities. Sir Richard Nosworthy said he had received a request from Dott.Bordoni of the I.C.E. to request the Mission to pay him an early call, and this was arranged for 6 p.m. that day. It was suggested that, if at all possible, the Mission should visit Milan but at that time of the year, communication by air was a very uncertain, owing to weather conditions. The only other method of communication was by road, and this meant two days' journey both ways. Space was very difficult to obtain under reasonable conditions. The Mission said they would make a decision on this question, after making the necessary contacts in Rome with the Italian Government Authorities and trade.

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The Mission told Mr. Smith of Sir Richard Nosworthys suggestion that it would be advisable to contact Major Saul of the Allied Control Commission, since the latter would be the authority responsible for agreeing any export of Italian Hides or Croupons. Mr. C. Smith immediately telephoned Allied Control Commission and made an appointment with Major Saul for noon the following day.

An appointment having been made to meet Dott. Bordoni of the Institute Nazionale Commercio Estero at 6 p.m. the Mission, accompanied by Mr. Smith, made their way to the office of this official.

Dott. Bordoni, in greeting the visitors, expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of a discussion with U.K. and U.S.A. representatives and hoped that, as a result of this visit, some satisfactory solution would emerge which would enable the export of Italian Croupons, and subsequently Hides to be resumed. There was, he said, a great shortage of footwear, especially among the poorer classes, and the Croupons could be spared only if sufficient import into Italy could be effected of Exotic hides of Dry varieties at a good rate of compensation.

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The Mission stated that prices quoted for Italian Croupons and Hides were such that there appeared little prospect of business, unless values were reduced in line with Foreign Hide prices, for which ceiling values had been instituted and which were, in many cases, only 50/70 % above the low prewar values. Croupons had, on the contrary, an internal value at present of about 11 to 12 times 1939 prices. Dott. Bordoni expressed the view that the only possible basis of exporting Italian Croupons would be against an import of foreign hides of good quality. He had, that morning, received a visit from Mr. Dalla Volta who had knowledge of the intended visit of the Mission from the U.K., and Dott. Bordoni had assured him that full information was in the possession of the Mission as to the prewar qualities suitable for the Italian market.

In reply to Mr. Harvey and Dott. Bordoni stated that there had been a 40% decrease in the Cattle population, due to German requisitioning. The losses had been particularly bad in the N. Italian provinces, where, in some areas, there had been losses of up to 90%. In Milan City and North Italy, slaughtering of Calves had been considerably reduced in order to enable the young animals to mature. There was little immediate prospect of Calfskins being available for export, as these were all being absorbed into local industry.

The I.C.E. had received representations from the trade, to permit export of Croupons and import of Hides. The Authorities wished to facilitate business, as quickly as practicable, and he would therefore welcome a proposal from the British and U.S.A. representatives.

Mr. Martin stated that they felt any proposal should come from the Italian side, and he hoped that the I.C.E. actuated by Dott. Bordoni, could arrange for an early consultation with the Hide trade and tanners, as a result of which, the problem could be discussed and some solution found, which could be considered in London and Washington before being submitted to C.P.M.B. for approval. Dott Bordoni stated he would contact the representatives of the trade organisations in Rome and Milan, and endeavour to arrange for a meeting later in the week, of all interested parties to meet the British and U.S.A. representatives. It was hoped to discuss this problem fully and try to arrange for some propositions to be put forward. Mr. Martin pointed out that it would be necessary to consult the A.C.C. on any proposal considered feasible, in order to ensure that discussions were approved by this authority.

It was also necessary to bear in mind the question of supplies from U.N.R.R.A. which should be functioning in the New Year.

Mr. Martin also enquired as to the position of tanning materials. Quotations received in the U.K. had been found quite impracticable to date.

They had a requirement for a supply of Sumac from Sicily, and would also be glad to look into the question of supplies of Chestnut Extract. It was fully appreciated that Chestnut was in short supply, but as the Italian tanners appeared to require some supplies of Quebracho, it might be possible to consider some exchange of material in order to resume trade. This although perhaps small in quantity to start with, could gradually be increased, provided the requirements of the Italian tanners was considered as safeguarded by A.C.C.

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Dott. Bordoni promised to look into the whole position and also to discuss this with the Extract and Tanning Material interests.

Thursday, 6th December.

11.45. a.m. Called at the U.S.A. Embassy.

12. noon.

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12. noon. Accompanied by Mr. Smith, the Mission duly arrived at Major Saul's office and met Mr. Haase of U.S.C.C. but, owing to the fact that Major Saul had been delayed at a previous appointment, the meeting was adjourned until 3 p.m. Mr. Haase said that he was, unfortuntately, not conversant with the Hide position and being short handed, he was content to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Smith. Mr. Haase also had no instructions from Washington.

3 p.m. Major Saul opened the meeting by introducing Sig. Cacciabue to Mr. Smith and the members of the Mission. Sig. Cacciabue was considered by Major Saul as the best link with the Italian Hide trade and the best medium through whom the Mission might, in the first place, open discussions.

From subsequent conversation, it appeared that there were stocks of hides from which Croupons could be cut suitable for the export trade. The Hide merchants, exporters and importers, were anxious to resume trade as soon as possible and attempts had been made to negotiate business with U.K., U.S.A. and Argentina, on terms which would be satisfactory to all concerned. No business had been concluded and no trade in Hides would be permitted, as long as they were on the R.C.L. list. It meant the loss to Italy, of a commodity which was in short supply and would make internal conditions worse. It was appreciated that any question of exporting Hides or Croupons, at present internal values, was quite impracticable. Mr. Martin pointed out that in 1939, the price of Croupons varied from about 12d/13d per lb, according to district and weight. The lowest indication received in U.K. up to the time the Mission had left, was around 500 lire per kilo for Tuscany Croupons from Florence and district hides, which at the fixed rate of exchange of 400 lire per £ sterling, gave an equivalent of 11/4 per lb.

This price would appear to place any prospect of straight exports out of the question even if A.C.C. would permit.

Sig. Cacciabue said that he fully appreciated the impossible situation on prices, but as the hide trade in Italy was entirely free from Government control, internal prices had risen in accordance with demand. However, most collectors were now accumulating stocks in anticipation of a resumption of export trade, in the near future. It was essential to find some solution to the present impasse, by arriving at some basis for the exchange of hides. There was every need to export Croupons cut from hides 35 kilos and over, as the local market had need for such offal remaining over. It was, however, anticipated that Italy would require foreign hided in quantity and of the qualities previously imported.

1827

Generally speaking, the quality of Italian Hides did not vary materially from prewar, the city hides in particular still being well flayed. There were difficulties in regard to salt, and the absence of this preservative in the North was rather acute, due mainly to the absence of transport. Most butchers' societies had been dissolved and butchers were now operating individually. Dealers, on the contrary,

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Sig. Cecciabue stated that he considered 50,000 Croupons could be made available within 3/4 months. This figure was a personal estimate although he did not think it would be far wrong.

Mr. Martin enquired whether the trade was organised into an Association, with whom, after conversation with the Italian Authorities, it would be possible to make arrangements for negotiation of purchases and exports, and who could became responsible for the co-ordination of

/supplies

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supplies for export, through Government channels. It was the duty of the present mission from the U.K. to find some basis for the reopening trade, either as between exporters in Italy and importers in U.K. or, if this was impossible for the time being, by direct negotation between the respective Governments. It appeared from present indications that owing to price difficulties, it would be essential in the first place to fix on some basis of export against corresponding import, endeavouring to arrange for some ratio of compensation which approximated, as closely as possible, to that existent prewar. Sig. Caccisbue stated he was accustomed prewar to calculate that for every Croupon exported, he would receive enough in foreign exchange to purchase for import, two Dry hides. It might, said Mr. Martin, be possible to take the prewar value of Croupons and examine at the same time, the values over the same period. Exotic hides from the origins which formed the main sources of Italian supplies. For example, if the average value of a Croupon was 12d per lb. and a B.A. Americano was worth 9d. per lb, over the same period, the rate of exchange should be such that, for every 100 lbs. of Croupon exported at 12,000d, Italy should be able to import about 135 lbs. of Dry Americanos, at 9d. per lb. To arrive at the real export value of a Croupon today, it would be necessary only to take the ceiling price of the B.A. Americano and calculate the equivalent value of a Croupon. All classes of hides required by Italy could for this purpose, be similarly considered. Only on such a basis or a similar one, would it be possible to arrive at the export value of Italian Croupons and ensure the imported hide being available at a figure which could permit resale in Italy, at a price allowing for the low export prices which would be compensated for by equivalent advances in the realisable value of Imported supplies. There seemed no other way of compensation as long as internal prices remained so inflated and unlike the exchange rate was not in accordance with the actual valuation.

Major Saul stated that the Allied Control Commission were very concerned with safeguarding Hide supplies for Italy and that they were not favourably impressed with "barter" transactions. If, however, a workable plan could be evolved which would prove to the Allied Control Commission that an improvement in hide supplies could be assured, every consideration would be given thereto.

Mr. Harvey enquired as to the Cattle population in Italy at present, as against prewar, and also asked whether there had been any mixing of cattle from the various provinces. Sig. Caccisbue informed him, in reply; that the herds were, taking the whole of Italy, about 35% down but the types of animals were similar to those existing prewar. The greater part of the brown alpine races were to be found in the North; a smaller quantity continued to exist in the N.E. provinces of Venezia Giulia where would be found in addition, a small proportion of Simmenthal type. In Tuscany, Umbria, and Rome the cattle were generally of the white haired type, and in the Marche districts the "palutti". The flaying generally was good, with areas such as Milan continuing to produce 80% mechanical flay. For export, the qualities would be about 80% First, and 20% Light Defectives (with 10% allowance). Heated and warbled hides could be excluded.

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The Mission felt that it was essential, before discussing any technicalities, for those interested in the reopening of export to discuss the question and endeavour to formulate some cooperative trading organisation. The latter could, under Government auspices, put forward a proposition which would be acceptable to all concerned, and would enable an early return of the Mission to the U.K., where any proposals would be considered and cabled forward for approval of the U.S.A. authorities. The scheme would then be submitted to the Combined Raw Materials Board, Washington.

/Mr. Martin

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Mr. Martin stated that the Mission, in conjunction with Mr. C.W. Smith representing the U.S.A. had a short discussion the previous evening, with Dott. Bordoni, at the Instituto Nazionale Commercio Estero. It was suggested that it would be advisable to obtain early consultation with the trade, and it had been promised that an early meeting would be arranged with the Mission and U.S.A. representatives.

Sig. Caccialue explained that there were in existence, two Associations which had already had discussions with the Government, concerning export business. That in Milan had been represented by Dr. Rollier of the Comitato Industriale del Cuoio, and that in Rome, by Sig. Caccialue. In addition, an association was in being which took care of the trade interests in Florence and district. This organisation counted amongst its members, such firms as Biagotti, Cioppi and Soc.Anon.Pelli. It was agreed that the only way to operate, would be on lines which had been suggested by both parties, this being necessary to obtain firstly the agreement of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and finally the agreement of the Allied Control Commission.

Sig. Caccialue enquired as to how it was suggested to control the quality and to make arrangements for receiving, cutting, paying and forwarding from Italy, of all exports. It would also be necessary to establish the manner in which, in the event of a barter agreement, the imported hides were to be distributed. Mr. Martin pointed out that this was a matter entirely for the Italian Authorities and he suggested that this should be discussed, if possible, before the meeting which the Mission hoped to have, under the guidance of Dott. Bordoni of I.C.E.

The Mission expressed their thanks for the assistance accorded to them by Sig. Caccialue, and to Major Saul, for his guidance.

From subsequent conversations the Mission learned that:-

(a) The Allied Control Commission who were responsible for careful scrutiny of all applications, had received only one definite proposal for the import of hides. This had been received in October and was referred to in MCC 327, wherein a proposal was submitted by Kaufmann Trading Co., New York, to supply 2,000 metric tons Dry Hides from Argentine to Italy. Such supplies were to be tanned in Italy and 1,000 tons re-exported to the order of Kaufmann Trading Co., the remaining 1,000 tons to be retained in Italy, as recompense for the tanning. Half the consignment was to comprise of dry hides 9½/10½ kilos and the other half, 4½/5½ kilos. Request was made for an allocation by C.R.M.B. of these 2,000 tons, but no reply had been received from Washington.

1826

It was pointed out that it was impracticable for such a proposal to be favourably considered, since there would be no control on ceiling prices of hides or ultimate sale of the leather.

(b) The Allied Control appeared to have received no requests for any other facilities, to effect exports or any barter transactions. Nothing appeared to be known of the proposed deal, referred to in advices from the British Raw Material Mission, asserting that an export licence had been issued in November, for the export of 500 tons of Croupons which the

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(c) Considerable activity had been noticeable through Italian Export channels to open up business with U.K. and U.S.A., while enquiries had also developed from Denmark (for Bull Croupons against Cows) and Belgium, France, and Switzerland. No official action had transpired thereon. The Italians are anxious to reopen general trade with Australia also with whom business on a fairly substantial scale was done prewar.

At 7.30 p.m. Major Saul called on the Mission and advised them that Dott Bordoni of I.C.E. had arranged for the British and U.S.A. representatives to meet the trading interests on Hides and Tanning Materials at 6 p.m., Friday 7th December, which the Mission confirmed as satisfactory.

/10.30 a.m.

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10.30 a.m. 7th December.

An appointment had been made to see Comm. Carvalo, Director General of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Present:-	Comm. Carvalo	Director General of Foreign Trade
	Mr. F.W. Martin	Ministry of Supply, Leather Control.
	Mr. Geoffrey Harvey	Ministry of Supply, Leather Control.
	Sig. Cocciabue	(Messrs. Croste Cocciabue of Milan and
		(Rome (representing Trade Interests).
	Sig. Antonicle	(Director of Consorzio Nazionale
		(Importatori Esportatori Pelli Grezze
	Mr. C.... Smith	A/Agricultural Attache - U.S.A. Embassy.

The Mission indicated that they wished to discuss with Comm. Carvalo the possibilities of arranging for a resumption of trade covering "Croupons" to U.K., U.S.A., and other interested countries who were prewar users. Discussions had already taken place with the Allied Control Commission, Dott. A. Berardi of I.C.E. and certain members of the trade who were then in Rome, and if necessary it was intended that the Mission should visit Milan, Florence, and Turin. It would, however, be essential in the first place, to know the views of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on this proposed reopening of trade. There was also the need to obtain for U.K., some supplies of Sumac and Chestnut Extract. The latter was known to be in short supply, but it appeared possible that some exchange might be made of Chestnut Extract against Quebracho. Such an exchange did not appear necessary in connection with Sicilian Sumac supplies of which seemed in good production, but revision of price would be necessary.

Comm. Carevalo was understood to say in reply, that there had been applications from Consorzio's and individual Hide exporters for permission to effect sales on barter terms against Exotic hides, but up to the present, no business had been allowed. The situation covering hide supplies was such, that no export could be permitted without some compensatory import of hides, which must be of good dry quality, and of the standard kinds imported prewar. The importation of poor quality hides was not desired, owing to the scarcity of tanning materials. Com. Carevale had been advised by the various Italian trade Associations that he was to give favourable consideration to any reasonable proposals for exchanges. He considered that for every Croupon exported, Italy should receive three Dry hides, of which, both heavy and light sorts would be required.

Mr. Martin pointed out that Hides and Leather were still on the R.C.L. list of C.R.M.B. and as such, were allocated by them in Washington. Consequently, the export of Croupons could be effected only with the agreement of the Allied Control Commission. It was necessary to consider the possibilities of the present negotiations, separately from allocations of hides made by C.R.M.B. to Italy directly or via U.N.R.R.A. The proposed trade while it would be concluded with full knowledge of C.R.M.B., would mean that the countries interested in securing supplies of Croupons, would have to supply the hides, accepted in exchange by Italy, from their own allocations.

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(Rapporti tra Esportatori Pelli Grezze
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Comm. Caravale said that provided the ratio of exchange was satisfactory, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce would be agreeable to official negotiations taking place. Permission would not, however, be given to individual exporters, but to trade organisations. Sig. Cacciabue, as the most suitable expert in the trade could probably handle such business.

As regards Tanning Materials, there was little prospect of Chestnut Extract being available, but there were supplies of Sumac which could be exported, although prices were very high, due to the general internal inflation.

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A memorandum was subsequently submitted which purported to record the conversations held at this meeting. This is recorded below:-

"Communication from Comm. Caravale, re meeting held at Ministry of Industry and Commerce on 7th December, with Mr. Martin and Mr. Harvey of Ministry of Supply London, and Sig. Cacciabue.

1. It was pointed out by the Ministry:

(a) Hides coming under BCL, any movement is subject to allocation from Combined Boards.

(b) The Ministry of Industry & Commerce would consider the export of croupons, provided that hides for shoe making were imported beforehand, or at the same time, to an equivalent value.

(c) The ratio of value between hides for shoe making and croupons is 1 to 3 Dry Hides (Argentine) basis.

(d) Hides for shoe making should be of good quality and preferably come from Argentine, not from South Africa.

(e) The deal would eventually have to be made with the appropriate Trade organisations, not with individuals acting on their own behalf. However, Sig. Cacciabue could handle the business acting as expert on behalf of the said Trade Organisations.

2. The delegates of the Ministry of Supply, London stated that the matter would be examined in London in the light of above details, also regarding shipping to and from Italy."

Note: The Mission had no recollection of any discussion which covered item (d). The conversations were, however, almost entirely in Italian.

1825 12. noon.

In company with Sig. Cacciabue, Messrs. Martin, Harvey and Smith were taken to two small hide stores in Rome, where they had the opportunity of inspecting some parcels of Hides and Calfskins.

The hides examined were short shanked, and according to normal prewar standard, inclined to be sprudy. They were, 20% plump, 40 medium, 40% thin and flat. No parcel flay is carried out in Rome. Poor flaying was noticeable down the ribs and britch ends. Salting appeared inadequate which, it was understood, was due to the shortage of salt. The hides appeared to have been under salt about 2 months and some were showing the first signs of deterioration. If left under the conditions in which they were seen, there would be risk of serious damage, with the approach of the warmer weather in March/April. As then stacked and in

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allocation from Combined Boards.

(b) The Ministry of Industry & Commerce would consider the export of croupons, provided that hides for shoe making were imported beforehand, or at the same time, to an equivalent value.

(c) The ratio of value between hides for shoe making and croupons is 1 to 3 Dry Hides (Argentine) basis.

(d) Hides for shoe making should be of good quality and preferably come from Argentine, not from South Africa.

(e) The deal would eventually have to be made with the appropriate Trade organisations, not with individuals acting on their own behalf. However, Sig. Cecciabue could handle the business acting as expert on behalf of the said Trade organisations.

2. The delegates of the Ministry of Supply, London stated that the matter would be examined in London in the light of above details, also regarding shipping to and from Italy."

Note: The Mission had no recollection of any discussion which covered item (d). The conversations were, however, almost entirely in Italian.

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It was suggested that shipment of Croupons would probably be required bundled, flesh outwards, to save grain damage in transit; the salt used should be as fine as possible, in order to avoid 'pit' markings.

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From subsequent conversation with Sig. Caccinbue, it was learned that a proposal was under consideration by the trade, to split up the hide producing centres into three groups:-

(i) Rome and district, including Marche, to be operated by a Consorzio in Rome, sponsored by Fratelli Caccinbue.

(ii) Florence and Tuscany, to be operated by an organisation to be formed and probably centred in Florence, sponsored by Biagotti, Ciappi and Soc. Anon. Pelli.

(iii) Milan, Ancona, Lombardy and Venitza, to be operated by a Consorzio in Milan, sponsored by Fratelli Caccinbue, Impex, Damon etc.

Presuming that an offering of 30,000 Croupons would be made as available, these were expected to be drawn in the proportion of about two fifths from Rome and Florence areas, and the remaining three fifths from Milan. The approximate present day substance should give the following results:-

Rome:-	20% Plump	40% Medium	40% Flat	-	18/20 kilos average
Florence:-	70% Plump	30% Medium		-	16/20 kilos average
Milan:-	60% Plump	25% Medium	15% Flat	-	16/20 kilos average.

