

ACC

10000/136/302

10000/136/302

CONDITIONS IN ITALIAN DISTRICTS
SEPT. 1944 - SEPT. 1945

1105/00

LIST OF PAPERSOffice of the
Chief CommissionerFile under No. 1105 CONDITIONS IN ITALIAN DISTRICTS
(From 15 Dec 44.)

ALLIED COMMISSION

INCLUDES: DEVASTATED AREAS
Previous correspondence: 579/00

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Confidential

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
18	Cbl Bonomi, 15858 21735	16 Jun 45	Stone	Province Florence - due to shortage of fuel imposed by AMG.
19	Cbl Bonomi 15859 21735	16 Jun 45	Stone	Province Florence - lack of coal & coke.; request coal from Aquania.
20	AC/5127/2/Com., Stone	23 Jun 45	Myron Taylor	Lipari Island (Pumice fr Cameto)
21	ES/ , Stone	26 Jun 45	Parri	Province of Florence - due to shortage of fuel, imposed by AMG.
22	AC/CD/136/Com, Stone	30 Jun 45	Parri	Province Florence - lack of coal & coke.
23	Parri, 31204	20 Aug 45	Stone	Perugia Province vs New Zealanders.
24	3609/155/EC, Stone	31 Aug 45	Parri	Perugia Province vs New Zealanders.
25	3609/EC, Stone	26 Sep 45	Parri	Perugia Province vs New Zealanders.

9017

Confidential

1105/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 1105 CONDITIONS IN ITALIAN DISTRICTS
From 15 Dec 1944Includes: DEVASTATED AREAS
Previous correspondence: 579/CC

SECRET

Page 1

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Ltr Infante 1213/PG	18 Dec 44	Stone	Enc report sent by chief of CCRR, FORLI
2	Ltr 533/41/CCS Stone	22 Dec 44	Infante	Glad that population is doing well
3	Ltr 3622/18/COS	26 Dec 44	Econ Sec	Civilian situation in Leghorn area.
4	Ltr 173/9/COS	2 Jan 45	Econ Sec	Perugia Provinces - for action
5	Ltr fr Cecil Mallaby Ltr 4002/10/COS	<u>25 Nov 44</u> <u>5 Dec 44</u>	Stone Econ Sec	Appeal on conditions in SIENA Mr Mallaby's ltr for action, pls
6	Ltr ES/8.03 Stone	17 Jan 45	Col Oxx PBS	Civilian situation in LEGHORN area
7	Ltr Gessi,rotto	22 Jan 45	Stone	Commendation of Col Andrews for help in devastated areas
8	Ltr Bonomi	28 Jan 45	Stone	Pls have AC allot 2 million lire for relief of population of POGGIPONTE
9	Ltr 13061/F Lawler	29 Jan 45	Stone	Bonomi's request for Poggiensi is not reasonable
10	Ltr 13061/F Stone	29 Jan 45	Bonomi	Cannot give special treatment to one commune alone QC 16
11	4/31.B/CA Stone	10 Feb 45	All Sections	Subscription in Aid of the Homeless in Devastated Areas
12	Memo, Stone	16 Feb 45	Densmore	Summer Welfare charges AC vetoed IG's measures for housing in devastated areas
13	5407/31/EC, Rively	2 Mar 45	VP Econ Sec	Request early reply to CC Memo 16/2.
14	159/PWU, Jenny	27 Mar 45	Distr	Report on reclamation, Pontine Marsh.
15	Ltr, Stone	1 Jun 45	Myron Taylor	Lipari Island
16	5405/32/EC, Arnoldy	5 Jun 45	Econ Sec	Lipari Island (Panice fr Canneto)
17	Bonomi, 37710/13.1	14 Jun 45	Stone	Province of Florence - due to short- age of fuel imposed by AMG.

Confidential

3609/10

26 September 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I refer to your letter 3609 of 20 August 1945 regarding incidents between New Zealand troops and the civilian population in the Province of Perugia.