2.30 p.m. At the Office of Allied Control Commission.

Present:- Messrs. F.W. Martin and G. Harvey - Ministry of Supply.
Gallo Guiseppe - Ministero Industria e Commercio;
Antodicola Quirino - Direttore Consorzio Nazionale Importatori Esportatori Pelli Grezze Ematorie Conciante; Jacoboni Ahlir - Ministero Industria; Sarracino Liugi, Ministry of Reconstruction.

Mr. Martin said that the request for this meeting had come from the Mission, who were desirous of finding out the position concerning the 20,000 hides allocated to Italy by C.R.M.B. for November purchase, which the Italian Mission, attached to the Foreign Economic Administration, had requested should be supplied in dry qualities, if possible, Abyssinians. The allocation had been made, details being cabled to the Ministry of Supply from Washington on the 1st November. The Italian Mission in Washington were stated to have cabled to the Italian Mission in London, to effect a purchase of these 20,000 hides from Abyssinia, through the Ministry of Supply. The latter had, up to the time the Mission left London, received no authority, since a further allocation for December had also been made to Italy, it was necessary that some authority should be given to the Italian Embassy in London, before the Ministry of Supply could proceed. Early in November, had an order been given to the Imported Hide Division of the Ministry of Supply, there might have been some prospects of securing part, if not all, of the November allocation. Developments had since occurred in Ethiopia whereby the ceiling prices for these hides had risen by 10%, on account of local activity, and the

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(iii) Milan, Ehchia, Lombardy and Venitza, to be operated by a Consorzio in Milan, sponsored by Fratelli Cacciabue, Dapex, Damon etc.

Presuming that an offering of 50,000 Croupons would be made as available, these were expected to be drawn in the proportion of about two fifths from Rome and Florence areas, and the remaining three fifths from Milan. The approximate present day substance should give the following results:-

Rome:-	20% Plump	40% Medium	40% Flat	- 18/20 kilos average
Florence:-	70% Plump	30% Medium		- 16/20 kilos average
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Sig. Sarracino Luigi stated that he could not understand the difficulties, and had been awaiting offers from the Italian Embassy London, Mr. Martin said that no approach had been made by the latter, although the Ministry of Supply had made known the allocation for November. He personally had telephoned to Sig. Padovan, enquiring as to the competent

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department in Rome with whom to raise this matter, and had been directed to approach the Ministero dell'Industria e Commercio or the Ministero degli Esteri, Direzione General Affari Economica.

To regularise the whole affair it was requested that arrangements be made, and a cable sent to the Italian Embassy in London, authorising the latter to proceed at once to notify the Imported Hide Division that purchases should be made against the allocations from Washington. At the same time it was requested that the terms of payment for hides, purchased by the Ministry of Supply Imported Hide Division, be given. In addition, advice should be sent as to the contracting parties responsible for handling any purchases effected.

Mr. Martin pointed out that it might be necessary to purchase hides other than Abyssinians, such as Yemen, Mogadishu, Eritreans or Somalilands, but such purchases would be at ceiling prices, agreed between U.K. and U.S.A., and by other European countries. It was agreed that a schedule covering ceiling prices would be sent on as soon as possible after the return of the Mission to London.

Sig. S. Luigi stated that payment would be made by means of a confirmed London Bank credit, and he promised that a cable would be sent to the Italian Embassy in London, with full instructions on procedure for purchasing. This would be submitted that day, December 7th or the following day, and a copy of the message, translated, would be delivered to the Mission.

Actually no telegram was sent until 14th December, and the contents of the message are quoted herewith:-

"R. Italian Embassy, London.
Subject: Supply of Hides.

Yours 816. Necessity is confirmed of procuring hides and it is requested that Ministry of Supply be asked again for qualities and prices, as British experts at present in Rome have not been able to supply such information.

1824 - (Date: 14th December, 1945)."

This message does not conform to the conversations, since it was made clear that to ensure supplies, it was advisable for the Italian authorities to leave the descriptions of hides to be bought to the discretion of the Ministry of Supply, indicating merely the most desirable qualities and weights. Everything would be done to try and meet the wishes of Italy. The ceiling prices of Abyssinian hides was duly quoted, but other classes could not be given, as no schedule of values was in possession of the Mission. (A reprint of the existing schedule is under production and copies will be sent at the earliest possible opportunity).

Actually, the extreme scarcity of Dry hides available at ceiling prices throughout the Middle East would, in any event, have prevented [illegible] reasonable quantative purchases against the November allocation

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Actually, the extreme scarcity of Dry hides available at ceiling prices throughout the Middle East would, in any event, have prevented any reasonable quantative purchases against the November allocation for the Italians and nothing could have been secured from Abyssinia or Yemeni in December. Stocks of Capes and Abyssinians had however been offered directly to Italy, by named sellers, while the Mission was in Rome, but at prices in advance of ceilings.

/5.15 p.m.

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5.15 p.m.

The Mission called at the U.S.A. Legation and discussed with Mr. C.W. Smith the possible points which might be brought forward at the meeting to be held at 6 p.m. with I.C.E.

6. p.m.

The following were present at the Head Office of the Instituto Nazionale Commercio Estero, Rome, to discuss the possibility of exchanging Croupons against other types of Hides:-

Dott. A. Bordoni	I.C.E.
Mr. F.W. Martin	Ministry of Supply.
Mr. Geoffrey Harvey	Ministry of Supply.
Mr. C.W. Smith	American Embassy.
Dott. Scalo	I.C.E.
Rag. P. Balducci	"
Comm. Gigante Umberto	Assoc. Ital Commerce Pelli Grezze
Sig. Chirico Augusto	"
Sig. Barbieri Franco	"
Sig. Curti	"
Sig. Romano Vittorio	President Conzorzio Imp.Export Pelli-Rome.
Sig. Della Volta	Commerciante Pelli Grezze
Ing. Cocciabue	"
Dott. Terracini	Agent Commerzio Pelli Grezze
Comm. Antonicola	Brottoro, Consopelli
Dott. Fiaccadori	Sigret Assoc. Commerce Pelli
Dott. Solofrano	(Ministero Ind. E. Commercio Dries Gen. (Commercio Estero

The Mission explained that the purpose of their visit to Italy was to secure some information in regard to supplies of Croupons which might be available for export, and to see it some way could be found to enable resumption of business, on prewar lines. Attempts had been made to arrange some compensation transactions, but in view of the many difficulties and lack of knowledge of the internal position, except through information furnished by Italian exporters, so little was known that it was imperative to ascertain on the spot, whether it might be possible (a) to secure Croupons at comparative prices, without corresponding import into Italy or (b) whether it was feasible to try and formulate a barter transaction.

It was pointed out by Mr. Martin, that the ceiling prices for Exotic hides which had been fixed in 1942 by the U.K. and U.S.A., had enabled purchases to be made throughout the period of the war at values which, taking everything into account, remained extremely low. These values were still in existence and it was essential that the price paid for Croupons should be brought into line with the values of hides drawn from other parts of the world. Mr. Martin pointed out that it was essential for the Italians to realise that, whereas Croupons would have been of considerable interest to U.K. and U.S.A. during the period of the war when they could have been utilised for the manufacture of heavy sole leather suitable for Service purposes, this situation no longer existed,

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Sig. Barbieri Franco	.....	"
Sig. Curti	.....	"
Sig. Romano Vittorio	.....	President Consorzio Imp.Export Pelli-Rome.
Sig. Della Volta	.....	Commerciante Pelli Grezze
Ing. Cacciabue	.....	"
Dott. Terracini	.....	Agent Commerzio Pelli Grezze
Comm. Antonicola	.....	Brettore, Consopelli
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/Croupons

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Croupons to prewar consumers, would be against an exchange of Exotic Hides. Those members of the trade present at the meeting were mainly representing interests in Rome and districts. The Mission pointed out that it was their wish that this problem should be studied by all members of the trade in Italy who were prewar suppliers, whether dealers, collectors, or producers. The Mission indicated that they had hoped to be able to see the trade interests in Milan, but it appeared there were considerable difficulties in connection with transport. If it could be arranged for Milan to hold a separate meeting to discuss this matter, their views being co-ordinated with those of the Rome trade, this should enable some scheme to be put forward for prompt discussion. In regard to the Florence trade, it was stated that Mr. Della Volta would contact the interested parties in this area, with a view to having agreement for any arrangement made between Milan and Rome, accepted by the Florence trade. Sig. Cocciabue expressed the view that a meeting could be held in Milan on Monday or Tuesday of the following week, and he could, if agreed by the meeting and F.C.E., arrange for the necessary discussions to take place. He would personally be in attendance to convey to the meeting in Milan information on the discussions which had taken place in Rome. It was thereupon agreed that a further meeting should be held in Rome, following the return of Sig. Cocciabue from Milan, and it was hoped that such a meeting could be held on Thursday the 13th.

In regard to the basis for effecting an exchange of Croupons against Exotic Hides, Sig. Cocciabue said that he thought they would require three Argentine hides against one Croupon; Mr. Martin pointed out that as far as South America was concerned, local buyers of dry hides were trading at fully 25% above U.K./U.S.A. ceilings, but no offers of good quality hides had come to hand for some months, and he thought in consequence, whilst stocks were known to be held in Argentine, that there was no chance of such offers so long as present ceiling prices obtained. It was therefore advisable that any proposal concerning exchange should cover hides drawn from the Middle East, from such countries as Abyssinia, Eritrea, Yemen, and possibly South Africa. There was little prospect at present of being able to allocate either Nigerian or Mombasa Hides for the purpose of any barter arrangement. Sig. Cocciabue said that he thought a similar exchange rate might apply for Croupons against Abyssinian hides, and also against Eritreans; this was a matter which would be discussed in Milan where they might also consider what other types of hides could be satisfactorily considered, in connection with an exchange. Before leaving this subject, Mr. Martin asked if discussions could also embrace the possibility of taking lower grade, wet salted, South American hides, of which there was a greater likelihood of obtaining supplies, particularly in Frigorifico types, and possibly at a later date, of certain classes of the lower grade Brazilians. The Italians did not receive this suggestion with any great favour, although it was pointed out to them that, in receiving hides against Croupons, they would always have the benefit of offal for upper leather purposes. In foregoing hides, any country desirous of taking Croupons would be relinquishing supplies of offal, which was also in urgent demand throughout Europe for the manufacture of upper leather. In concluding discussions on hides, it was stated that a definite proposition would be put forward at the next meeting, showing the ratio of Exotic hides which would be required against

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The Mission then enquired as to the position covering Tanning Materials. As far as Chestnut Extract was concerned, Dott Bordoni indicated that there was little prospect of it being made available for export since it was in extremely short supply. After discussion it was, however, considered that the export trade in Chestnut Extract should be resumed as soon as possible even if only on a small scale. It might perhaps be feasible to effect an exchange of Chestnut Extract against Quebracho. Mr. Martin stated that such a proposal had already come forward to the United Kingdom. He would be grateful if an examination could be made /of

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of the possibilities of effecting an exchange on such a basis, and if, at the next meeting, the Mission could be given some proposition of this sort, it would be appreciated.

Dealing with the question of Sicilian Sumac, the Mission stated that they were also in a position to consider contracting for 200/300 tons of this material which, it was understood, was available in good supply. Up to the present however, the prices quoted had been much too dear in comparison with the prices paid for Sumac, from other areas. This was not a tanning material in short supply, and the Mission would be glad to have some idea at the next meeting, of the price at which it might be practicable to purchase outright. They had only a limited requirement, but this could be foregone, unless prices were brought into line with supplies of Sumac which had recently been purchased from Cyprus.

A promise was made that these questions would be looked into thoroughly and discussed at the next meeting.

Saturday 8th - 10.30 p.m.

The Mission received a visit from Sig. Aldo Pegoletti of Milan. Sig. Pegoletti stated that he had heard from his U.K. connections of the anticipated visit of the Mission from the U.K. He wished to ascertain whether there was any possibility of his firm participating in any arrangements which might be made in connection with the export of Croupons, of which they were big sellers to England before 1939. The conversations with Sig. Pegoletti were carried through with the aid of an interpreter. It was explained to Sig. Pegoletti that a meeting had been held the previous day in Rome, under the jurisdiction of the I.C.E., and that as a result of this meeting, there were to be conversations in Milan by all parties interested in the trade. Suggestions were to be put forward at a later meeting, covering the best way in which the export of Croupons could be resumed, not only to the U.K., but also to the U.S.A., and other countries which might be interested in securing supplies. It was explained to Sig. Pegoletti that the Mission could, in no way, dictate to the I.C.E. as to how the trade should function within Italy. They had indicated however, that they hoped that any proposal made would take into account prewar trading and in view of Sig. Pegoletti's standing in the trade, he would, no doubt, participate to a similar extent as prewar, but this was a matter over which they, the Mission, had no control. It would be best for him to be represented at the meeting in Milan, to make sure his interests were safeguarded. The Mission pointed out that no private transactions on a barter basis, or for direct export of Croupons only, were likely to prove possible at present. Sig. Pegoletti thanked the Mission for the information provided, and said he would be returning immediately to Milan. He hoped to be present at the meeting which was to be held early the following week.

12.30 p.m.

The Mission together with Mr. C. T. Smith, were entertained at lunch by the Rome Consorzio.

5 p.m.

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5 p.m.

An appointment had been made to see Dr. Guido Zerelli Marimo, Managing Director of the firm S/A Ledoga, Milan, and Chairman of the Consorzio Nazionale Estratti Tannici, (the National Association of the Tannin Producers).

Dr. Zerolli expressed great pleasure at seeing the Mission. A full discussion took place in regard to the situation which had existed during the war and during the German occupation, also the situation which now prevailed.

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The "CONSORZIO NAZIONALE ESTRATTI TANNICI - ITALTANNINO S.A. - (The National Association of Tannin Producers) comprises 31 factories, located in the regions where there is a comparatively high density of chestnut trees. Of the factories, two thirds were selling through the S.A. Ledoga, Milan, Via Carlo Tenca 34, with the remainder selling through the CIPEC Selling office, Milan Corso Matteotti 1. There are few factories which are outside the Association.

Consequent upon the war, and due especially to the destruction and damage perpetrated by the Germans, three factories were completely smashed and five seriously damaged. One of the destroyed factories in Catanzaro Marina, Calabria has been entirely rebuilt and has already resumed its activity. Another factory, in Bibbiena, Arezzo, is in course of being rebuilt. As for the remaining factories, three have already resumed their activity, and two were expected to start production again in January 1946.

War damage and the general difficulties of the situation have influenced production, in as much as the transportation of chestnut wood from the woods to the factories is concerned.

The different means of transportation (telepherics, Rope railways, trucks, lorries and quadrupeds) also sustained severe losses, and it is very difficult to find substitutes; likewise it is difficult to get fuel and tyres. Fodder for cattle is in short supply.

The theory the productive capacity of the Italian Tannin plants is about 71,000 tons, of the block (solid) product, with 64% tan contents (S.M.).

The maximum of the output during the normal periods, however, never exceeded 38,000 tons. Of such output, about one half,to two thirds, was absorbed by the home market; the balance being exported.

The withdrawal of chestnut extract from the Italian Domestic market for exportation, necessitated the importation of good quantities of quebracho wood and Sicilian sumac, both extract and leaves.

1822 During the period between 1936 and 1939, the home requirements of tannin increased and exportation was correspondingly reduced.

In regard to the immediate position among the requirements of materials necessary to carry out the Italian industrial and economic programme planned for 1946, the tannin needed is calculated at 55,000 tons (block). Obviously, this quantity is entirely dependent upon a considerable quantity of hides being imported.

During normal periods, such a high consumption had never been reached, but the manufacturers would have been in a position to produce even this unusual requirement provided it had been possible to improve the situation regarding:-

(a) the struggle against the increasing employment of chestnut wood

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During normal periods, such a high consumption had never been reached, but the manufacturers would have been in a position to produce even this unusual requirement provided it had been possible to improve the situation regarding:-

(a) the struggle against the increasing employment of chestnut wood as fuel.

(b) the supply of trucks for the factories.

Although it has not yet been possible to carry into effect such amelioration, it is hoped to get close to the normal production during 1946. Naturally, the equilibrium between requirements of extracts and quantities producable and available, will depend, (A) on the arrival of coal in Italy, less chestnut wood being wasted as fuel, and (B) upon the arrival of hides when more extract would be needed.

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The above is a short review of the situation existing at the time of the Mission's investigation, but it was, nevertheless, considered possible to produce a certain quantity of tannin for export.

The Italian Industry producing Tannin has seemingly made strenuous efforts, both technical and economic, in order to rebuild their destroyed and damaged factories and re-equip them, so that any request for tannin could be satisfied as soon as conditions allow.

The possibility of increasing the production of Chestnut Extract is, above all, an economic question, connected with (a) the possibility of purchasing, at any price, in free markets, the necessary means of transportation and the possibility of purchasing chestnut wood, in competition with the innumerable other buyers who use it as fuel, either for industrial purposes or for household heating.

Inasmuch as the export of Chestnut Extract to England is concerned, the greatest hindrance is the question of price. The rate of exchange, viz 400 lira to the £ as fixed at the present time, does not correspond at all to the respective purchasing power of Italian and English currency, and does not allow trade between the two countries. The situation will not improve sufficiently, even if the rate of exchange should be modified by the system of the "Export Lira" which, according to report, will be brought into effect in the near future.

The Mission, after explaining how the industry in England during the war found it possible to carry on manufacture, mainly by use of Quebracho, pointed out that the British tanners cannot pay more than £40 per ton for Italian Chestnut Extract. Real production-cost calculated in English currency, is said to be at least £150 per ton. As a matter of fact, while there is every wish on the part of the Italian manufacturers to resume exports, even at some loss, they indicated that they were unable to bear a positive loss of more than two thirds of the actual cost of production.

Dr. Zerilli explained that in such a situation, the Extract manufacturers had carefully thought over the most reasonable and possible solutions, and had come to the following conclusions:

1. A limited export of Italian Chestnut Extract be offset by an importation of an extract of a different kind, in order to avoid a [illegible] reduction in the total availability of extract for home consumption.

2. The most interesting importation against the export of Chestnut Extract would be in coal, as thereby, good quantities of Chestnut Wood now used for purposes other than the extraction of tannin agents, would be left free for the industry. By this means, also, the production of tannin could be increased. This solution appeared to be hindered by the problem of supply and the price of the coal in England and Italy, as well as by the difficulties in distribution.

3. The problem of price could be easily solved, provided the Italtannine Association be allowed to dispose of the sterling realisation on their exportation of Chestnut to England, in buying Argentine Quebracho [illegible] Extract from South Africa, such importations to be sold

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3. The problem of price could be easily solved, provided the Italtannino Association be allowed to dispose of the sterling realisation on their exportation of Chestnut to England, in buying Argentine Quebracho Extract or Mimosa Extract from South Africa, such importations to be sold in Italy, at the same lire official price as Domestically produced Chestnut.

4. Finally, there was the possibility of covering the export of Chestnut extract to England, by a corresponding importation of chemical and pharmaceutical products. For instance: against a lot of 200 tons of Chestnut extract (blocks) the following products, up to an equivalent value, could be imported:-

- Glanduantin
- Benzaldeid
- Para-Fenetidine
- Bismuth (metal)

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Those would be purchased at respective current prices which would, of course, need to be examined before any business would be closed.

The Mission expressed the view that suggestions (1) and (3), which were dealing with the same project, seemed most likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem, and that if a definite proposal were submitted, it might be feasible to obtain agreement thereto after the Mission had reported the facts in England. The proposals under (2) and (4) seemed out of the question as, even if supplies were available, and as far as coal was concerned, this seemed most unlikely, the Allied Control Commission would hardly be likely to permit the export of tanning materials, if the industry thereby suffered.

Mr. Martin enquired as to the possibilities of obtaining supplies of Sicilian Sumac, of which the U.K. had some limited demand of about 200/300 tons. Best quality Sumac from Cyprus had been bought at £32.0.0. f.o.b. Cyprus, and at this figure, England would buy Pure Sicilian Ground Sumac, extra double ventilated, guaranteed minimum 26% tan. Dr. Zerrelli stated he would telegraph to Sicily at once, to obtain the best possible quotation, but he feared that the price required would be more in the region of £120.0.0. per ton which, he realised, was much too high. There were large stocks available, and it might be possible to find a seller more willing to trade at U.K. prices.