I am assured by the General Commanding No. 3 District that this question has been under active consideration and that representations have been made to the New Zealander Commander. As a result the New Zealand Military Police in Perugia and district have been considerably strengthened and the situation has improved.

Yours very truly,

J. E. Lyle

MILROY F. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR Q.C. 15
Chief Commissioner

15011
C

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

25

Ref: 3609/155/SC.

31 August 1945.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

23

I have received your letter No. 31204 dated 20 August 1945 enclosing a report from the Prefect of Reggio.

The report has been sent to the appropriate military authorities with the request that I be informed of any action taken.

Yours very truly,

SAC 25

1st Army Vice One

ELIJAH W. STONE
Major General, USA
Chief Commissioner

2014

Professor Puccio Parrini
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

mt/5011

Copy to: G.C.
G.A. Section

24

cc 153
24 RECD

Aug 91

cc

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior

n. 31204

Rome, 20 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

I have lately received from the prefect of Perugia a signal about incidents between New-Zealand-soldiers and the civilian population in this province.

I hasten to forward a copy of this signal for your information.

I remain,

Yours truly,

S. Ferruccio Farri

See 24

Admiral Harry S. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

trans. e/o

E.C.DIST-24 Aug 1945

Action Ex Commiss
INFO CHIEF COMMIS
C.A.E.C

13

TranslationC O P Y

R. PREFECTURE OF PERUGIA

Perugia, 10.8.1945

P.S. Division n. 10/027

Subject : Incidents between New-Zelandese soldiers and the civilian population.

To : Interior Department - Cab.
 " " Sir. Gen. of P.S.
 " " Rome

The New-Zelandese soldiers now stationed in this province often cause incidents with the civilian population; this brings about real brawls.

On the 6th of the current month, in the centre of this town, incidents of this kind took place. There might be more serious consequences if they occurred again.

Some bar-tenders of this city have even been obliged to keep their saloons closed to avoid their being damaged.

Unfavourable comments are publicly made about such incidents.

The local Allied Military Command has been informed to enable it to exercise the necessary surveillance and take action against such inconveniences.

THE PREFECT

S. FRANC

QQ12

Trans. o/o

(83)

Ref: AC/CD/136/Commerce.

30 June 1945

(A)

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I write to acknowledge Signor Bonomi's signal of 16 June 1945 requesting an additional allocation of coal for the Province of Florence.

The following quantities of coal are at present being supplied to this Province:-

Florence gasworks.....	1,200 tons monthly
Prato gasworks.....	140 " "
Ginori Glass works.....	500 " "

In addition an amount of 500 tons monthly is available for Toscana Region for essential provincial needs, part of which should be supplied to Florence. Further, it is proposed to make a first allocation of 250 tons to Pontassieve Cement Works.

A Release Order has just been issued, covering a three month period of approximately 800 tons metallurgical coke ex stocks at Cokapuania. Regarding the balance of these very valuable stocks, arrangements are at present being made by this Commission for their transfer to the important Solvay Chemical Works at Rosignano.

Bearing in mind the critical world situation of solid fuel, and especially the present shortage in the north of Italy, no promises can be made to increase the above-mentioned allocations to Florence area.

I would remind you that at the Valdarno lignite mine at San Giovanni, in the Province of Arezzo, approximately 25 miles south of Florence, there are stocks of about 160,000 tons of lignite available for use under local arrangements.

Yours very truly,

Emery W. Stone

EMERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

Chief Commissioner

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

26 June 1945

Ref.

My dear Prime Minister:

(4) I am in receipt of Signor Bonomi's letter of 14 June 1945, and signal of 17 June 1945, concerning fuel allocations for transport in the Province of Florence.

There has actually been no reduction in the amount of fuel allotted; in fact, there has been a slight increase. There has been a change in the type of fuel allotted in that the allotment of methane for automotive use has been increased while the gasoline allotment has been reduced.

In order to utilize the methane it will be necessary to convert the most suitable vehicles to the use of this type of fuel. This has been done in some cases, but will have to be carried out for many more vehicles.