Dr. Zerolli then explained to the Mission how the Tanning trade was, at present, functioning in Italy, especially regarding production of Leather and Tannin.

1. The production and distribution of tanning extracts and leather are submitted to special rules in the two administrative zones in which Italy was divided.

2. In the zone administrated by the A.M.G. (Northern Italy), the trade is regulated by the "Leather Industrial Committee," the central office, being recognised by the A.M.G., in accordance with the Italian Government, on which tanneries and shoe manufacturers depend. This committee has been engaged to carry out a production plan of 7,5000,000 pairs of shoes, subdivided into two lots.

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3. For the manufacturing of the first lot, "A", which is to comprise 4,500,000 pairs of shoes, there is an Extract requirements, estimated at 5395 tons, (block 64, S.M.). The Italtannino has already put this quantity at the disposal of tanneries operating in Northern Italy, up to December 31st 1945.

4. For this production, the prices of hides, leather, shoes and extract are officially established (for the extract, lire 122,000 per ton).

5. For lot "B", 3,000,000 pairs the extract required has been estimated from a minimum of 3.923 tons to a maximum of 3.977 tons, which the Italtannino has promised to supply by April 30th 1946.

6. The definite prices relative to lot B have not yet been fixed, but are subject to revision, both for the extract and for the leather

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6. The definite prices relative to lot B have not yet been fixed, but are subject to revision, both for the extract and for the leather. Extract deliveries have been carried out with reservations covering price adjustments.

7. In the zone administered by the Rome Government, Central and Southern Italy, the Hides Office of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is the chief authority, assisted by a committee which is composed of representatives of tanneries, shoe manufacturers, and Italtannino.

8. In this zone, three "Syndicates of tanners" have been formed, and they have undertaken to carry out the plans of production. The Southern Syndicate, the Sicilian one also, have already fulfilled their programme and they have taken delivery of the respective amount of tannin;

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the Central Italy Syndicate has been working on its production programme of 1,650,000 pairs of shoes, for the manufacture of which, a requirement of 1.375 tons of extract has been reckoned.

9. The price of Extract, at 122.000 lire per ton, is said to be uneconomical, and with the continuous increase of the cost of production, sale at such a price would show gradually increasing losses. However, it has been established by the authorities that, as soon as the quantities for the supply of the above "State Plans" are delivered, the extract manufacturers will be free to sell their extract at any price that will cover their costs of production.

The prices of Extract which can be charged (1) under the shoe production plan (2) in the Black Market are shown below:-

Chestnut Extract (block) delivered under the State Plan:-

Northern Italy, Lire 122,000 per ton
Central & Southern Italy, Lire 120,000 per ton.

Black market rates, 70,000/800,000 lire per ton.

The official price of Coal in Italy, allocated by the Authorities, is about 3000 lire per ton. The Black Market price is from 20,000/30,000 lire.

To produce 1 ton of Solid Extract (about 64% S.M.) approximately 11 tons of Chestnut Wood is required. 1 ton of Coal corresponds to about 4 tons of Wood, hence the request of the Italians for coal to save burning wood as fuel.

The Mission who had been in discussion with Dr. Zorelli for 3½ hours, expressed their thanks for the very full information provided. It was suggested by the Mission, that as they had raised the question of obtaining supplies of Chestnut Extract and Sumac with Dott Bordoni of the I.C.E., it would be as well if Dr. Zorelli contacted the latter so that the matter could be considered and some proposals put forward at their next meeting, scheduled for the 13th. An exchange of Chestnut Extract for Quebracho Extract seemed feasible, if a mutually acceptable ratio could be arrived at, but Sumac would only be purchased outright. There might be prospects of providing Mimosa Bark, but Mimosa Extract was at present in short supply.

Dr. Zorelli suggested a further meeting before the Mission left for England and it was agreed to try and arrange it, if at all possible.

Monday 10th December. 11 a.m.

Visited Embassy to arrange for reservation of seats on aircraft for departure to U.K. about 15th December.

12. noon. By arrangement with Sir Richard Nosworthy, arrangements had been made to meet a Mr. Backhouse who was attached to the Ministry of [illegible] had been negotiating for supplies of surplus Italian Hemp.

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12. noon. By arrangement with Sir Richard Nosworthy, arrangements had been made to meet a Mr. Beckhouse who was attached to the Ministry of Supply and had been negotiating for supplies of surplus Italian Hemp. Mr. Beckhouse had also been attending to matters concerning shipments from Italy to U.K. It was explained that in buying Hemp, Mr. Beckhouse had been successful in purchasing on a basis of 40% of the internal Italian prices and purchases made were being paid for in sterling, in London. Mr. Beckhouse had no information as to how compensation to the growers was accorded by the Italian Government, in order to ensure the sellers receiving a price in line with the internal values. It was thought by Sir Richard Nosworthy, that it might be feasible for the Mission to discuss the possibility of business in Croupons, bearing in mind what had been done in regard to purchases of Hemp. Conversations on this point developed with Mr. Beckhouse.

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The Mission were anxious to obtain some information as to the possibilities of arranging shipment of Croupons from Italy to the U.K. if some satisfactory basis was eventually arranged which would enable supplies to be obtained. In this connection, Mr. Backhouse stated that having arranged the transport of Hemp purchases, and the onshipment from Leghorn and from there to U.K., he was confident that he could be of similar service in connection with export of Croupons. The Mission were advised that good covered warehouse accommodation was available at Leghorn, Naples and Venice.

General discussion followed, as a result of which, the Mission obtained the following guidance on the internal situation in Italy.

It appeared that while Allied Control had extended to the various provinces throughout Italy, inflation had been held in check, but by degrees, Allied Control were handing back to the Italian authorities control of their various provinces, which immediately caused prices to rise. The Committee of Liberation had issued a decree that no workers were to be discharged, regardless whether there was work available for them or not, and the payment of their wages had to be made by the manufacturers who were, in turn, to be reimbursed by claims made on the Italian Government. Few taxes, either on income or in the way of customs duty, are being paid. Since such taxes were the main source of revenue prewar, it is difficult to see how long such a state of affairs existing at the moment can continue, as in the last five months, the internal National debt has been increased by 10%.

It is considered that the internal price of Croupon is on such a high basis because (a) money is being invested in hides rather than gold currency (b) the necessity to find wages for workers who are unemployed is creating a demand on producers and manufacturers, which can only lead to the whole situation getting completely out of hand. It does not appear that high profits are being made by intermediaries, but there is little doubt that stocks are being accumulated, not only by prewar firms in the hide and skin trade, but by any commercial firms or individuals having lira to invest. The shipping position from Italy to the U.K. while reported in London as erratic, would necessitate careful arrangements being made in connection with the onshipment of any Croupons, which might be available for export.

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Tuesday 11th December. 10 a.m.

The Mission received at their Hotel, Dott A. Loewy, President of the Consorzio of Rome, who took the opportunity of discussing the general situation in regard to the supplies of Croupons, pointing out the necessity for this trade to be opened up as quickly as possible, but impressing upon the Mission, the dire necessity of Italian tanners for suitable quantities of Imported Hides. Dott. Loewy was advised that this whole question of coming to some satisfactory arrangement to permit the export of Croupons, was a question which was hoped might be possible of settlement in the immediate future. The Mission hoped that the meeting to be held under the auspices of I.C.E., on Thursday 13th December, might enable some satisfactory scheme to be proposed on which there

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11. a.m. The Mission visited the Embassy.

12.15 p.m. The Mission received a call from Dr. Zerelli, who indicated that following this conversation on the 8th instant, he had had the opportunity of discussing the possibilities of business in Italian Extract with the authorities. He hoped that it might be possible to put forward a suggestion for a barter transaction, which would enable a limited supply of Italian Chestnut to be placed at the disposal of the U.K. authorities. Dr. Zerelli stated that he had not yet been successful in obtaining a definite and reasonable quotation

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for Sumac, but he hoped for some developments in this connection, within the next 24 hours.

3.p.m. The Mission took the opportunity of having discussion with Mr. C.W. Smith of the U.S.A. Legation, and dealt with developments which had taken place since their last meeting.

Wednesday 12th December.

Information had been received by the Mission as to the result of the discussions which had taken place in Milan. As a result of this report, Messrs. Martin and Harvey took the opportunity of completing a draft memorandum, covering their ideas as to the most practicable basis under which an exchange could be effected of Italian Croupon against Exotic Hides. An appointment was made to see Dott. Bordoni at 6 p.m., in order to hand details of this plant to him, so that the draft could be submitted to those likely to attend the meeting on the 13th, and to enable their suggestions to receive full consideration.

Wesnesday 12th December. 3 p.m.

The Mission called at the Embassy and arranged for the typing of their draft proposals on the exchange of Croupons against Imported Hides. This document was subsequently collected in the afternoon, and the thanks of the Mission are recorded for the assistance extended.

4 p.m. The Mission called upon Colonel H.D. Fry, Chief Disposal Officer for Italy. Col. Fry explained that his work was carried out under direction of the Ministry of Supply and his area, in addition to Italy, included Greece, North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean territories. At the time of the interview, Col. Fry was engaged in selling to the Italian Government various stores which were available. A branch was being opened at Milan, and it would probably be a source of help for Ministry of Supply Officials desirous of moving about Italy, for which purpose transport was required.

The difficulties encountered by the Mission in their endeavours to visit Milan, Turin, and Florence were discussed. Col. Fry suggested that if he were called in advance, before the arrival of offiricals, he could probably make arrangements for any transport desired. Details should be given of the standing of such Missions, such as Ministry of Supply (Leather Control).

Mr. Martin enquired whether amongst the stores for disposal there would be any leather, and if so, would any bulk be available. Col. Fry was requested to advise the Leather Control, before final arrangements were completed to hand over stocks to the Italians. This procedure was agreed, but it seemed unlikely that any material stocks would be available.

Col. Fry indicated that he would be pleased to try and make arrangements for secretarial assistance to be given from his office, should the Mission desire such help, on any future visit to Rome.

6.30 p.m The Mission, by appointment, called on Dott. Bordoni, and handed [illegible] proposals covering the possibilities of securing

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6.30 p.m The Mission, by appointment, called on Dott. Bordoni, and handed him a copy of their draft proposals covering the possibilities of securing the export of Croupons. These proposals, together with the letter enclosing the memorandum, are quoted below:

Copy of letter.

Ministry of Supply,
(Leather Control),

12th December 1945.

Dear Dr. Bordoni,

We are enclosing a draft memorandum, covering an alternative manner in which the exchange of Italian Croupons might possibly be arranged against

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Exotic Hides, and should be glad if this could also be discussed at our meeting with you tomorrow.

If possible, we would like you to arrange for those who will be present at this meeting to examine our proposals before we meet, as this would save time.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.)
F.W. Martin. G. Harvey.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY
(Leather Control).

Dott. A. Bordoni,
Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero,
Via Torino, 107.
ROME.

Draft Memorandum.

The following alternative proposal should be considered by the meeting called by I.C.E. for Thursday at 6 p.m. in case the proposition under discussion in Milan and Rome, should prove unacceptable to the Authorities in London and Washington.

(1) The Export value of CROUPONS should be brought into line with the existing ceiling values of EXOTIC hides. It is calculated that this would give an approximate Export price basis of 18d. per lb., Salted weights, f.o.b. Italian Port.

(2) The above price of 18d is calculated as an average, but it would be desirable to arrange for values to be arrived at, in approximate accordance with pre-war differences, for the various areas. Such differentials to be agreed later, if the general scheme should be adopted.

1819

(3) The sterling value realised from the sales of CROUPONS to be credited to a fund under the control of I.C.E. or their nominees, and the proceeds used to effect purchases of EXOTIC hides.

(4) Offers of CROUPONS for Export or EXOTIC hides for import, to be transmitted via I.C.E., or their nominees, for their acceptance. In the case of U.K., such offers would be dealt with solely by the Ministry of Supply, Leather Control, the sole authority in the U.K., for purchase and distribution of hides into the U.K.

(5) Purchases of EXOTIC hides would be calculated to the equivalent of the value of the CROUPONS exported.

(6) Owing to the extreme shortage of Dry hides throughout the world

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(Sgd.)
F.W. Martin. G. Harvey.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY
(Leather Control).

Dott. A. Bordoni,
Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero,
Via Torino, 107.
ROME.

Draft Memorandum.

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(5) Purchases of EXOTIC hides would be calculated to the equivalent of the value of the CROUPONS exported.

(6) Owing to the extreme shortage of Dry hides throughout the world (available at present ceiling prices) it would be proposed that 50% of the value of the CROUPONS exported should be taken in the equivalent of common varieties of Wetsalted hides, such as S.American. Frig. Type, Brazilians, Australians, etc., and the balance in Dry hides, from areas best able to supply at the time.

(7) In order to clarify the position, an example of how this form of transaction would operate is given below:-

(a) 10,000 W/S CROUPONS average 35 lbs cut to 47 butt from Short Shanked hides, and cut to 42 butt from Long shanked hides.
At 18d per lb ..... £26,250: -: -

27a

/(b)

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(b) 9,545 W/S Crmpos Frig. Type Ox &/or Cows
Average 35 lbs. at 6d. per lb.
£13,125: -: -

13,696 Dry Hides
Average 8 lbs. at 10d per lb.

13,696 Dry Hides
Average 15 lbs. at 10 per lb.
£13,125: -: -

£26,250: -:-

For the 10,000 CROUPONS exported, there would be a corresponding import of 36,937 IMPORTED hides, wetsalted and dry. Such an exchange could be effected, taking into account the basis of price for the EXOTIC hides as CIF Italian port(s), and the cost of freight and insurance would be debited to the "SALE ACCOUNT FOR CROUPONS."

(8) The Sale of CROUPONS to be effected at 18d. per lb. FOB. would entitle Italy to secure corresponding supplies, to the value of such sales, at the ceiling Prices ruling on the date of sale of the CROUPONS.

(9) If necessary, the quantity of CROUPONS sold for export, could firstly be agreed against the prices and descriptions of the EXOTIC hides available.

(10) Where weights of EXOTIC hides were sold, other than on shipping weights final, any differences due could be adjusted in the "SALE ACCOUNT FOR CROUPONS."

(11) The sterling account covering these proposed transactions to be retained in London, under the auspices of the Italian Embassy; through whom, all offers would be negotiated and payments effected.

(12) Should any adjustments be made in the UK/USA Ceiling prices, this, if effecting the values of hides being required for Italy, would immediately raise the question of an adjustment in the value of CROUPONS, either up or down.

(13) The quality of Italian CROUPONS to be in accordance with known and accepted pre-war standards.

The quality of Exotic hides and conditions of purchase, to be as per standard at present accepted by all participants in the United Nations scheme of allocations under C.R.M.B. Washington. Participants in the scheme included at first December: U.K., U.S.A., and Canada, plus Liberated Areas such as France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark, etc., also Neutrals such as Sweden, Spain, etc. In consequence, it will be necessary for the Italian Authorities and trade to accept the quality, standards, terms and conditions which have been agreeable to all the above participants. In the case of the U.K., this may necessitate, for the moment, the passing of quality, weighing and payment, immediately on arrival of the hides in the U.K. For certain Exotic hides such as Abyssinians, Asmaras, Yemens, the quality is however passed at Aden by approved

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From the above proposals it is considered that:-

(a) Qualities of hides would be made available to Italy from areas desired (and as near as possible under existing conditions), in quantities similar to pre-war ratio of Export and Import.

/(b)

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(b) Such an arrangement would, in consequence, in no way interfere with the present price structure of Italian Domestic Hides.

IMPORTANT.

A similar arrangement to be brought into effect for sales to U.S.A., also for any business to other pre-war consuming countries such as France, Demark, Belgium.

Dott. Bordoni said that the scheme proposed by the British was very much the worse for Italy than the scheme which, he understood, had previously been discussed in Rome and elaborated upon, following discussion by the trade in Milan. Dott. Bordoni, however, said he would arrange for a translation to be placed before the meeting, prior to the discussions the following day.

7.30 p.m. A copy of the letter and draft memorandum handed to Dott. Bordoni, was then taken along by the Mission to Mr. C. Wilbur Smith and the various points therein elaborated.

Thursday 15th December. 12 noon.

A further meeting was held with Mr. Brokhouse and the probable use of his knowledge of shipping conditions was considered further, especially in view of the possible necessity for arranging shipments of Croupons bought for export.

4.30 p.m. The Mission paid a visit to Mr. C. Wilbur Smith, and discussed the forthcoming meeting with the Italian exporters.

The 1938/1939 figures for Importation and Exportation of Hides, Calfskins and Croupons, obtained from the Statistica del Commercio Speciale di Importazione edi Esportazione, Istituto Centrale di Statistica, being of some importance, are quoted below as of interest.

I M P O R T A T I O N

1818 -	Quantity		Value	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
	qqs.	qqs.	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
Skins, (Not good for furs) raw Fresh, dried or pickled - bulls and cows.	184,296 a/	174,598	108,381	114,185
Albania	2,810	2,720	1,857	3,147
Belgio-Lussemburgo	10,055	9,287	3,313	4,142
Danimarca	7,277	1,998	2,845	801
Francia	2,981	13,155	1,090	5,180
Germania	233	1,934	82	998
Paesi Bassi	12,349	15,012	4,871	7,808
Polonia-Danzica	2,725	6,221	1,697	3,998
Regno Unito	498	1,754	219	1,069

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I M P O R T A T I O N

181? -

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Polonia-Danzica	2,725	6,221	1,697	3,998
Regno Unito	498	1,754	219	1,069
Spagna	-	3,922	-	3,415
Turchia	431	1,873	431	1,608
India britannica	11,904	7,268	4,860	2,985
Unione Sud Africa	11,607	4,341	5,662	1,738
Argentina	32,975	52,661	16,314	29,858
Brasile	26,991	10,919	13,791	5,846
Stati Uniti	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	23,633	6,225	12,554	4,534
Australia	428	173	211	78
Africa it. e Possed. it.	28,735	27,784	34,623	33,246

a/ of which qqs. 130,335 (126,005) dried not salted; qqs. 1,981 (5,922) dried salted; qqs. 40,865 (40,671) fresh salted.

27a

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I M P O R T A T I O N (Contd.)

	Quantity		Value	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Calves skins	9,643 b/	12,618	7,170	9,476
" Francia	-	658	-	469
" Paesi Bassi	646	1,069	505	760
" Polonia)Danzica	1,713	3,706	1,707	3,154
" Regno Unito	-	-	-	-
" Spagna	-	1,797	-	1,606
" Svizzera	237	641	248	556
" Argentina	1,895	2,994	1,023	1,716
" Stati Uniti				
" Africa it. e Possed.it	316	392	543	555
Skins cut into croupons	21	215	96	157
Africa it. e Possed.it.	-	7	-	16

b/ of which qqs. 6,372 (4,564) dried not salted; qqs. 517 (809) dried salted; qqs. 2,544 (7,245) fresh salted.

E X P O R T A T I O N

	Quantity		Value	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
			1,000	1,000
Skins, (Not good for furs) raw, fresh dried or pickled - bulls and cows	qqs. 35,564	qqs. 50,591	lire 32,889	lire 50,177
Albania	42	3	49	4
Belgio-Lussemburgo	1,210	579	1,210	506
Danimarca	537	1,312	473	1,159
Francia	7,031	9,257	6,735	9,426
Germania	-	10,636	-	13,288
Paesi Bassi	575	428	325	378
Polonia-Danzica	-	190	-	327
Regno Unito	19,404	14,913	17,909	12,054
Spagna	-	-	-	-
Turchia	-	-	-	-
India Britannica	-	-	-	-
Unione Sud Africa	474	141	310	95
Argentina	-	-	-	-
Brasile	-	-	-	-
Stati Uniti	3,371	7,767	3,065	7,013
Uruguay	-	-	-	-
Australia	1,003	2,703	840	2,969
Africa it.e Possed. it.	4	4	9	10
Calves skins	144	11,549	124	8,774
" Paesi Bassi	-	1,390	-	1,071

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Svizzera	237	643	248	590
Argentina	1,895	2,994	1,023	1,716
Stati Uniti				
Africa it. e Possed.it	516	392	543	555
Skins cut into croupons	21	215	96	157
Africa it. e Possed.it.	-	7	-	16

b/ of which qqs. 6,572 (4,564) dried not salted; qqs. 517 (809) dried salted; qqs. 2,544 (7,245) fresh salted.

EXPORTATION

	Quantity		Value	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
			1,000	1,000
Skins, (Not good for furs) raw, fresh dried or pickled - bulls and cows	qqs. 35,564	qqs. 50,591	lire 32,889	lire 50,177
Albania	42	3	49	4
Belgio-Lussemburgo	1,210	579	1,210	506
Danimarca	537	1,312	473	1,159
Francia	7,031	9,257	6,735	9,426
Germania	-	10,636	-	13,288
Paesi Bassi	375	428	325	376
Polonia-Danzica	-	190	-	327
Regno Unito	19,404	14,913	17,909	12,054
Spagna	-	-	-	-
Turchia	-	-	-	-
India Britannica	-	-	-	-
Unione Sud Africa	474	141	310	95
Argentina	-	-	-	-
Brasile	-	-	-	-
Stati Uniti	3,371	7,767	3,065	7,013
Uruguay	-	-	-	-
Australia	1,003	2,703	840	2,969
Africa it.e Possed. it.	4	4	9	10
Calves skins	144	11,549	124	8,774
Paesi Bassi	-	1,390	-	1,071
Polonia-Danzica	-	-	-	-
Regno Unito	129	5,990	110	4,508
Spagna	-	-	-	-
Svizerra	-	280	-	210
Argentina	-	-	-	-
Stati Uniti	-	2,663	-	2,061
Africa it. Possed. it	-	2	-	2
Skins cut into croupons	2,155	1,226	2,313	1,799
Africa i. e Possed.It.	158	108	323	282

Source: Statistica del Commercio Speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione, Istituto Centrale di Statisitca.

/6 p.m.

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6 p.m. office of The Mission accompanied by Mr. C. Wilbur Smith, attended at the I.C.E.

The following were present:-

Comm. Bordoni, Sign. Balducci } I.C.E.

Dottor Solofrano - Ministero Industria e Commercio - Direz.Comm. Estero

Dottor Gallo - Ministero Industria e Commercio - Direz. Industria

Mr. F.W. Martin - } British Ministry of Supply.
Mr. Geoffrey Hervey - }

Mr. C.W. Smith - Assistant Agricultural Attache, U.S.A. Embassy.
Mr. Dalla Volta - Commerciante in pelli
Ing. Cacciabue - Commerciante in pelli
Comm. Gigante - Presidente Associazione Italiana Commercianti Pelli Grezze - Rome.
Comm. Papini - Soc. Impex.
Dott. Fiaccadori - Segretario Associazione Italiana Pelli Grezze- Rome.
Comm. Romano - V. Presidente Consorzio (Industriali e Commercianti) Importatori Esportatori Pelli Grezze e Materie Concianti - Roma.
Dott. A. Loewy - Presidente Consorzio fra Imprenditori Commercianti Industriali Importatori ed Esportatori Materie Concianti - Roma.
Comm. Antodicola - Direttore dello stesso Consorzio.
Dott. Menzocchi - Direttore della Italtannino.

Dott. Bordoni after introducing the Mission and Mr. C. Wilbur Smith, said he would like to leave the discussion in the able hands of Dott. Alrssandro Loewy of the Consorzio Commercio Estero Pelli Crezze e Materie Concianti, Rome.

1817 -

Dott. Loewy said that firstly he wished to welcome the Mission to Rome and appreciated the interest that was being taken in trying to restart the export trade in Croupons. As a result of the conversations held previously, their members, in conjunction with the trade who had held a meeting in Milan, wished to put the following proposals forward:-

(1) It is possible in the reciprocal interest to make an exchange, exporting from Italy Croupons well known to U.K. and importing into Italy dry foreign hides, which are to be of a type usually bought by this country.

(2) U.K. must of course know that in Italy there is a scarcity of Hides and in fact, the Italians have had to ask help from the Allies for considerable quantities of this material; therefore it is impossible to sell U.K. Croupons without having in compensation,

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Dottor Gallo - Ministero Industria e Commercio - Direz. Industria

Mr. F.W. Martin - } British Ministry of Supply.
Mr. Geoffrey Harvey - }

Mr. C.W. Smith - Assistant Agricultural Attache, U.S.A. Embassy.
Mr. Dalla Volta - Commerciante in pelli
Ing. Cacciabue - Commerciante in pelli
Comm. Gigante - Presidente Associazione Italiana Commercianti Pelli Grezze - Rome.
Comm. Papini - Soc. Impex.
Dott. Fiaccadori - Segretario Associazione Italiana Pelli Grezze - Rome.
Comm. Romano - V. Presidente Consorzio (Industriali e Commercianti) Importatori Esportatori Pelli Grezze e Materie Concianti - Roma.
Dott. A. Loewy - Presidente Consorzio fra Imprenditori Commercianti Industriali Importatori ed Esportatori Materie Concianti - Roma.
Comm. Antodicola - Direttore dello stesso Consorzio.
Dott. Menzocchi - Direttore della Italtannino.

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(2) U.K. must of course know that in Italy there is a scarcity of Hides and in fact, the Italians have had to ask help from the Allies for considerable quantities of this material; therefore it is impossible to sell U.K. Croupons without having in compensation, a considerable quantity of Foreign Hides.

(3) U.K. should also take note of the fact that the Croupons that Italy proposes to sell to U.K. are of an absolutely secure quality in working; in fact, one can almost consider them as a half finished article, whereas the foreign hides that U.K. or others may be able to sell, presented serious risks in manufacturing.

In consequence Italy must consider that transactions should be done on the following basis:-

/For

27a

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FOR EACH KILO OF CROUPON, BUYERS TO SUPPLY:-

(a) Kg. 2 of dry Argentine hides of which:
Kg. 1 of Beccores av. abt. 5 kg. B.A. 70/25/5.
" 1 " Hides for sole leather av. 9/10 kg of Entreries quality 70/30 or Cordoba 80/20.

or (b) Kg. 3 of dry hides quality Adisabeba of which
Kg. 2.0/12 lb. 40/50/10
1. 12 lb. & up 40/50/10.

or (c) Kg. 2 1/2 of S. African Durban hides of which:
Kg. 1.1/2 12/20 lb. 80% 1st. 20% IInds.
Kg. 1. 16/18 lb. 80% IIIrds. 20% IVths.

if instead of Durban, there are Port Elizabeth or other qualities, they can be calculated in accordance with their return.

or (d) Kg. 2.750 of dry salted hides from Australia, Meatworks or Ists. The croupons that we shall offer for export will be as follows:

Quality:- 70% Ox & 30% Cows and Calf skins (Vitelloni), variations in this description can be agreed upon. To be of normal quality with usual tare for defects but excluding warbled or heated hides.

Substance:- Normal Italian Type.

Weight:- Kg. 14 & upwards av. 16/19 kg. cut au-portant in the usual way.

The delivery of Croupons as to quality and weight, to be made in Italy before shipment by appointed receivers. No claim for quality or weight will be taken into consideration after shipment has taken place.

It is understood that the exchange of the goods should take place simultaneously, or with reciprocal assurance that the exchange will definitely take place.

If instead of in weight, the exchange takes place in value (which is understood only as a point of reference), it would be the same, for Italy provided the proportions in quantity, remain equal to those indicated above.

The Italians felt sure that the U.K. Authorities would look well on their proposals, which gave a just picture of the situation, in which case they would be pleased to start again a good sequence of transactions.

To start with, Italy would like to export about 30,000 croupons, of which 50% should be against Adisabeba hides, and 50% against S. African &/or Australians, in the proportions above indicated.

The Mission expressed thanks for their greeting and for the proposals

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Kg. 1.1/2 12/20 lb. 80% 1st. 20% IInds.
Kg. 1. 16/18 lb. 80% IIIrds. 20% IVths.

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Substance:- Normal Italian Type.

Weight:- Kg. 14 & upwards av. 16/19 kg. but au-portant in the usual way.

The delivery of Croupons as to quality and weight, to be made in Italy before shipment by appointed receivers. No claim for quality or weight will be taken into consideration after shipment has taken place.

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To start with, Italy would like to export about 30,000 croupons, of which 50% should be against Adisabeba hides, and 50% against S. African &/or Australians, in the proportions above indicated.

The Mission expressed thanks for their greeting and for the proposals put forward. The suggestion was one of barter. There was no prospect of making any decisions concerning their discussions at this meeting, but a report would be made to Washington, for consideration by the Combined Raw Materials Board and the respective representatives of the Governments to whom allocations were made. It was advisable to point out that Dry hides, from the areas indicated as suitable to Italian tanners, were in very short supply, and any scheme would probably need to take into account a supply of wetsalted hides of the lower categories. The Italian representatives indicated that they might be able to arrange for 20%/25% of wetsalted hides to be taken.

/Mr. Martin

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Mr. Martin referred to the great shortage of Dry Argentine, Uruguayan and Brazilian hides, at existing ceiling values. Stocks existed, but could not be obtained, except at substantial price advances. In Abyssinia, stocks were available, but here again, supplies were held at much above the ceiling price. Dott. Bordoni said that an offer had been received that day, by an Italian Importer, of 50,000 Abyssinians from the firm of Myriallis of Adis Abebas. Offers of substantial quantities of Cape hides had also been received.

It was also stated that business had been proposed in the form of barter transactions, giving Croupons a price of 30d. per lb. F.O.B. The Mission stated that their valuation of Croupons, as against existing ceiling prices of Exotic Hides, gave an equivalent not exceeding 18d per lb. F.O.B.

Mr. Martin stated that there appeared to be large stocks of Croupons available, or which could be made available, early in 1946. These were no longer of particular interest to the U.K. for "Sole" leather manufacture, but a demand of a limited nature for "mechanical" leather existed. He thought that the position in the U.S.A. and in such countries as France, Holland, Denark and Sweden, might be somewhat different, but this could only be determined after the authorities in these countries had been consulted on their requirements, and had decided whether the proposed basis for exchange had been considered in all its aspects.

Mr. Harvey suggested that it would probably be desirable for Croupons to be sorted into the weights giving (a) average up to 18 kilos and (b) average over 18 kilos. Sig. Ceccisbue indicated that he did not think there would be any difficulties in this respect, and that he fully realised the need for separation.

The Allied Control Commission had indicated that no export of Croupons could be permitted without import of hides or leather.

The quantity of Exotic hides required in exchange for Croupons, showed a ratio which the Mission considered would be impossible to fill, under existing circumstances.

Concerning the delivery of the 30,000 Croupons under discussion, the Italians stated the rate of delivery would be about 10,000 per month.

1816

The Mission stated it was their intention to submit the proposal made by the meeting, but they would like the alternative proposition which they had placed before Dott. Bordoni, to receive consideration and be discussed at the table.

Mr. Martin said he wished to point out that any alternate exchange could not be carried out simultaneously. If a contract was made, it would need to be between the Italian Authorities represented by I.C.E., or their nominees, and in the case of the U.K., the Ministry of Supply. Such contracts would be carried through without difficulties, being backed by Government authority.

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The Italian representatives enquired whether freights would be payable in sterling, or other foreign currency. This point would need to be clarified in any eventual agreement. Insurance of imports of Exotic hides was requested to be undertaken in Italy. A request was made for copies of "ceiling price schedules" and these were promised by the Mission, as soon as reprints were available.

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The point concerning inspection and passing of quality for exported Croupons was discussed, and the Mission indicated that this would be dealt with in Italy, by representatives of the purchasing countries, or by nominees of the latter specially appointed for this purpose, by buyers. It was considered that Exotic Hides might need to be accepted for quality similarly by the Italians, but discussion on these points would need to be developed when business was closer to hand.

In reply to an enquiry, Mr. Martin said that he thought it possible that the French might be willing to exchange Madagascar hides for Croupons, and the Danes some Cow hides for Bull Croupons.

After further discussion, it was left for the Mission to report fully on the two proposals before the meeting, and it was hoped that some further developments could be anticipated towards the latter part of January. The problem was a difficult one, and it was useless to expect any immediate conclusions, especially with termination of C.R.M.B. on 31st December, after which date, a new International Hides Committee would need to discuss the issues.

A short discussion then took place concerning Tanning Materials. Mr. Martin said that the U.K. were open to purchase supplies of Chestnut Extract and Sicilian Sumac. It was realised that the production of Chestnut was on the low side, but perhaps a transaction might be arranged whereby the U.K. would exchange say 100/200 tons of Quebracho Extract, for a similar quantity of Italian Chestnut. It was decided that if for each ton of Chestnut the British would agree to supply 1-1/10th tons of Quebracho, it might be possible to arrange a transaction on suitable lines. Alternatively, the Italian Government might consider an exchange of Coal, Chemicals, or Pharmaceutical products. Mr. Martin indicated that the possibilities of supplying the latter from U.K. were somewhat remote, but they would report on the position and advise thereon later.

Concerning supplies of Sumac, there appeared to be large stocks in Sicily but prices were prohibitive. The U.K. had purchased the total supply of Sumac from Cyprus at £32 Bordoni stated the matter would be examined, but much higher prices were being obtained from other Continental markets.

The meeting closed with a further expression of thanks to the visitors for their attendance and for the opportunity of discussion. It was hoped that some good results would accrue from the many conversations held and that the scheme for Hides as proposed by the Italian trade, would find acceptance. The Mission indicated that they felt that future discussions would, in all liklihood, be centred round the British scheme. It would be as well for the Italians to base their calculations accordingly, and not be optimistic or to anticipate any quick decision. It was however, realised that some endeavour should be made to finalize a scheme before March/April of 1946, when weather conditions would make it imperative to distribute the present stocks, either as Hides for internal consumption or as Croupons

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8.30. p.m. Subsequent to the meeting, the Mission had some discussion with Ing. Cocciabue and the latter stated that, in his opinion, some progress could be made at the ratio proposed by the British, but taking a price basis of 20d per lb f.o.b. for Croupons.

/Friday

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Friday 14th December.

9.30 a.m. The Mission called on Major S.K.I. Saul, Deputy Director of Commerce for Foreign Trade, S/C Allied Commission, Rome, and reported upon their investigations into the position of Italian Hide Supplies, the possibilities of exports of Croupons and Tanning Materials. A brief report was given on the meeting held the previous evening with the Italian trade at I.C.E. Mr. Martin said he would like to clarify the position of A.C.C., to make sure of the measure of control held over exports. With this object in view he submitted the following questions to Major Saul.

(a) Question: Were any exports on barter transactions in Hides or Croupons likely to be permitted by A.C.C., if the U.K./U.S.A. were unable to reach terms satisfactory for the conclusion of business.

Answer: So long as Hides remained on R.C.L., and Allied Control remained responsible for the internal economy and rehabilitation of Italy, no exports would be permitted, without reference to Washington and London.

(b) Question: Would A.C.C. cable details of any applications for export of Hides/Croupons, irrespective of country concerned.

Answer: Yes.

(c) Question: In the event of the A.C.C. being no longer the responsible authority covering exports, to whom would authority be delegated. What would be the position of A.C.C. vis-a-vis U.N.R.R.A.

Answer: It had been rumoured that the functions of A.C.C. would cease at the end of December, but in view of the existing internal position in Italy, this seemed unlikely. A.C.C. were however expecting, in due course, to hand over to U.N.R.R.A. and the subsequent policy had not been discussed.

(d) Question: It has been reported from Washington that an Export Licence had been granted to U.S.A. Hide Importers, to enable the latter to obtain 300 tons Croupons in exchange for Exotic Dry Hides and U.S.A. Domestics. Was this correct?

1815

Answer: No! Only one proposal dealing with Hides had been submitted, and that had been reported to Washington in October, covering a proposal by Kaufmann Trading Coy., New York, to ship 2000 Metric Tons of Hides from Argentine to Italy. 1000 tons were to be tanned in Italy and re-exported to Kaufmann, and the remaining 1000 tons to be retained in Italy, as recompense for tanning. The 2000 tons were to comprise of 50% Dry Hides 9½/10½ kilos and 50% Dry Hides 4½/5½ kilos.

No decision had been received by A.C.C. to their enquiry as to whether a licence could be granted, and no action had therefore been taken thereon.

It was explained to Major Saul why C.R.I.A. could not permit such

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It was explained to Major Saul why C.R.M.B. could not permit such a transaction

(e) Question: The Mission asked whether any help could be obtained from A.C.C. to enable supplies of Sumac to be obtained for use in U.K. There were large stocks in Sicily held for prices four times the proper value. U.K. had bought from Cyprus at £52.0.0. f.o.b. and were open to purchase 200 tons Sicilian Sumac from the July/August production, Pure Ground, Extra double ventilated, guaranteed to contain min. 26% tan, at £32.0.0. f.o.b. Sicilian Port. The lowest quotation obtained had been 2500 Lire per cwt, i.e. £125 per ton.

Answer: Major Saul said he would see whether any assistance could be afforded the Mission, concerning obtenance of supplies required.

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(f) Question: The A.C.C. were asked if confirmation could be obtained from the Italian Authorities in Rome, that instructions had been sent by cable to their Embassy in London, concerning the procurement of Hides allocated during November and December to Italy, by C.R.M.B.

Answer: If possible, a copy of the cable sent, would be obtained.

The Mission thanked Major Saul for his assistance during their stay in Rome.

10.45 a.m. The Mission paid a call on Fratelli Cacciabue, who were anxious to clear any misunderstandings which may have arisen from the meeting held the previous evening.

Fratelli Cacciabue also took the opportunity of pointing out that in the event of any agreement being possible which would enable the export of Croupons to be permitted, the question would arise as to the reception of the Croupons for export. Unless the buyers (U.K., U.S.A., etc) were intending to appoint their own representatives or to send to Italy some representatives, an arrangement should be made for a firm of repute, in Italy, conversant with all qualities and with a first class organisation, to act on behalf of buyers and to attend to this matter. Fratelli Cacciabue submitted the name of their company as being willing and able to undertake this work. It was stated that most prewar receivers in U.K., U.S.A., France, Demark, Australia etc., were aware of their reputation, and would probably be prepared to accept their judgment on quality etc. At the request of Mr. Martin, Fratelli Cacciabue confirmed their offer to act as receivers for buyers and quoted the basis upon which they would be prepared to undertake this work. A copy of a letter, dated 14th December 1945, is submitted below for purposes of record:-

FRATELLI CACCIABUE

214 Via Nazionale, Rome.

14th December, 1945.

Sigg. Martin & Harvey of the
Leather Control, London.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to the conversations we have had together about the export of croupons and the import of foreign hides, we sincerely hope this will come about in the mutual interests of the English & Italian tanners and we therefore put at your disposition, our organisations towards that end for eventual negotiations with the Italian and other Authorities, as well as for the general surveillance of the business, receiving and cutting of croupons, weighing, forwarding and all other matters inherent to transactions, certainly of not too easy a nature. We have our organisations in Milan, Rome, Florence, with all the necessary staff to ensure a satisfactory outcome of the business, and this with the knowledge we have of the trade which we need not dilate upon,

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We shall naturally require some remuneration for this work which, as you are aware, is now very costly and we suggest that this should take the form of 2% to be paid and credited to the account of Flli. Cacciabue at the Midland Bank, Overseas Branch, London.

We should be glad of a decision as soon as possible, so that we can proceed with what ever is necessary to bring business about, if not for an immediate transaction, at any rate at some early date.

Yours faithfully,

F. Cacciabue.

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The Mission promised to report on this question to the relative Authorities and expressed appreciation for the offer made, on which however, they could not make any decision.

It is however, the opinion of the Mission that Fratelli Cacciabue are a firm of standing of whose integrity there is no doubt, and the appointment of this company can be recommended with every confidence that the work would be carried out honestly and to the satisfaction of receivers.

The Mission thanked Fratelli Cacciabue for the co-operation extended to them and for the information given. They expressed the hope that business would shortly prove possible, and indicated that decisions on the matters discussed would be communicated through the I.C.E. as quickly as possible.