The responsibility for conversion lies with the individual motorist. It is the duty of the Italian agency, C.I.P., to ensure that gasoline is not issued to the owners of cars which can be converted to the use of methane.

I am sure you realize the necessity of taking every precaution to conserve the supply of liquid fuels and hope that the foregoing information clarifies the situation as it exists in the Province of Florence.

(2010)

Yours very truly,

Elliery W. Stone

ELLIERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ferrucio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

(N)

AC/5127/2/Commerce

23 June 1945.

My dear Mr. Taylor,

I have read with interest the letter from N.E. Forlazzo which you attached to yours of 29 May 1945.

The situation of the Island of Lipari has been thoroughly investigated and since June 1944 detailed reports were prepared by A.C. on the condition of the pumice quarries, their potential production, prices and export possibilities.

Negotiations have taken place with American pumice importers through CCAC since the beginning of 1944 with a view to restarting the export of this commodity. Rather than a question of shipping, as seems to be implied by Forlazzo's letter, the first problem is to bring the local prices in line with the world market values. The enormous increase in the price of this commodity is said to be due to the high cost of labor and also the scarcity and high price of materials such as metal screens, belting, coal and timber.

A further difficulty lies in the fact that this commodity does not warrant higher freight rates than \$10.00 a metric ton, whereas War Shipping Administration quotes rates between \$15.00 and \$40.00 a metric ton.

A definite enquiry from U.K. was also submitted to the Istituto Nazionale Commercio Estero on 12 May 1945 and importers offered to supply the bags necessary for packing. However, up to date, no reply has been received from the exporters.

It can be said that in present circumstances the chances of reopening the pumice trade appear rather poor because of the disparity of prices and high cost of transportation. However, the situation is closely watched and every effort is made to bring

QQ10

785015

(20)

prices in line, so that this important industry may once again resume its exports to the benefit of the Island of Lipari.

Yours very truly,

HILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Hon. Myron C. Taylor,
Personal Representative of the President of the
United States of America to His Holiness the Pope,
2 Via Conciliatori, Rome.

2008

2008

20

785015

JUN 18 REC'D

cc
cctranslation

RA

E/5410

JUNE 16/1930 B

JUNE 17/1900B

ROUTINE

RAMANI

TO REAR ADMIRAL MILLERY W STONE CHIEF ALLIED COMMISSION ROME

IN CLEAR

15859 21735 CAB PREFECT FLORENCE STATES THAT THROUGH LACK OF FOSSIL COAL AND COKE INDUSTRIES OF THIS PROVINCE WILL SOON COME TO A STANDESSL STOP TO AVOID THIS THE SAID PREFECT ASKS FOR 3000 TONS COKE COAL TO BE ALLOTTED ON THE AMOUNT AT PRESENT UNBLOCKED IN APUANIA STOP THANKING YOU FOR YOUR INTERVENTION I WAIT FOR YOUR ANSWER

PRESIDENT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MINISTER INTERIOR

ECONOMY

DIST

ACTION : GO TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER (3)

INFO : FILE

2207

1105-15011

Ex COMM.R DIST-18 JUN 45

ACTION : ECON SEC (2)

INFO : CHIEF COMMRK

Ex COMM.R

e.o.

b

(W)

RA
JUNE 16/1948

E/5410
JUNE 17/1948
ROUTINE

RAMANU

AL SISTOR GOMERAGLIO MELLY V STONE CAPO COMMISSIONE ALLIATA ROMA

X7 CLEAR.