12. O'clock. A visit was paid by Sig. Antonido and the Assistant President of the Rome Consorzio, to the Eden Hotel. Reference was made to the meeting held the previous evening, and the visitors were at great pains to indicate that they did not wish it to be thought that the proposals put forward were final or irrevocable. It was however, hoped that some arrangements could be made promptly and it was necessary, from the Italian point of view, to prevent any big rise in internal prices. The figures suggested at the last meeting were not rigid and could, no doubt, be examined again.

Following the conclusion of any eventual purchases, it was necessary to effect early shipments and to receive in exchange, Exotic Hides. The latter would need to be distributed in compensation for the Croupons, at prices which would safeguard all interest parties, against any losses.

The Mission again pointed out that Exotic Wetsalted hides would, in all probability, prove the best and quickest basis for exchange against Croupons. Dry hides of all descriptions, were in very short supply.

Sig. Antonido requested that a full schedule of ceiling prices be transmitted to the Consorzio of Rome, as soon as possible. This was promised.

Sig. Antonido enquired whether the Mission could indicate if Goatskins and Sheepskins, from Albania and Yogoslavia, could be imported by Italy against export of manufactured leather goods. The Mission suggested that this enquiry should be submitted to the A.C.C. in Rome.

1814

5 p.m. The Mission paid a visit to Dr. Zarelli at the office of S.A. Ledoga, Rome, and again discussed the question of possible export of Chestnut Extract and Sumac. Dr. Zarelli stated that he would endeavour to obtain permission to visit England early in the New Year, but hoped that meanwhile the possibilities of making an exchange to Italian Chestnut against Quebracho Extract, would be fully considered.

Saturday 15th December.

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Saturday 15th December.

11. a.m. The Mission, who had been advised the previous evening, that their passage to U.K. had been deferred until Sunday, paid a further call on Mr. C. Wilbur Smith at the U.S.A. Embassy, and discussed their final conclusions on the various meetings and interviews with the trade, they thanked Mr. Smith for his assistance while they had been in Rome.

12. noon. The information was secured from Sig. Amelio Bianchi, President of the Associazione fra Commercionte in Pelli Grezzie, Milan, that members included in this Association were drawn from the districts of Lombardia, Piedmont, Liguria, Veneti and Emilia.

/3 p.m.

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3 p.m. The following letter, dated the 11th December, is recorded as having been received at the British, Legation on the 15th December and to which a reply was not given.

Sec. Am. Longhi,
Milano.

11th December, 1945.

C.W. Martin, Esq.,
c/o English Embassy,
Rome.

Dear Sir,

The Messrs. Scriven Bros. of London had cabled us about your presence in Rome as Member of the English Delegation for the branch of hides and skins over Italy. They suggested us to put ourselves on direct contract with you, and we are doing this with the greatest pleasure, being sure that in consideration of the fact that Our House is one of the oldest and most important and most serious on the branch, we will succeed to do certainly something of important on the interests of the trade of our two Countries.

For your good direction Our President the Mr. Longhi as President of the A.C.I.M. (Board of Traders with the Foreign) of Milan that collects all the many various products sections of the most important expert and import Houses of the Northern Italy, has written officially to the President of your Hon. hide mission asking to have an official meeting on Our Board for an exchange of ideas and leading principles, as it has been done with the U.S.A. trade delegation that recently left Italy.

Seeing that the above mentioned Mr. Longhi is also Commissary of the Foreign Trade on the compensations' Commission of our Chamber of Commerce, we are sure that this reciprocal interview will give very interesting developments.

Awaiting for your Hon. reply telling us when we will have the pleasure to see you at Milan, we beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. Longhi.

Sunday 16th December.

7.30 a.m. Reported at Hotel Milan to R.A.F. Transport Command.

9.45. a.m. Left Rome Airfield.

1 p.m. Arrived Marseilles Airfield.

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6.30 p.m. Arrived Blackbush Airfield.

8.10. p.m. Arrived Victoria Station.

/General

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General Remarks

The following method was adopted as a basis of calculations covering cost of turning Croupons basis 18d. per lb., into Leather.

1. Croupon, say 35 lbs weight, at 18d per lb. = 630 d.
35 lbs. of pelt at 75% Leather return
= 26.25 lbs. of Leather.
Cost of tanning 26.25 lbs. at 9d. per lb. = 236.25 d.
Cost per lb. of Leather from 1 Croupon $\frac{866.25d.}{26.25d.}$ = 866.25 d.

33d. per lb.

In estimating the Leather obtained from pelt, it has been assumed that an outturn of pelt from invoiced weight is 100% which is considered as a reasonable figure when dealing with salted weights.

A yield of 75% leather from pelt is a fair average figure and whilst it might be interpreted on the high side the two figures - (a) Pelt 100% and (b) Leather 75% are complementary; as the one goes up the other goes down and vice-versa.

The Cost of tanning at 9d per lb. of pelt may be open to argument, and will undoubtedly vary, chiefly on account of the various production figures included.

The following prices, obtained from examination of the displays in shop windows in Rome are proof of the internal inflation if calculating present foreign exchange rates which in the case of U.K. is 400 Lira per £ and 100 lire per $ U.S.A.

Shoes.

Men's Oxford, black	L.5900
Women's Brown (A.T.S. type)	L.6200
Men's Heavy Sports Shoe	L.6900
Women's Suede Upper, Cork Sole & Heel,	L. 3000
" Evening Shoe High Heel	L. 3500
Men's Slippers	L.2000

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Shoes generally were of indifferent quality although mens' appeared to have more lasting properties. Other items quoted are as follows:-

Leather Handbags	L.3300/6600
" Wallet Cases	L.1000/1500
" Brief Cases	L.1200/14000
" Gloves, Men's	L.950/1100
" " Women's	L. 650/980.
Umbrellas	L.2600
Overcoats, Men's	L.12000
Mackintosh "	L.7500

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A yield of 75% leather from pelt is a fair average figure and whilst it might be interpreted on the high side the two figures - (a) Pelt 100% and (b) Leather 75% are complementary; as the one goes up the other goes down and vice-versa.

The Cost of tanning at 9d per lb. of pelt may be open to argument, and will undoubtedly vary, chiefly on account of the various production figures included.

The following prices, obtained from examination of the displays in shop windows in Rome are proof of the internal inflation if calculating present foreign exchange rates which in the case of U.K. is 400 Lira per £ and 100 lire per $ U.S.A.

Shoes.

Men's Oxford, black	L.5900
Women's Brown (A.T.S. type)	L.6200
Men's Heavy Sports Shoe	L.6900
Women's Suede Upper, Cork Sole & Heel,	L. 3000
" Evening Shoe High Heel	L. 3500
Men's Slippers	L.2000

1813

Shoes generally were of indifferent quality although mens' appeared to have more lasting properties. Other items quoted are as follows:-

Leather Handbags	L.3300/6600
" Wallet Cases	L.1000/1500
" Brief Cases	L.1200/14000
" Gloves, Men's	L.950/1100
" " Women's	L. 650/980.
Umbrellas	L.2600
Overcoats, Men's	L.12000
Mackintosh "	L.7500
" Women's	L.6000/9000
Waterproof Silk, Women's	L.4000/4500
" Plastic "	L.2600/3000
Suits, Men's	L.60,000/80,000

/Supplies

27a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Supplies are plentiful, both displayed in the windows and generally, in the interior of the shops, but buyers are not apparently keen to operate at existing levels. It is said that in Milan, there is a "strike" of buyers and that the shops, whose prices are quoted at below those in Rome, find business practically impossible.

Although prices are supposed to be controlled, the shops and newspapers quote "blackmarket" prices. There are stalls in many streets displaying all commodities at "blackmarket" prices, the latter also being quoted in the local newspapers. Very little serious attempt is made to curb the activities of the Black Marketeers, although on the 11th December it was reported by the newspapers, that the "Blackmarket" had gone "on strike". The stallholders had withdrawn all goods offered for sale, and were unwilling meantime to transact any business owing to the continual "petty persecutions and interference of the police"!

The actual quotations of foreign currency - quoted in the newspapers and given as "Quotazioni del mercato Nero" are as follows:-

		Blackmarket	Official Rate.
Sterling	£ Gold	Lire 8650	Lire 850
	£ Paper	" 900	" 400
	$ Gold	" 298	-
		" 165	" 100

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SIBT

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0272

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ECON 398 H/1264

MARCH261800A MARCH271515

ROUTINE

ACABRIT VIENNA SIGNED COPPINI

ALCOM ROME FOR MINISTRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS

UNCLASSIFIED/

Reference your telegram dated March 16 arrived March 21. Polish trade mission already left for Warsaw on March 21 morning.

AC DIST

ACTION - C S S

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FILE 2

FLOAT

1812

(27)

CC

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

APR 1 1 REC'D

Research Office
Prot. 505

Rome, 20 March 1946.

TO :

Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner, A.C.

R O M E

SUBJECT : Report on the food situation in Italy

Exp (Lond)

Herewith please find a report on the food situation in Italy, prepared by the Research Office of this High Commissariat for the occasion of the visit to Italy of the former President of the U.S. Herbert C. Hoover.

The report includes the Alimentary Budget of the Italian people for the period July 1945 - June 1946, based on local agricultural production on the importations already in Italy and on those which will arrive before June 30.

This budget shows that the non-producers will dispose of 1300 calories per day, if it will be possible to import 10 millions quintals of wheat and 120.000 quintals of fat, etc.

We beg to thank the A.C. for the help given in this field to the Italian Government, hoping that in the following months this help will increase so as to prevent a further reduction of the present rations, already so meagre.

561/CC

1811 -

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
(unreadible signature)

DOTT. FANTASTI

E.C. DISTRIBUTION - 9 April

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Egypt Desk (London)

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561/EC

1811 -

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
(unreadible signature)

DOTT. MENTASTI

(AB)

E.C. DISTRIBUTION - 9 April
Action : Econ Sec (2)
Info : C.C.
E.C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0273

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

22 March 1946.

SUBJECT: Food situation in Italy.

1. Ration scale.

a. Normal consumer.

(1) Under combined military procurement to September 1, 1945, and FEA procurement to December 31, 1945, with Allied Commission distribution, the ration scale was as shown below:

Bread equivalent	300	grams per day
Sugar	125-200	grams per month
Oil or lard	180	" "

(2) The present ration issues are:

Bread equivalent	225	grams per day
Sugar	150	grams per month
Oil or lard	180	" "

b. Children 3 years and under receive 50 grams powdered milk per day. UNRRA program supplies milk for children up to 15 years in needy cases.

c. Supplementary rations are given heavy workers, pregnant women, nursing mothers, the sick, school children, etc. Supplementary rations include such things as bread, oil sugar, meat and milk.

d. Certain special classes (refugees, prisoners etc.) are on different basic ration scales from that shown at paragraph 1(a) above.

1810 -

2 6C

0276

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

2. Position, rationed foods.

a. Cereals.

(1) On the present ration scales, wheat stocks in Italy on 19 March were good to about 7 April. In addition, signal advices had been received indicating an additional 122,446 tons on the way making wheat stocks plus wheat on the way sufficient to last to 23 April.

(2) The seriousness of the Italian wheat situation is shown by the fall in stocks in warehouses since 1 January. Figures appear below:

DATE	STOCKS IN WAREHOUSES	No. OF MONTHS SUCH STOCKS WILL LAST AT 240,000 TONS PER MONTH
1 January	231,000	1. 0
1 February	162,000	0. 7
1 March	119,000	0. 5

(3) It is estimated that 275,000 tons will arrive in March. As this quantity is slightly above the monthly consumption stocks as of 1 April should show a slight improvement. However, April arrivals are expected to be bad. A telephone report from Washington 20 March indicated that only about 160,000 tons would be shipped in March (April arrivals). Thus Italian wheat stocks, already at a dangerously low level, will be much further reduced by 1 May.

1809 -

(4) April loadings (May arrivals) will be very bad. It is expected a decision will be reached next week on whether the basic bread/pasta ration must be further reduced.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

b. Oils and fats.

With the quantity of oil and lard on hand and expected to be ammassed, the ration for normal consumers can be met through May. However the ration (para 1 a) of 180 grams per month is low.

c. Sugar.

(1) The ration for normal consumers for March was reduced from 200 in effect since 1 December to 150 grams and distribution is now being made.

(2) After the above distribution has been made sufficient stocks will be available to meet only the needs for April of special classes and supplementary rations. No sugar mill be available for the normal consumer in April unless sugar arrives in the meantime. No advice has been received that sugar is on the way.

d. Dry vegetables.

Stocks are available to meet the needs of special classes for April and the Italian Army for May. Normal consumers do not receive this item.

e. Meat and fish.

Present stocks will care for special classes through June. Normal consumers do not receive this item.

f. Soup and powdered milk.

Difficulties are experienced in distributing present stocks because these foods do not appeal to the Italian taste.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

3. Availability of rationed foods on the black market.

a. The best indication of supplies on the black market is given by the prices. Below are Rome black market prices quoted in Il Globo 21 March.

Commodity	Price per Kilo in Lire	
	Ration Price	Black market price
Flour.....		125
Pasta.....	27	160
White bread.....		150-170
+Dark bread.....	19-27	90-120
Rice.....	30	130
Olive Oil.....	235	450-470
Sugar.....	58	750-800

+Price depends on size of loaf.

4. Availability of non rationed foods.

a. Prices shown below (Rome - Il Globo 21 March 1946) indicate the availability of non-rationed foods in the free market:

Commodity	Price per Kilo in Lire
Beans, dry.....	160-180
Meat, boneless.....	400-500
Coffee.....	1750-1800
Eggs.....	16-20(each)
Butter.....	700-800
Cheese, sheeps.....	700

5. The high prices in the black/free market prevent the masses of Italian workers from making heavy purchases. Thus the stocks in the food stores are deceiving as they do not turn over rapidly. It should be mentioned that

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0279

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

the average pay of Italian workers ranges from 8000 to 9000 Lire per month, which is inadequate to buy sufficient quantities of food. This situation results from the absolute scarcity of supplies in Italy.

6. Caloric consumption, from rationed food.

The current ration of the normal consumer amounts to only 690 calories per day.

7. Caloric consumption from all sources.

It is estimated by the Italian Government that the average urban Italian, including all age groups, receives less than 1300 calories a day from all sources. If the rural population is included in the calculation, it is possible that the average calorie intake per person is in the neighborhood of 1600 calories per day.

Charles W Walton
CHARLES W. WALTON
Colonel
Acting Vice-President.

1806 -

2-62

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 4802/EC

15 March 1946

AIDE MEMOIRE FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

1. The Basic Ration for Italy amounts to approximately 600 calories a day. This is to be compared with

France.....1500-2000
Germany.....1014 (Br) 1500 (U.S.)
U. K.....2500 2600
U. S. A.....3000

2. It is clear that only an infinitesimal percentage of the population live on their base ration which is well below subsistence level and that supplementary food is bought from the open market.

3. Based on information produced by Italian Government the statistical branch of the Food Sub-Commission produced the following theoretical estimate of calorific value of food consumed by various categories.

Normal Consumers.....1541
Workers.....2304
Public Security Agents2328
Hospital Patients.....2508
Invalids at Home.....1893

4. Practical investigation however proves that the average middle class family purchases food above the basic ration to the value of 1000 calories per caput per diem and is living therefore on a daily calorific value of 1600 calories.

5. It is interesting to note in this connection that according to figures compiled up to the end of December 1945, for Rome only, the earnings of skilled and unskilled mechanical workers and of state electrical workers were insufficient to pay the cost of the food budget for a family of five. Only state professional employees earned sufficient to provide for their monthly food.

180

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 4802/EC

15 March 1946

AIDE MEMOIRE FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

WHEAT SITUATION

1. On the present ration scale of 200 grs bread per day and 500 grs pasta per month, the wheat stocks in Italy on the 12th of March were estimated as good until the 23rd of March.
As of the 12th of March signals have been received indicating that an additional 205.000 tons have actually been shipped for Italy, which makes the wheat stocks in Italy and on the way sufficient to last to the 19th of Apr.

2. The seriousness of the Italian wheat situation is shown by the fall in stocks since the 1st of January. I show below the stocks in warehouses and the number of months such stocks will last as of the 1st of Jan, Feb and Mar.

DATE	STOCKS IN WAREHOUSES	No OF MONTHS SUCH STOCKS WILL LAST AT 240.000 TONS PER MONTH
1 January	231.000	1.0
1 February	162.000	0.7
1 March	119.000	0.5+

3. It is estimated that 275.000 tons will arrive in March. As this quantity is somewhat above the monthly consumption, there should be a slight improvement at the end of March. However, April arrivals are expected to be bad because only 184.000 tons have been scheduled for loading in March (most of which will arrive in April) and it is probable that actual loadings will fall below the scheduled figure. Thus the Italian wheat stocks, already at a precariously low level, are expected to be further reduced by the end of April.

4. Col.Legg of UNRRA is now in Washington and among other things it is expected that he will secure information on the April loading programme (May arrivals). This information is expected by the 20th of March and upon its receipt a decision will be made by the Italian Government in conjunction with UNRRA as to whether the current rations must be further reduced.

5. With regard to future prospects, the recent rains which have been general over all Italy have been of inestimable value to all crops, and farmers are much more optimistic than they have been for many months. While it is, of course, too early to forecast yields of cereals with any degree of certainty, the benefit of the recent rains is already apparent in the case of fall-sown cereals, vegetables, fava, meadows and pastures.

(26a)

0282

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAR 7 RECD

CC

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 500/270/46.

5 March 46.

SUBJECT: Shutdown of 3 Districts.

TO : AMG's C.A.O. Offices.

370/EC

1. Reference your CAO/230/C of 26 February 46, enclosing copy of CAO/230/C dated 19 February 46.

2. This HQ has no comments to make on the proposal.

For the Chief Commissioner:

/s/ N.W. HYND-SMITH
MAJ
for Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

1803

Copy to: C-in-C, AMG (2)

561/cc

MILK AND VITAMIN PROGRAM
Two Year Period - October 1, 1944 to October 1, 1946
Based on Data Contained in the Hon. Myron C. Taylor's
Cable No. 16A dated February 23, 1945, as follows:

	120,000 Children 2 Years	150,000 Children 2 Years	175,000 Children 2 Years
MILK			
Two glasses per day per child	8,000,000 lbs.	10,000,000 lbs.	11,375,000 lbs.
VITAMINS			
Navitol (A & D Concentrate)	40,000 bottles	50,000 bottles	58,332 bottles
Multi-Vitamins	20,000,000 tablets	25,000,000 tablets	29,166,668 tablets
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	6,000,000 tablets	7,500,000 tablets	8,750,000 tablets
Brewers Yeast (B Complex)	20,000,000 tablets	25,000,000 tablets	29,166,668 tablets
Vitamin A & D	4,000,000 tablets	5,000,000 tablets	5,833,332 tablets

****

MILK AND VITAMIN SCHEDULE
As of April 18, 1946

	Shipped	On Hand	On Order	Total
Milk	9,587,906.05 lbs.	162,063.5 lbs.	833,865 lbs.	10,583,834.55 lbs.
Navitol (A & D Concentrate)	36,891 bottles			36,891 bottles
Multi-Vitamins	41,727,940 tablets	749,808 tablets		42,477,748 tablets
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	15,602,000 tablets			15,602,000 tablets
Brewers Yeast (B Complex)	24,823,140 tablets	98,216 tablets		24,921,356 tablets
Vitamins (A & D)	14,992,120 tablets			14,992,120 tablets

1802

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

CONFIDENTIAL

FEB 11 RECD

SUBJECT : Military Situation in SICILY

LAND FORCES SUB COM A.C. (MMIA)

G/92

9 Feb 46

TO : Chief Commissioner A.C.

20 NR

1. This is to keep you informed of the further developments to those notified in our A.301.S of 12 Jan and G/92 of 2 Feb.

2. The military comd designated to replace MEARDI, Gen ZANNINI, was unable to accept the appointment at the last moment. There is no other suitable candidate, and it has been decided that the comd of the AOSTA Div, Maj Gen DE CASTIGLIONE, shall act as "locum" for the present. He has been in the island many months and has a good reputation with his tps.

3. The move of the GARIBALDI R gt of the FOLGORE Div from TUSCANY to SICILY is in progress, and it is estimated that the entire regt will be assembled at PALERMO by 10 Feb. The motor vchs of the regt have been reinforced so as to make the unit as mobile as possible and independent of the local railways etc.

4. The tps were sent to SICILY on the insistence of the Head of the Gov't and against the wishes of the War Minister and General Staff, who considered the tps already on the ground adequate for the task. Avv. CROSIO agreed to the despatch of the Regt on the condition that it should NOT remain in the island for longer than three weeks unless absolutely necessary. The regt will be given specific tasks connected with rounding up the trouble makers, and at the end of the three weeks will return to TUSCANY.

361/cc

1801 -

M. W. Hope
Brigadier GS
for Major General
M M I A

Copy to : A

CFB/abc

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. This is to keep you informed of the further developments to those notified in our A.301.S of 19 Jan and G/92 of 2 Feb.

2. The military comd designated to replace PERARDI, Gen ZANNINI, was unable to accept the appointment at the last moment. There is no other suitable candidate, and it has been decided that the comd of the AOSTA Div, Maj Gen DE CASTIGLIONE, shall act as "locum" for the present. He has been in the island many months and has a good reputation with his tps.

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5-6/22

1801 -

M. W. Hope
Brigadier GS
for Major General
M M I A

Copy to : A

CHB/abc

22

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

0285

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

MOC AIRGRAM 139 20 January 1946

TO : Combined Civil Affairs Committee
(for Combined Liberated Areas Committee)
30-866 Pentagon building
WASHINGTON, D.C. (15 cys)

SUBJECT : Italian YB Coal Program - November 1945.

/s/ Harlan Cleveland

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice-President
Economic Section

39/625

Refer to file 4027/CC

Number 139

1800

(21)

Personal &
CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject : General BERARDI, G.O.C. SICILY.

Land Forces Sub Commission, A.C.,
(M.M.I.A.)
R O M E.

A/301/S 19 Jan. 46.

H.Q., A.C. (for Chief Commissioner).

1. (a) Recently I heard through my Liaison officer with Minister of War (Major BAUMANN) that there was some question of General BERARDI being replaced.

(b) In view of the importance of SICILY I instructed Major BAUMANN to enquire and report.

(c) Extract from Major BAUMANN's log dated 17 Jan is as follows :

" Avv BROSIO

3. Called at GOC's request to discuss the following pts :

Replacement of Territorial Comd SICILY : The Minister said it was most unfortunate that the situation had arisen, since Berardi was a very capable man and Brosio knew the high opinion that was held of him by the Mission. Nevertheless Berardi had been meddling with the political aspect of the question and giving our publicly views which were contrary to the policy of the civil power.

The Minister then read out long extracts of two letters he had recd from BERARDI, in which the Territorial Comd criticized the policy of the Govt towards the separatist movement, which he considered was steadily assuming a more legal form and working on constitutional lines, thus deserving (according to Berardi) considerate treatment and understanding from the Govt. BERARDI also deprecated the spilling of Italian blood in fratricidal strife, as embittering feeling within the nation.

1799

BROSIO had regarded the first letter as a personal expression of opinion between Berardi and himself, but he had since learned that Berardi had been stating his views freely in SICILY.

During the recent visit of ALDISIO to ROME a conference had been held at the Ministero degli Interni to discuss

5-61/cc

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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1799

BROSIO had regarded the first letter as a personal expression of opinion between Berardi and himself, but he had since learned that Berardi had been stating his views freely in SICILY.

During the recent visit of ALDISIO to ROME a conference had been held at the Ministero degli Interni to discuss the whole Sicilian situation. CHATRIAN represented the Minister for War. As a result of this meeting the Ministero degli Interni had sent a comm to BROSIO pointing out that BERARDI hold and had been expressing opinions contrary to the policy of the govt (which is for all for energetic repressive action), that he is a personal friend of some of the separatist leaders, and requesting his replacement. The comm expressly says that there is no reflection on BERARDI's professional capacity.

(20)

/Faced

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Faced with this situation the Minister said he had no alternative but to appoint a new territorial comd; and he was sure that if GOC were in his place he would do the same. Berardi would be given some suitable alternative appointment.

The Minister added that he was very short of Corps Comds, there being only one available at the moment - ZANNINI - who returned in the autumn from internment in Germany. At the time of the Armistice he was territorial comd in UDINE and has a clean record. Unfortunately he has only 5 - 6 months to go before reaching the age-limit, but is the only candidate available.

At the time of this conversation the Minister had not yet infd Berardi of his decision, and was awaiting the arrival of ZANNINI who had been called to ROME to see the Minister."

2. I then discussed the matter with the Minister of War BROSIO personally and said that I agreed with him, but that BERARDI is one of their best generals and had cooperated with us whole heartedly. The Minister took note of this and said he would re-employ him elsewhere.

3. I feel that I could not have adopted any other attitude and that, as things are, this is certainly a matter which the Italians must decide for themselves, particularly as it is being considered on such a high (Italian) level.

4. I send this to you for information in case the matter comes your way or you consider it necessary to inform A.F.H.Q.

L. Browning

Major General,
M.M.I.A.

1792

/dgc

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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L. Browning

Major General,
M.M.I.A.

1792

/agc

(20)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

17 January 1946.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 14 January in regard to the handling of the Hartman report and other information from the Agriculture Subcommission on the International Institute of Agriculture.

I shall have this matter thoroughly investigated.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

H.E. Hon. Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
via Veneto 119,
Rome.

1797

19b

0292

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY

From Lieutenant General Sir William Morgan, KCB, DSC, MC

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Supreme Allied Commander

14 January 1946

My dear Admiral

Since the receipt of your letter of 8 January 1946 (ref. F & A 21-2) in which you express the wish that I report the food situation to Washington, I have reviewed the actions already taken here and by you in Rome. I am convinced not only that the facts concerning the Italian situation are fully known by those in authority, but that the Combined Chiefs of Staff are most sympathetic to our needs. Therefore I feel that any additional messages I might send as a military commander would serve no useful purpose. There comes a time when continued persistence becomes impertinence.

My information is that the overall food situation in liberated and occupied countries is unfavorable but that the Italian needs are being given full consideration. I fully appreciate the political and economic effects of food shortage in Italy and most anxious to take any useful action which may properly be taken. I feel, however, that further action on my part at present would be construed as questioning the integrity and judgement of the officials who are presently actively working on the problem. Further, I am informed that there is a definite possibility that Ambassador Kirk will report the situation to his government. I consider this a much more effective means of securing the results we all desire, as the provision of food is a civil and not a military responsibility.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ S.W.D. Morgan

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone
1796 Commissioner
Allied Commission

19a

Surplus
561/cc

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC. A.R.I.

Transportation Report Month of December 1945.

The following is the statement of the use of the 74 American Relief for Italy trucks in the service of the National Committee.

This report covers the period from December 1 to December 31 and the figures herein submitted have been calculated on the business basis adopted by the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENDSI), Transportation Section, and already submitted in the previous reports.

The use of the vehicles is in three categories:

1. Use for the distribution of relief supplies furnished to ENDSI by American Relief for Italy and other contributing Agencies;

2. Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other Agencies including Italian Red Cross, hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public Welfare, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups;

3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, eggs and other foods into the metropolitan area from the rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips. At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry repayment for this service was accepted by ENDSI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee, Transportation Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service in quintal kilometer converted into lire value:

First category: distribution of relief supplies: quintal kilometer 6,020,351 - lire value 11,113,999.95

Second category: gratuitous service to indigenous agencies:

Agency	Quintal Kilometer	Lire Value
1) American Red Cross	374,294	551,077.55
2) Italian Red Cross	26,816	41,026.60
3) Pro Students' Assistance Committee	16,320	23,175.20
4) Lithuanian Relief Committee	35,040	49,629.40
5) Opera Naz. Maternità Infan.	11,424	16,506
6) Cappuccini Convent	1,440	2,045.40

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The use of the vehicles is in three categories:

1. Use for the distribution of relief supplies furnished to ENDSI by American Relief for Italy and other contributing Agencies;

2. Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other Agencies including Italian Red Cross. hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public Welfare, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups;

3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, eggs and other foods into the metropolitan area from the rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips. At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry repayment for this service was accepted by ENDSI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee, Transportation Section.

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5) Opera Naz. Maternità Infan.	11,424	16,586
6) Cappuccini Convent	1,440	2,045.40

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	Quintal Kilometer	Lire Value
7) Ente Comunale Assistenza	7,200	11-349
8) 7 days Adventist	27,[illegible]	40,[illegible]7.80
9) Institution "Sacro Cuore"	7,104	10,603.85
10) U.N.R.R.A. (food distribution to Institutions)	361,170	533,9[illegible].35
11) S.M.O.M. (Knights of Malta)	500	1,071.30
12) Policlinic Hospital	1,280	2,[illegible].80
13) Congregazione dei Seminari	14,525	23,355.3[illegible]
14) Provincial Madhouse	25,144	39,[illegible]0.45
15) Lungacorvo Hospital	5,840	[illegible],124.40
16) International Red Cross	9,475	15,[illegible]77.[illegible]
17) Institution " Rifugio [illegible]"	2,400	4,157
18) Institution "Colonia Di Donato"	5,750	8,747.60
19) Institution "Suore di Carità"	4,000	7,426
20) Institution "Colonie Marine e Montane"	1,750	3,419.70
21) Boys Town S. Marinella (youth recovery project)	10,624	15,305
22) Libian Refugees Camp	3,200	5,250
23) Mechitharischi Fathers of Venice	5,344	8,178.24
24) Institution"Pio X"	1,920	3,501.20
Totals	960,530	1,485,335.84

Third Category: Transport on back haul for general public service under the Ministries of Food and Industry, quintal kilometer 634,712 - Lire value 11,090,103.75.

A total operation for a period 1 to 31 December of quintal kilometers 7,815,301 - Lire value 13,602,157.04.

A similar report will be submitted monthly.

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14)	Provincial Madhouse	26,144	39,220.40
15)	Roncegno Hospital	3,840	5,124.40
16)	International Red Cross	9,475	13,677.50
17)	Institution " Rifugio Ciman"	2,400	4,157
18)	Institution "Colonia Di Lavato"	5,750	8,747.60
19)	Institution "Suore di Carità"	4,300	7,426
20)	Institution "Colonie Marine e Montane"	1,750	3,410.70
21)	Boys Town S. Marinella (youth recovery project)	10,524	12,305
22)	Libian Refugees Camp	3,200	5,250
23)	Mechitharischi Fathers of Venice	5,344	8,179.24
24)	Institution"Pio X"	1,920	3,501.20
	Totals	960,538	1,488,335.84

Third Category: Transport on back haul for general public service under the Ministies of Food and Industry, quintal-kilometer 834,712 -- Lire value 11,090,103.75.

A total operation for a period 1 to 31 December of quintal kilometers 7,815,301 - Lire value 13,582,187.04.

A similar report will be submitted monthly.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

H. QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION.
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/rmw

TEL : Ext. 204 20 December 1945

REF : LSC/928

SUBJECT: British Trade Union Delegation - Visit to Northern Italy from 9 December to 13 December 1945.

TO : Acting Vice President
Economic Section

1. Attached is a brief report of the visit of the British Trade Union delegation to Northern Italy in December 1945. I met the delegation on their arrival in Italy and accompanied them throughout the tour. As I state in the report, every care was taken to recognize that the British delegates were present at the invitation of the CGIL and to avoid detracting from the latter's position as official hosts. Accordingly, military officers in uniform were not in evidence at any of the general meetings, although they were present by invitation at the lunches and functions. I should, however, like to pay a tribute to the assistance rendered by the Military Authorities and the Regional Commissioners in each Region without whose aid the tour could not have been completed so successfully.

2. The invitation to visit Italy was extended by the CGIL to the British Trade Union delegation at the World Trade Union Conference held in Paris in September 1945 when the American and Soviet Trade Union representatives were also invited to visit Italy. Some American trade unionists are at present in Rome, but it is understood that they are not an official delegation from the American Trade Union movements.

W. H. Braine
W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labour Sub-Commission

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION, ITALY
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/raw

20 December 1945

REF : LSC/128

SUBJECT: BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION - Visit to Northern Italy from 9 December to 13 December 1945.

1. At the invitation of the Italian General Confederation of Labour five representatives of British Trade Unions visited the North of Italy from 9 December to 13 December 1945. The delegates were Mr. Will Lawther, Mr. Jack Tanner, Mr. H. L. Bullock, Mr. E. P. Harries, and Mr. A. E. Carthy. They arrived in Italy on Sunday, 9 December, from Austria, having visited Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria to examine the development of the trade union movement in those countries. An Anglo-American delegation, of which Mr. Will Lawther had formed part, had also visited liberated Italy south of Florence in September 1944.

2. AFHQ arranged transport, accommodation and other facilities for the delegation, but the programme was arranged by the Italian General Confederation of Labour as hosts of the delegation. The delegation was received at Udine and visited Padova, Milan, Genova, and Turin. In each city the Italian General Confederation of Labour had arranged a meeting with the local trade union executives and a public meeting, together with a reception by the local civic head, and official luncheons and dinners. On these occasions the British delegates addressed the gatherings, and speeches were also made by the representatives of the Italian General Confederation of Labour who accompanied the party as well as by local representatives.

3. The British delegates emphasized on all occasions the necessity of avoiding party politics in trade union organization. They recognized the progress that had been made in the past twelve months in rebuilding the democratic trade union movement in Italy and referred to the general influence which the trade union movement could bring to bear on national policy, as in the case of the establishment of a labor government in Great Britain. They drew attention to the destruction of material assets resulting from six years of world warfare, and reminded their Italian listeners of the difficulties confronting the population of Great Britain and other countries who suffer, like the Italians, from lack of coal and raw materials. They offered comradeship and moral support to the Italian trade unionists who they hoped would take their place with trade unionists of other nations in the labour movement,

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and in this connection they referred to the readmission of Italy to membership of the ILO and to the part taken by Italian trade unionists in the newly formed World Federation of Trade Unions. They brought home to the Italians the fact that their country was a member of the Axis in the early part of the war, and that the Fascist movement, which had been allowed to develop in Italy bore its share of responsibility for the war. They referred also to Italian activity in Abyssinia and in Spain and suggested that the memory of these activities had still to be expunged.

4. In each centre visited the Italians took the opportunity of recounting their need for material assistance, viz., coal and raw materials, and drew attention to the miserable condition of the workers which threatened to worsen during the winter with lack of employment, and shortage of fuel and food. These representations did not over-impress the British delegates who in Germany and Austria had seen devastation and misery, and in Czechoslovakia had seen evidence of vigorous approach to national problems. In Turin particularly the Italian speakers admitted the fault of the Italian people in allowing Fascism to develop and of the workers in not opposing its growth from the earliest days; they recognized their moral debt towards the countries which had suffered from Italian Fascist aggression; but they invited attention to the support which Fascism had received from other countries and to the fact that Italians such as Turati, who had spoken in foreign countries against Fascism, had been informed that it was a phenomenon of internal interest only. The Communist Secretary, Di Vittorio, took the opportunity of attacking land owners in general, and industrialists whom he accused of opposing workers' just demands for political and not economic reasons, as well as elements in the Liberal Party whom he accused of causing the recent political crisis in the interests of reactionary Neo-Fascists. His speech was repeated in each centre, but in Turin the response was mixed.

5. The British Trade Union delegation received a hearty welcome throughout the North. Posters were displayed expressing, both in English and Italian, greetings to the delegates; the attendance at the meetings of local trade union leaders varied from 200 to 600, and at the public meetings the accommodation was packed, except at the final meeting in Milan where a raid on the SEPRAL organization by the bakers proved, for some time, a rival attraction. The Prefects and Mayors of the respective cities received the delegation with appropriate expressions of welcome, and the Camere del Lavoro arranged lunches, dinners and entertainment, including places at the opera or special

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concerts, with the obvious desire of discharging to the best of their ability their liabilities as hosts of the delegation. AMG Officers, and particularly the Regional Commissioners and their Officers, gave every assistance without, however, detracting from the position of the Italian General Confederation of Labour as the official hosts in their own country. It is considered that the delegation made, in this brief and hurried visit, ample contacts with organized labour in Northern Italy and obtained an adequate idea of the desire of the Italian workers in the North of Italy to organize themselves efficiently and to cooperate for the furtherance of the ideals of the trade union movement. Delegates were able to compare the Italian trade union movement and its members with the German and Austrian workers, and although they may have been inclined to class them together at the beginning of their tour, it is probable that they eventually appreciated the sincerity and self-reliance in the North of Italy, which had maintained a resistance movement and collaborated with the Allies. Despite the plain speaking of the British delegates on several occasions, the visit served to bring closer together the workers of the two countries and there is a strong desire on the part of Italian trade unionists that they, in turn, may be allowed in due course to visit Great Britain.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labour Sub-Commission

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

DEC 7 RECD

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: 856/18/EC

7 December 1945.

SUBJECT: Conditions in Sicily.

TO : Economic Section.

1. Attached please find copy of a report on the distribution of supplies in Sicily.

2. It is understood that the supplies referred to were sent by Allied Commission.

3. Your comments would be appreciated.

F. H. McCLEARY

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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In the three month period, August-September-October, the following amounts of MIL/FEA merchandise have arrived in Sicily:

Coal	41,593 tons
Wheat	30,703 tons
Flour	4,015 tons
Peas & Sugar	3,403 tons

The following procedure is used. - The goods arrive from America under the supevision of the War Shipping Administration. The Ships are unloated and the goods are placed on the wharves. There, the "Consorzio Agrario" or state controlled agricultural pool takes charge of transporting the merchandise to the warehouses. This transportation is by horse and wagon and no trucks are used. In the case of the transporting of the coal, the Italian Chamber of Commerce allots the quantities to private contractors who transport the coal to the points where it is needed most, that is, to the railroad, the gas and electric company, the chemical factory, and a few small industries. In view of the fact that there are insufficient personnel to adequately supervise shipments and distribution, there results the usual graft and all of the merchandise is not distributed but instead, finds its way into the black market. The allocation of the contracts to the individual transporters is a matter of favoritism and who offers the largest bribe. Some ex-Fascists have found their way into important positions and consequently the people are very resentful.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

CC

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: 856/19/EC

7 December 1945

SUBJECT: Conditions in Sicily.

TO : the Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

I am directed to forward for your information the attached report on conditions in Sicily.

P. W. McCREERY

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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With regard to the first part, that is, conditions in RACALMUTO and CANICATTI, the situation can best be summed up by calling these two towns small growths in the large cancer of Sicily. Conditions, especially sanitary conditions, are very bad but they are also bad in all other sections of the island. The lack of a summer rainfall has resulted in a scarcity of water and consequent uncleanliness, sickness and disease. American property is sold at exhorbitant prices, particularly articles of clothing that are bought or stolen in Naples, transported by small craft to Sicily and sold there. UNRRA clothing has not been sent to Sicily as yet and only medicinal articles of UNRRA have appeared on the black market at fabulous prices. The entire situation in these towns can be best revealed by reading the rest of this report dealing with life in Sicily at the present time.

The first and most alarming point to consider in Sicily is that of Public Security. The MAFFIA or blackhand society of thirty years ago would have to hang its head in shame in view of the exploits of the Sicilian banlits of today. Youths from the ages of fourteen to eighteen have joined forces with deserters, common criminals, returned prisoners of war, and the unemployed, to form several large well-organized bands, who roam the countryside at will, kidnapping the wealthy, robbing both rich and poor, extorting money and goods from the rich and the poor, and killing anyone who dares to defy them. These bands are most active in the provinces of AGRIGENTO and CALTANISETTA, and the town of PAVARA in the province of AGRIGENTO continues to be the "university of crimes". As an example of conditions in this area, one can cite the fact that in the months of August, September and October, no less than forty-six (46) persons have been kidnapped on the broken-down road between AGRIGENTO and LICATA, a stretch of thirty-three kilometres.

To combat the crime wave, there are the Public Security agents and the Carabinieri. The Public Security has lost much prestige of late, due to the lackadaisical attitude and black market activities of some of their members, and also due to the fact that a Commissario in PALERMO was recently arrested as being the head of a band of kidnappers.

The Carabinieri still maintain some of their prestige and the individual officers and men continue to do their utmost to combat crime, however they are hampered by lack of personnel, arms, ammunition and transport. When a raid in any province has to be made, it is necessary to call in all Carabinieri of the province of AGRIGENTO declared that if they were not given more men, equipped and transport, the bandits could take over the various Carabinieri stations. The Commander of the Carabinieri in Sicily, Colonel 'CALABRO', has requested an additional three thousand men, with modern arms and transport and radio equipment, and has stated that then, and only then, could law and order be obtained.

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In substance, there is a crying need for every type of transport from bicycles to trains. Auto transport is very difficult as the streets and roads are in such a poor condition that all types of vehicles break down and due to lack of parts and machine shops to make new parts, all repairs work must be improvised. Trucks are scarce and what few good ones there are are occupied with the transport of black market merchandise.

Regarding the trains, an over-crowding exists in the very limited train service. People must use the trains in order to go to work and then return to their homes. A good percentage of the trains are uncovered and in many instances humans, animals and baggage are treated alike. The large number of ex-prisoners and refugees all land at Messina and are usually stationed there for days because there are only two daily departures from MESSINA, one for PALERMO and one for CATANIA.

The theoretical monthly assignment of coal for the Sicilian railways is nine thousand (9,000) tons, in itself insufficient, and is a quota that has never been given. The difference inthe amount of coal assigned and that given has brought about the suspension of several passenger and train services.

The ferryboat service between MESSINA and the mainland is very poor, as the boats continually break down and take ages to repair.

Bus service is very poor in all sections because of the lack of tires.

Tram service in the larger cities is remarkably good, although the trams are in poor condition and always overcrowded.

Sicily was never famous for its sanitation, but was never in the uncivilized state in which it is today. The lack of disease can best be attributed to personal immunity of the Sicilians rather than to any preventative measures. Some cases of abdominal typhus have appeared in CALTANISETTA, ENNA, and PALERMO, but they are very few in number so as not to cause any grave concern. Malaria is practically non-existent due mainly to the lack of rainfall. About ten cases of meningitis have appeared in the last three months. Intestinal influenza is fairly prevalent in all sections of the island.

Living conditions are such that disease is invited. For fear of having animals stolen, many of the smaller farmers bring their pigs, sheep and goats to their homes and in many cases sleep in the same rooms. The lack of water for washing has resulted in many skin diseases in all sections of the island. Medicinal supplies are very low and prices are exhorbitant. The aqueducts are either dry or in poor condition because of lack of repair to the turbines.

1785 - The reason for the black market in foodstuffs is not from lack of food, but because the landowners refuse to bring the grain to the "ammasso" or common food pool. They do not wish to sell the grain to the government at legal prices, but prefer to hoard it and sift it into the black market. An example of this is that in the province of PALERMO, five hundred (500) of the larger landowners did not turn in any grain to the "ammasso". Most

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of the Sicilians are in favour of doing away with the "ammasso" as they claim that if this were done, more food would go into the open market and prices would be lower. All in all, the black market condition could be summed up as follows: in food - better than Italy proper; in other articles - worse than Italy proper.

The Separatist movement is still very strong and if the Italian government does not aid the people of Sicily in some manner, violence is liable to occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) The first and most important is coal, without it the trains do not run, the lights do not light, the water does not flow, and the factories do not manufacture. An increase in the shipment of coal is urgently necessary if public order is ever going to be restored.

(2) Improvement in transportation - The poor condition of the roads, bridges and streets is not conducive to good transportation. If these conditions were improved and more transport made available, the manufactured goods from Northern Italy would be available on the Sicilian market, more people would have employment and crime would decrease.

(3) Enlarging of the Carabinieri - The number of Carabinieri in Sicily is too few to activily cope with the crime situation. Not only more men are needed, but also more vehicles, arms and ammunition so that the will learn to respect the laws.

(4) Clothing - Clothing is scarce in Sicily, particularly in the internal provinces. If Sicilians are to pass the winter without disease they must be clothed and shod immediately.

(5) In order to insure public order in Sicily, the Italian Government must take all possible steps to see that a just percentage of all equipment bought from the Allies is allocated to Sicily. In this manner the Sicilian would not consider himself a step-child and more confidence in the Government could be obtained.

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

No. 8 Transportation Report Month of November 1944

The following is the statement of the use of the 74 American Relief for Italy trucks in the service of the National Committee.

This report covers the period from November 1 to November 30 and the figures herein submitted have been calculated on the business basis adopted by the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in Italy (NCDSI), Transportation Section, and already submitted in the previous reports.

The use of the vehicles is in three categories:

1. Use for the distribution of relief supplies furnished to NCDSI by American Relief for Italy and other contributing Agencies;

2. Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other Agencies including Italian Red Cross, hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups;

3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, eggs and other foods into the metropolitan area from the rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips.

At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry repayment for this service was accepted by NCDSI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee Transportation Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service in quintal kilometer converted into lira value:

First category: distribution of relief supplies: quintal kilometer 5,920,709 — lire value 5,844,553.40

Second category: gratuitous service to indigenous agencies:

	Quintal Kilometer	Lire value
1) "Auxilium" (Pontifical Commission for Genoa)	15,450	43,505
2) Italian Red Cross	79,762	143,390.30
3) American Red Cross	37,620	75,181.85
4) Institution "Colonia Di Donato"	21,450	33,015.80
5) Convent S.Francesco d'Assisi	1,620	3,230.90
[illegible]	1,890	5,004.40

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...ese basis adopted by the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in Italy (CNDSI), Transportation Section, and already submitted in the previous reports.

The use of the vehicles is in three categories:

1. Use for the distribution of relief supplies furnished to CNDSI by American Relief for Italy and other contributing Agencies;

2. Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other Agencies including Italian Red Cross, hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups;

3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, eggs and other foods into the metropolitan area from the rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips. At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry repayment for this service was accepted by CNDSI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee Transportation Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service in quintal kilometer converted into lira value:

First category: distribution of relief supplies: quintal kilometer 5,820,709 -- lire value 5,844,553.40

Second category: gratuitous service to indigenous agencies:

1782	Quintal Kilometer	Lire value
1) "Auxilium" (Pontifical Commission for Genoa)	15,450	43,505
2) Italian Red Cross	79,752	143,390.30
3) American Red Cross	37,620	75,181.85
4) Institution "Colonia Di Donato"	21,450	33,01[illegible].80
5) Convent S.Francesco d'Assisi	1,620	3,238.90
6) Mountains and sea colonies	4,890	8,004.40
7) Agricultural colony "Domus"	15,540	23,524.95
8) Swiss Committee Pro Italian Children	176,926	204,285
9) Institution Pro Students'Assistance	600	2,189.60
10) Agricultural [illegible]	--	

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Agency	Quintal Kilometer	Lire value
10) Agricultural Colony "Buffalotta"	1,500	3,064
12) Institution "Dono Svizzero"	2,600	6,128
12) Institution "Don Valentino"	3,090	5,381.15
13) Institution "Pio X"	3,072	9,272.25
14) Camaldolesi Monks	8,075	16,398.60
15) Ministry of Treasure	4,917	53,560.60
16) Institution "Piccolo Cottolengo"	2,560	7,352.15
17) Pontifical Relief Commission	16,000	75,049.10
18) E.N.D.S.I.	2,600	6,561.60
19) Institution Salesiano "Don Rivolta"	9,386	18,560.75
20) Public Health Department	25,080	63,567.10
21) Institution "S. Bartolomeo all'Isola"	1,860	3,538.65
22) International Institution "Salvezza dei bambini"	9,384	14,184.35
23) U.N.R.R.A. (DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND CLOTHING TO INSTITUTIONS)	363,560	473,229.20
Totals	808,342	1,292,339.30

Third category: Transport on back haul for general public service under the Ministries of Food and Industry, quintal-kilometer 745,577 - Lire value 1,148,947.40.

A total operation for a period 1 to 30 November of * quintal kilometers 7,474,628 - Lire value 8,285,840.10.

A similar report will be submitted monthly.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Deputy Commissioner

AMG 350/4/AC

19 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reports on Florence and Bologna

TO : Allied Commission
Liaison Officer
Bologna

1. Attached please find copies of 2 reports made by Sir George Rendel of the Foreign Office during his tour through Italy.

2. Could we please have your comments on these reports.

F. H. McCLEARY
Lt Col.

Deputy
Deputy Commissioner

Copy to:
Economic Section
AFHQ/SCAF 365/20

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

All the Municipal Authorities at Bologna, when Mr. Revine and I met at a large party on the evening of November 6th, implored us to do all we could to obtain the derequisitioning of some of the large buildings in Bologna which they said had been requisitioned by the Allied Military authorities some little time ago but were in many cases now not being fully utilised. They pointed out - what was in fact obvious - that there was a very acute housing crisis in Bologna, where there is a very large number of buildings either destroyed or still uninhabitable, but where there is a growing population of returning refugees and others. They were at their wits end how to find accomodation for these people. (I saw some evidence in support of this in one of the refugee transit camps which I visited), and begged that the matter might be urgently considered since it was likely to have an immediate effect on the economic stability of the Province.

/s/ C. [illegible]

Rome,
9th November 1945.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

~~HEADQUARTERS PLACE AT FLORENCE~~

In the course of a long conversation with the Provost of Florence, the question arose of the distribution of meat, of which a considerable amount appeared to be on sale in the Florence butchers' shops. The Provost told us that owing to the dry summer and the lack of fodder farmers had been obliged to kill more of their cattle than usual.

The supply of meat was not likely to be sufficiently continuous to enable him to impose any effective system of rationing, but he was still anxious if possible to secure one of the meat for the winter when supplies would be very short. Unfortunately the only refrigerating plant in Florence capable of keeping the meat had been requisitioned by the Allied Military Authorities. He believed, however, that only a small part of it was being used and he earnestly begged that the plant - or at any rate those parts of it which were not being used - might be released as soon as possible in order that he might take the opportunity of the present supply of meat to lay in a stock for the lean time that were coming. He begged us to represent the matter urgently to the Military Authorities and requested that if anything were to be done in this direction it ought to be done soon.

/s/ C. Mitchell

Rome,
9th September 1945.

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Brig Hirsh PNR Gnd cc

19/10

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

TGB/cb

R603/PRB 18 October 1945

SUBJECT: Report on PRO mission to London and Washington

TO : Chief Commissioner

Left Rome 12/30 p.m., 16 September. Arrived in London 0200, 17 September, Monday morning, called at War Office and conferred with General Anderson, Brigadier French and Lord Burnham, Sr. Commander Stones, acting as liaison and conducting officer. My first concern was to secure proper distribution of the REVIEW and after conferences noted above, I was directed to Mr.Church of MOI who promised to attend to distribution for England and the Empire. He also took it upon himself to write a covering release and to bring the pamphlet to the attention of the BBC for home coverage. He said he would need 300 copies immediately and another 400 within two weeks. I gave him 300 of the 500 I had with me and cabled for more. On the BBC foreign broadcast I talked with Mr. Ross of the Foreign Office who promised to take charge of the matter. On the long range distribution of the pamphlet - i.e. to libraries, universities and special interests, Mr. Church said he would confer with OWI and let us know further needs, Sr. Commander Stones to act as intermediary if necessary.

I had four days in London of which the above negotiations took a day and a half. Another morning was spent in arranging air passage to Washington. This was done very kindly and efficiently by the War Office and transportation was taken care of by RAF. The rest of my time I spent in contacts with editors and with the Italian and American Embassies. I called on the editor of the Times, Mr. Barrington-Ward, on Mr. Lambert of the Daily Herald, on Mr.

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RETURN TO
Chief Commissioner

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Cliff of the News Chronicle. I could find no responsible editor available for the Telegraph but Martin Moore, Rome correspondent, who happened to be in London, told me he would follow through. Similarly I called on Cecil and Sylvia Sprigge (Reuters and Manchester Guardian respectively) for their help. I made also personal visits to the New Statesman where Mr.Woolf expressed interest and asked for a copy for Mr.Brailsford, Time and Tide (Miss Lockhart) and the Tribune (Mrs. Anderson). All of the above mentioned expressed great interest and most of them asked many questions about the Commission and the present state of affairs in Italy.

At the American Embassy, I left a half a dozen copies of the REVIEW with Mr. Dewey, private secretary to the Ambassador. Count Roberti received me at the Italian Embassy; he assured me that only unusual pressure of affairs prevented Sig. Carandini from receiving me. Here too a number of copies were left and indeed by pure chance I did meet the Ambassador and was able to call his attention to the REVIEW.

I also called on General Mason MacFarlane and left copies for Lord Stansgate and Brigadier Upjohn, both of whom were out of town and unavailable for personal contact.

Left London Friday, 21 Sept. at 8 p.m. and arrived Washington 0130, Monday 24 September.

Reported in Monday morning, 21 Sept., and was put on T Dy with CAD. Reported to Col. Laux who informed me that Maj. Beardwood, Govt Branch CAD, had been assigned the task of helping me with my mission. Had half hour with Maj.Gen. Hilldring. He had been pleased by the REVIEW, he said, and added that he was very proud of accomplishments of AC/AMG. He then turned me over to Maj. Beardwood. Showed him our plan of Campaign and we had immediate conference with Cols. Hill, Beach and Parmentier of the BPR. (General Surles was unavailable and though I tried repeatedly to see him I could never find him when he was free. This was of course partly because I too had very little free time). It was agreed that we should prepare a covering release for Oct. 1. Col. Beach assumed the task of bringing the REVIEW before periodicals and radio commentators. The release was written by Maj. Beardwood, following my suggestions, and submitted to

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Col. Parmentier and, I believe, to Gen. Hilldring. Col Beach recommended my going to New York before the release date for contact with key editors. I may say here that all of these officers were very helpful and cooperative but they were unanimously skeptical about possible publicity, pointing out the editors and public alike were interested in Military Govt in Germany and Japan and regarded Italy as a dead issue. If something concrete were to come of the London conference that of course would change the picture.

This left me a day and a half in Washington as I was anxious to get to N.Y. before the release date. The remainder of my stay in Washington was spent as follows:

Visit to the State Department. Met Mr.Benton and had conference with his assistant Mr. John Howe, who was certain the REVIEW would be of interest to various branches of the department and said he would study it and cable us for additional copies as needed. Also left a copy with the Cultural Cooperation Branch.

Called on Navy PRO and left a number of copies with Lt.Comdr Mark Sullivan, Jr., representing Admiral Miller,for circulation among interested Navy agencies.

Called on Italian Embassy. In absence of Ambassador was received by Secretary Dr. Mondello, who was greatly interested and urged me to call again for personal contact with Ambassador. In any case he assured me of the Ambassador's interest.

Spent one evening with John Chamberlain, Assoc. Editor of Life, who is a personal friend of long standing. The REVIEW, in his opinion, was not of sufficient "spot" value for either LIFE or TIME (barring unexpected developments in London) but he thought FORTUNE might well find it worthwhile and said he would take it up personally with Mr. Luce. He also thought it might appeal to Harpers (to which he is contributing Editor) and volunteered to suggest it to them.

Prepared letters to Eugene Meyer of the Washington Post and General Adler of the New York Times. Maj. Beardwood said he would use these for models for other letters to editors who might be particularly interested.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

Left Washington Wednesday evening 26 September and spent rest of week in New York. Here personal contacts were made with Gen. Adler of the Times, Mrs. Ogden Reid and Miss Helen Hiett of the Tribune. Mr. Haywood of the Sunday Times, Mr. Rowe of the Sunday Tribune, Mr. Nicholls of This Week, Mr. Contelmo and Gene Rea of Il Progresso, and Mr. Gordon of the Nation. Mr. Contelmo of Il Progresso said he would survey the needs of the Italian colony, the Figli d'Italia, etc., and cable us for additional copies and for a number - to be determined - of copies of the Italian version as well. I also, on the suggestion of Gen. Hilldring, left a copy for Mayor La Guardia.

The week of 1-8 Oct. I spent on leave in Ithaca, N.Y., while here I got through the local librarian information on procedure for putting the pamphlet into university and public libraries. I did not act on it immediately as I had brought the matter up in Washington and did not want to go out of regular channels. Here too, purely out of local interest, a brief radio summary of the REVIEW was put on WHCU and fed to the larger stations of WSYR (Syracuse) and WHN (New York).

Returning to New York on the 9th I had further conference with Miss Hiett of the Times and with Lt.Col. T.V.Smith, late director of the Education S/C. He has many contacts with press and radio and assured me he would make use of them on behalf of the REVIEW.

Arrived in Washington the 11th I found that Maj.Beardwood had left the service and had been replaced by Lt.Col.Hanrahan. I conferred again with Col. Beach. Arranged with Lt. Col. Monaghan for clipping service and radio reports. Col.Spalding, Information and Education, was able to furnish me with further information regarding dissemination of pamphlet among colleges. Received cable stating Mr. Brown was leaving the 15th and arranged passage for the 14th. (There was some difficulty about returning and I had to "volunteer" to return in order to save time). Passage was scheduled for me on the 15th but on mid-day of the 14th I was told I could leave that afternoon. I had planned to tidy up the university and library distribution monday morning and also make another attempt to see Tarchiani, but in view of Mr. Brown's departure I felt

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I should not postpone my passage. Accordingly left Washington 4 p.m., Sunday 14 Oct. Arrived Casablanca early morning of 16th, Rome afternoon of 17th.

Thomas G. Bergin

Lt.Col. THOMAS G. BERGIN
Public Relations Branch

1774

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

JUL 26 [illegible]

Tel : 478201

Ref: 825/212/EC.

25 July 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Reports and Sitreps.

TO : Regional Commissioners,
EMILIA Region
LIGURIA Region
PIEMONTE Region
LOMBARDIA Region
VENEZIE Region

1. During the advance of the Armies, the occupation one by one of the towns of the North culminating in the complete surrender of the German armies in ITALY, Regional Commissioners submitted regular reports and sitreps, at first through the Armies, and later direct to this Headquarters. These reports and sitreps were written at a time when Regional personnel were at their busiest and when, in many cases, there was a great shortage of Regional staff. Their conscientious compilation, the work involved in collecting, condensing and editing these detailed reports and sitreps, and the regularity with which they were sent was fully appreciated by this office. Their enormous value in keeping this Headquarters fully informed of conditions prevailing in the North cannot be over-stressed. I should like to thank all those who, when already short-handed and working long hours, devoted extra time to the compilation of these reports.

2. Now that the Regions are settling down to routine work it may be helpful to have the following summary of instructions issued on the subject of Monthly Reports :

Regions will submit a report to this office each calendar month comprising :

1773 -

(1) A full length report.

(2) An abridged report.

Full length report.

This report is circulated only within the Allied Commission. It should not exceed about FIVE single pages in length (in many cases reports for June were far too long running into 12-20 foolscap pages) and should recount the salient activities within the Region during the previous calendar month. Six copies are required. The following headings will be covered in the order stated :

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

LIGURIA Region
PIEMONTE Region
LOMBARDIA Region
VENEZIE Region

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(a) Political reactions and popular opinion.
(b) Local Government - Provincial.
(c) Economic Resources and Supply, with special reference to the Food situation.
(d) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
(e) Labour.
(f) Finance.
(g) Public Works and Utilities.
(h) Legal
(i) Public Safety and the functioning of :

(i) Allied Courts.
(ii) Italian Courts.

(j)Public/.....

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(j) Public Health to include the welfare and condition of the population.
(k) Education.
(l) Refugees.
(m) Patriots.
(n) Communications to include :

(i) Road.
(ii) Rail.
(iii) Telecommunications.
(iv) Posts.

(o) Property Control.
(p) Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

Abridged reports.

This report, which is a short summary of the full length report, is included in the A.C. Monthly Report for the consumption of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee in WASHINGTON and its importance cannot therefore be over-emphasized. A study of the A.C. Monthly Report for the last two months should be made which will give an idea of the kind of material required. Individual reports are condensed into one half to three-quarters of a page of foolscap and with careful wording and the elimination of padding and redundant phrases a considerable amount of interesting facts can be reported. Unauthorised, or Italian, abbreviations should not be used.

3. Both the full length and abridged reports should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month. Reports submitted earlier than this date will be appreciated.

For the Chief Commissioner.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copies : Commissioner, AMG NAPLES Commune,
" " ANCONA Commune,
" " LIVORNO Zone.
A.C. Liaison Officer, PALERMO
" " " CATANIA
" " " SARDINIA
" " " BARI

For information and compliance.

Declassified, d E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

Weekly Return of Officer's Field Trips. Seven Days ending 11 Mar 44.

Public Health Sub-Commission

Name & Rank	Places Visited	Dates Arr. Dep.	Duty
Major Rushmore	Sicily Full report on return.	Left 26 Feb	Re Veterinary Activities.
Captain Trage	Sardinia Full report on return.	Left 7 Mar	Re Sanitation Activities.
1st Lt. Manzelli	Sardinia Full report on return.	Left 7 Mar	Re Malaria control activities.
Major Lewis	Cagliari, Sassari, Portilla, (Sardinia)	8 to 10 Mar	Re V.D. activities
Lt Col Dohos	Naples (twice)	3 to 5 Mar Left 11 Mar, not yet returned.	Re Hospitals & Laboratories.
Major McSweeney	Salvano	5 to 6 Mar	Re train wreck.
Major Norman	Anzio	Not yet returned	Re Planning.
Major Bozzonero	Sicily	-do-	-do-
Col. Cheyne	5th Army	8 to 9 Mar	Re Liaison.
Captain Wilhemi	Region II	Left 9 Mar not yet returned	Re Medical Supplies.
Lt Col Williams	AFHQ	3 to 6 Mar	Re Typhus.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

Major De Wald	Benevento	9 to 10 Mar	Inspection of Cathedral & photographing panels of war damaged doors.
Capt. Croft-Murray	Caserta	Entire week	Supervision of requisition of Royal Palace & its furnishings.
Capt. Keller	Bari & other places in Reg II	6 Mar, not yet returned.	General inspection of monuments, Reg II especially those not yet inspected by Reg'l MFA & A Officer Reg II.

PROPERTY CONTROL SUB-COMMISSION

Lt Col. Bennett	Campobasso	7 to 11 Mar	Tour of inspection.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

[illegible] John	Tour of 5th & 8th Army areas & Reg V.		Inspection trip, not yet returned.
Major Palmieri	HQ Reg VI	10 Mar	Duty in connection with Italian Courts in Sardinia. (still at Reg VI)

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

Major Bergin	Sardinia	Dep 9 Mar	Inspection of Schools & Universities.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

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Lt Col Dobos	Naples (twice)	3 to 5 Mar Left 11 Mar, not yet returned.	Re Hospitals & Laboratories.
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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

Major Bergin	Sardinia	Dep 9 Mar	Inspection of Schools & Universities.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

Lt. Col. Pickering) Lt. Mastroianni)	Region II	
Col. Young	Region III	

INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION.

No field trips were made by this Sub-Commission. This Sub-Commission is very short staffed and has been engaged in preparing a course of instructions for officers from Regions, to be held at this HQ.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Dep CC

DSA 259
18 MAR 1944

4600

TO PENBASE (FRAGO/// FARGO) FOR LUSH

FROM ACC REGION TWO RT/269

SITREP REGION TWO ZEBRA. ONE B F ALL BADOGLIO PROCLAMATIONS IN REGGIO DAMAGED OR ERASED BELIEVED COMMUNIST WORK FASCIST INSCRIPTIONS WRITTEN ON WALLS NO DISTURBANCE. APPEARS TO BE EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS TWO B F EXPECT 200 GRAM REATION EFFECTIVE THROUGHOUT MAR ADEQUATE SUPPLIES IN PORTS BUT SHORTAGE TN OMINOUS FROT// FOR DISTRIBUTION ESPECIALLY POTENZA THREE C F POL NOT ARRIVED IN REGGIO. SUGAR CARGO SHOULD BE UNLOADED THERE BEFORE MARCH 1 ST. IN BRINDISI NO COAL RECEIVED IN FEB AWAITING N/ TN TO EXPORT FIGS AND WINE FOUR B FIVE B F POTENZA CIVIL HOSPITAL REQUISITIONED BY ARMY NEW ACCOMADATIONS BARI? SIX B F THIS DESPITE DEPARTURE ETO DETAILS REDISTRIBUTIONS REMAINDER IN PROCESS SEVEN C F LARGE NUMBERS ARRIVING IN EXCESS OF NOTIFICATIONS SHORTAGE FOODS AND BLANKETS PO// POTENZA BLANKETS AND CLOTHING COSENZA. ITALIAN ORGANIZATION FAIRLY EFFECTIVE FOR RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION EIGHT E 9 NO NOTICEABLE EFFECT FROM TURNOVER PEOPLE DESIRE ACC PERSONNEL REAM// REMAIN INDEFINITELY. SLOW PROGRESS SETTING UP RD HAULAGE TPT CONTROL ORGANIZATION. ACC TPT SITUATION BECOMING CRITICAL B DLY NEED REPLACEMENT VEHS.

BT

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HEADQUARTERS
7 OFFR 1944
A. C. C.

1 - MAR 1944

Declassifi d E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

PAREO 1194

FAREO (MacFarlane - Chief Commissioner) 22 February 1944

SECRET 1050 MacFarlane

PRIORITY

FREEDOM FOR MISS FATIMA (INFO)

Sitrep period 14 to 21 February. Political satisfactory see our Cable FAREO 1125 dated 20 February regarding reactions to turnover. Food Region I supplies expected arrive eastern SICILY in time to avoid critical situation. Region II satisfactory. Region III and Army areas satisfactory. Supply all Regions satisfactory except official purchase by troops of eggs in POTENZA upsetting market. Crime Region II night of 17th shooting incident in PONTECAGNANO Near SALERNO. American negro soldiers involved, casualties one civilian one Finance Guard killed 5 Finance Guards wounded, SIB and CID investigating, other Regions nothing unusual. Health Region II one more case Typhus SALERNO, Region III Typhus under control, FIVE ARMY increased scabies among refugees. Personnel unsatisfactory following reduction in EM/OR numbers. Refugees Region I not prepared for immediate reception, Region II arrival of 2000 at POTENZA without rations and transport shortage causing difficulties, Region III arrival 500 from beachhead and 4000 from main front for transhipment south. Price variancies Region III and forward areas rising. General Comments Region I General Electric Company workers agitating for wage increase, investigations proceeding. Region II POTENZA Feb 13 orderly communist meeting.

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L.F.NICHOL
Lt.Col., AGD
Adjutant General

SECRET

22 Feb

0325

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

20 FEB 1944

19 February 1944

To: Vice-President, Economic Section
Main Hq ACC, Naples

Attached are reports dealing with war factories, the subcommission for which has now been transferred by CCS to your Section.

E.W.S.

2 Incls:
Incl 1 - Ltr, Air Forces Subcom ASC/11/AIR, 14 Feb 44 (no copy to File AAR.)
Incl 2 - Memorandum on War Factories

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14 Feb

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MEMORANDUM ON WAR FACTORIES.

1. No Directive has as yet been issued for the War Factories Sub-Commission.

2. During tours of Inspection by the C.E.M.E.C. Section two factories were visited:

(a) PIROTECNICO R.E. FABBRICA DI CARTUCCE DA GUERRA E SPOLITE, CAPUA.

This was one of the biggest small arms factory in Italy and the following extracts are made from our reports to A.F.H.Q.

"This used to be one of the biggest small arms ammunition factory in Italy and has been in operation since the times of the Bourbons. In 1915-18 production was 600,000 cartridges per day. In 1935 the factory was enlarged and production was stepped up to 1,000,000 cartridges a day. At the same time a fuze-making and filling factory was added with an output of 3,000 fuzes (Mod 36) per day.

On 19, 25 August and 9 September, the factory was bombed by the Allies and much damage was done. The Germans before retreating mined the many buildings and brought the roof down on the machinery.

The factory is divided into two main areas, both of which are occupied by American Troops.

Some of the machinery has been removed altogether and some has been put into operation and is now making spare parts etc. under the direction of American Ordnance personnel. There still remains exposed to the weather great numbers of precision machines of all descriptions. The Head Foreman of the Control Section (Sig. Appolinare, V) who has worked in all departments during 35 years, estimated that 80% of the machinery remaining could be salvaged and put into running order. He thought that in two months an output of 25,000 cartridges a day could be achieved, which could in a further four months be stepped up to 250,000 cartridges a day. There does not appear to be very much raw material.

(b) ANSALDO WORKS, POZZUOLI, NAPLES.

These works cover a large area divided into a considerable number of buildings and Machine Shops and have their own Quay and railway sidings, and were employed prior to the Armistice in making 88mm and Light Machine Guns.

A great deal of destruction was done by the Germans before leaving. The buildings have been very badly damaged, and in some places, completely destroyed.

Scattered about throughout the different shops there was a considerable number of breech blocks and barrels for 88mm and

/light

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

light machine guns (in different stages of completion) also a certain amount of raw material, (such as steel bars, aluminium etc.). This material is binned, listed and stored in one of the buildings which, apart from the roof, is in fairly good shape.

The buildings are now occupied by R.E.M.E. who intend to open a number of Sub-Workshops for the assembly of engines and the making of spare parts.

A certain amount of material was being moved from the Factory and no records showing stock lists or control of issues were in evidence.

An office was still open -with civilian staff - and a number of workmen were clearing some of the shops and roadways. "

3. In re these two factories the following points were made:-

(a) (1) Do the Allies require further supplies of Italian Ammunition? When the war in Europe ceases, it should be possible to obtain at least 300,000 Italian Rifles and Carbines from the Italian Army (for say China).

(2) If the Allies do require more Italian small arms ammunition what should the policy be? Is it going to be quicker to manufacture the ammunition in England or the United States with Allied machinery, or is it essential to use Italian machinery, and if so should the factory be got going in CANADA, or is it better to salvage the machinery and send it to England or the United States. If the factory is to be got going, then an American or British Production expert will be required and the Allies must furnish the necessary raw materials. If the machinery is to be shipped out of Italy, an expert will be required to make the selection.

(3) If this very valuable machinery is not required for the manufacture of small arms ammunition, can it be put to any other use?

Pending the decision of these points it is recommended that :-

1761

(1) The Ministry of War (Direzione-Generale di Artiglieria) be instructed to salvage the machinery.

(2) That at least two of the few remaining weatherproof buildings in the factory areas be allotted immediately to the Italians - one for storing salvaged machinery and one for repairing it, and that as soon as possible a physical division of the factory into Allied and Italian be made and that the Italian area be made 'off limits' to all except properly authorised Allied personnel.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(5) That instructions be issued to Fifth Army:-

(a) That no more machinery be taken outside the Factory area.

(b) That assistance be given the Italians in the matter of accommodation within the factory areas, and where possible with the actual salvage work.

(c) That in principal the Italians are to be made responsible for the salvage and repair of the machinery pending decision of higher authority as to itsnultimate disposal and that in meantime no action must be taken by Allied authorities, which will hamper this work.

(b) (1) Is the factory being utilised to the best and maximum advantage or has the Army merely moved in.

(2) Is an inspection by the War Factories and/or other Sub-Commissions necessary to ascertain if the factory or part thereof can be used by the Italians for the manufacture of articles urgently required by the Italian Army and Civilian population. If use can be made of the factory then what shops and machines can be made available for the Italians?

(3) Is it necessary to issue instructions that no machinery or material be removed without authority from the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission and that all stores and material be listed and controlled.

4. It is for consideration that when War Factories come into the hands of the Allies, a member of the War Factories Sub-Commission immediately inspects and reports on such factories so that a directive may be issued as to the future fate of the factories. From past experience it has shown that immediate action is necessary if machines and material are to be safeguarded from looting and sabotage.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

20 FEB 1944

19 February 1944

To: Executive Commissioner
Main Hq ACC, Naples

1. Forwarded.

2. Re para 3, Freedom's Message No. 51477 dated 14 Feb 44, summarizing the reorganization plan of ACC, transferred the War Factories Subcommission from the former Military Section to the Economic Section.

E.W.S.

1 Incl:
Ltr, W.M.D.S.
ACC/WMD/5/11, 12 Feb 44

FILE

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File 400

19 Feb (6)

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB COMMISSION,
NEAR HEADQUARTERS, A.C.C.
A. P. O. 394.

REF: ACC/WMD/5/11.
12 February 44.

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of activities of the Italian War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission for week of Feb 5 - 11, incl.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

1. OPERATIONS.

(a) This Sub-Commission with attached C.M.M.S.C. (A.F.H.Q.) Section moved from BRINDISI to SALERNO on February 5, 1944. It is now stationed at the latter place as a part of A.C.C. Rear.

(b) At the personal direction of the Chief Commissioner, Lt. General MacFarlane, the undersigned proposed a new directive to govern this Sub-Commission, and a T/O to implement the same. Operations are now proceeding under the above-mentioned directive, copies attached as a matter of record.

(c) Routine operations continued.

The attached C.M.M.S.C. Section (A.F.H.Q.) is still operating in conjunction with this Sub-Commission.

(d) Routine operations continued.

2. PLANS.

It is contemplated that two small groups consisting of one Allied officer and one Italian Army Staff officer or N.C.O. each, be despatched to SARDINIA and CORSICA, respectively, during week of Feb, 14 - 19, to ascertain the status of Italian Army materials in these localities with respect to major items, their amounts and types, care, use, and Italian control of same.

3. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Only two Italian War Materials factories of any consequence now in occupied territory are known to this Section. The Allied use, supervision of operation and disposal of the products therefrom is not well defined. In this connection, recommend that this Sub-Commission be accorded the additional duties in regard to Italian War Material Factories. No additional personnel or facilities will be required to so act.

1764

(6)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

1. [illegible]

(a) This Sub-Commission with attached C.E.M.E.C. (A.F.H.Q.) Section moved from BRINDISI to SALERNO on February 5, 1944. It is now stationed at the latter place as a part of A.C.C. Rear.

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(6)

JOHN T. ELLARS.
Col. Inf.
Chief, W.M.D.S.C.

D ✓
- WMDSC.
-(CMMC) local.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

8 February 1944.

INFORMAL MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Organisation of War Materials Sub-Commission, AAC.C.

TO : The Chief Commissioner.

1. In order to implement the proposed directive to the Sub-Commission under date 7 February 1944, the following initial organisation is recommended:

a. Officer - Chief of Sub-Commission: 1 Colonel, (A) or (B) with General Staff training and experience, and, two Officer assistants, preferably Lt. Colonels or Majors with G-4 or Q experience. Should the Sub-Commission Chief be American, then the Chief Assistant should be British, and vice-versa.

b. Enlisted Men and/or O/R's:
(1) One Acting Chief Clerk, filing, correspondence, S/Sgt. or Sgt. (A) or (B).
(2) One Clerk, steno and typist (A) or (B)

c. Transportation:
(1) One staff car with driver.

Total Officers - Three
Total E.M. - Three (including driver)
Total Transp'n - One Staff car

2. Recommend that above personnel be provided and assigned effective at once, and ordered to station at Salerno, Italy.

1763

(6)

JOHN T. ZELLARS
Colonel, INF.,
Acting Chief,
War Materials Sub-Comm.

0331

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

28 JAN 1944 394v

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE /msr

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: NOT GIVEN

PREC : NOT GIVEN

FROM : MMIA

TO : FOR ACTION A C C

M/C NO : 20/28

REF NO: O 200

FILED : Jan 281345A

REC'D : Jan 281450A

Your 319.1 of 19 Jan.

Heel Port Italian Military Labour increasing in numbers. Flambo Conference Adm Policy Italian Armed Forces attended 22 Jan my Mission Rep. Italian Army Sardinia Mission commitment w.e.f. 24 Jan.

DISTRIBUTION:

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321 Reports

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28 Jan

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Declassiff d E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL SUB-COMMISSION,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.
APO 394

JAN 28, 1944.

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for week ending January 28, 1944.

TO : The Deputy President, Allied Control Commission.

1. OPERATIONS.

a. Inspection and check of Italian Depots in CAMPANIA completed by attached CEMEC Section. Final Reports now being compiled. 12 Key installations surveyed and Gen. Basso's Headquarters and all Directorates were visited.

b. Inspection and survey of Italian Depots in APULIA and CALABRIA completed and reports submitted.

c. Plans made for acting chief of section (Col. J.T.ZELLARS (A)) to proceed to SICILY and instal supervisory and control system or re-organisation of supply system in and use of Italian Army materials in SICILY and other associated p roblems.

d. Lt. Col. R.A.N.Shutte, (B) chief of attached C.E.M.E.C. Section departed on A.F.H.Q. orders for 2 or 3 months duty at A.F.H.Q. Algiers. Major J.A.Campbell, (B) is senior officer with attached C.E.M.E.C. Section. No additional personnel this attached section required at this time.

e. Routine operations. No change.

2. COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

a. Most important now is the establishment of an effective Control and Supervisory Groups to insure that all supplies turned over to Italian Army are received, warehoused, accounted for, and issued in accordance with announced policies of A.F.H.Q.

JOHN T. ZELLARS.
Col. Inf.
Act. Chief W.M.D.S.C.

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28 Jan

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

LDD/msr

Communications Section

27 January 1944

In reply refer to:
AG - 319.1
CS/1/1/13

Subject : Sitrep to AFHQ 21 to 28 Jan 44 - Communications Section.

To : Deputy President, A C C

Sitrep above period, telecommunications, shipping and internal transportation, no change.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Vice - President
Communications Section

319.1 Reports

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Weekly Report. Military Sect.

W.e.f. 28 Jan.

1. ~~The~~ Long delayed A.F.H.Q. policy statement consequent on the 20 Dec. Conference not yet crystallised.

2. Ital. Army, ~~Otranto~~, consigment in about its division, has fallen by 10,000 since 10 Jan.

3. Col. Tassi visited Sardinia.

4. Certain reorganisation in the Mil. Section is reported, working yet seen in working.

5. Pow communication to Italian Supreme Command still unchanged.

6. Labour for ~~the~~ Corsica is recommended to be found from Yugo-Slav elements Sardinia.

7. Certain inconsistencies noted in cabling procedure generally.

8. Relative ceiling for Italian Armed Forces now fixed at ~~1~~ million.

9. Sicily Carabinieri find difficulty in getting ~~returns~~ army returns the an integral part of ~~it~~ army.

321 Reports

(for Brig. Buchanan's signature.

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28 Jan

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22 JAN 1944

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ACC SITREP FOR PERIOD FIFTEEN TO TWENTY ONE JANUARY PD FINANCIAL SATISFACTORY SEVEN CURRENCY POSITION CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM REMAINING SEVEN STUDYING CURRENCY ADVANCES NEEDED IN VIEW THAT CONDITION AND JANUARY BUDGET PD ACUTE SHORTAGE WIRE SIGNAL FACILITIES KINGS ITALY DUE TO USE BY ALLIED MILITARY PD USE OF POST OFFICE BUILDINGS BY ALLIED TROOPS PLACES BURDEN OF CIVIL POSTAL ADMINISTRATION PD ACUTE SHORTAGE HIGHWAY TRANSPORT PD TO FREEDOM FOR USE FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD RAIL FACILITIES ADEQUATE FOR MOVEMENT OF FOOD AND CIVILIAN SUPPLIES BUT INADEQUATE FOR PASSENGERS SEVEN LATTER SERIOUS PD EXTREME SHORTAGE MOTOR TRANSPORT IN ITALIAN ARMY PD POLITICAL SITUATION DIFFICULT EXTREME SHORT SOUTHERN ITALY IN MEETING BARI SCHEDULED FOR TWENTY EIGHT JANUARY OF SIX PARTIES

AUTHENTICATED:

[illegible] E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of the Commission

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U. S. SECRET
Remain British SECRET
22 Jan

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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26 JAN 1944

From : Air Forces Sub Commission,
Allied Control Commission.

To : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

Ref : ACC/12/AIR.

Date : 25th. January, 1944.

Weekly Situation Report No.1.
Week ending - 28th. Jan. 1944.

1. Function of Air Forces Sub Commission under review.

2. Wing Commander Minter reported for duty - Intelligence.

3. In Naples area, certain buildings and facilities have been secured to enable Italian Air Force to form, Maintenance, Repair, and Production Units.

Air Commodore,
Head of Air Sub Commission.

(2)

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