15859 21735 GAR PROFETTO FIRENZE SEGNALA CHE PER MANCANZA CARBONE POSSIBILE NEI
COKE INDUSTRIE DI QUELLA PROVINCIA RESTERANNO PRESTO INATTIVE PUNTO AT EVITARE CIO
PROFETTO RICHIESTE CHE VENGANO ASSEGNAME 3000 TONNELLATE CARBONE COKE SUL
QUANTITATIVO ATTUALMENTE SIELOCATO IN APUANIA PUNTO RINGRAZIO PER SUO INTERESSAMENTO
ET PRESTO ATTESA NOTIZIE PUNTO

PRESIDENTE COUNCIL MINISTERS MINISTRO INTERNO DONOMI

REST

ACTION : SO TO CHIEF COMM-SI NOR (

INFO : FILE 2608

See 27

1945

M

18 000

Transcription

B/5411

JUNE 16/2130

JUNE 17/1200B

ROUTINE

ROMANIA

TO REAR ADMIRAL KILMERY & STONE CHIEF OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION ROME

IN CLEAR

15058 21735 CAB PREFECT FLORENCE STATES THAT MONTHLY AMOUNT OF JUEL OF
LITERS 320 THOUSAND HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ABOUT 140 THOUSAND STOP THIS REDUCTION
CONSIDERABLY HAMPS ALL THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE PROVINCE PRINCIPALLY THE
EXCHANGES FOR CIRCULATION PASSED FOR VEHICLES WHOSE NUMBER WAS ALREADY INSUFFICIENT
FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALIMENTATION INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY
REDUCED STOP IT SEEMS THEREFORE NECESSARY TO ALLOT THE MONTHLY AMOUNT OF JUEL
THAT WAS FORCERLY GRANT/STOP DRAWING YOUR ATTENTION ON THIS IMPORTANT PROBLEM I
THANK YOU AND AM WAITING FOR YOUR ANSWER STOP

PRESIDENT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MINISTER INFERIOR ECONOMI

DIST

2605

ACTION : SO TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER

INFO : FILE

Ex ConnR Dist - 18 June 45

Action: Econ Sec (2)

INFO: Chief ConnR

Exec ConnR

S.S.

(18)

Translation

The president of the Council of Ministers
37710/13.1

ee
(
GC 1715
JUN

3
Rome, 11 June 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

The Prefect of Florence informed me about the very serious inconveniences caused by the reduction from 350,000 to 140,000 liters of the amount of fuel allotted during the month of June for the alimentary, industrial and commercial transports of this province, by order of the Allied Military Government.

This unexpected reduction caused serious consequences in every sector of civilian life in the province, particularly for what concerns food, bringing about an immediate rise of prices and a considerable limitation of productive activity, which employs important masses of workers.

This situation is proving most serious from many points of view; I beg you therefore, to ask the Allied Commission to take the necessary action with the said Government, requesting it to examine the possibility of solving it, by allowing the allotment of the same amount of fuel in the said province for the current month and the following ones.

Thanking you for any communication on this subject, I remain,
My dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

S. I. Bonomi

11051/1
C

E.C.DIST-15 JUNE 45

ACTION : Econ Secy(1)

INFO : Chief Commr

Ex Comr

Admiral Harry W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

11

cc

JUN 6 REC'D

Office of the Executive Commissioner

3405/32/BC

5 June 1945

Shipping of Pumice from the Island of
Canneto Lipari.

Economic Section.

(15)

1. Enclosed is a copy of a letter from A.E. Ferlazzo addressed to the Honorable Myron C. Taylor who in turn sent it to the Chief Commissioner with his letter of 29 May, a copy of which is also enclosed.

2. Paragraph 3 of Ferlazzo's letter deals with the possibility of shipping Pumice from the Island of Canneto Lipari. The problem being, of course, lack of shipping.

3. The Chief Commissioner has informed Mr. Taylor that this matter is being investigated and it would be appreciated if your Section would take under consideration the questions brought up by Ferlazzo and prepare an appropriate reply to Mr. Taylor, containing your suggestions, for the Chief Commissioner's signature.

A. E. ARNOLDY.

Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.*✓
S
F*

2 Encls: As per para 1 above.

*See**20**2203**16**DR*

1 June 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of 29 May enclosing a letter from A. N. Ferlazzo of Canneto which tells of the distressful condition of the population of the Island of Lipari. I am having this matter investigated at once and will write you further as soon as I have any information.

Sincerely,

See 16

1/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

110515
110515

Honorable Myron C. Taylor
Personal Representative of the
President of the United States
To His Holiness the Pope
2 Boncompagni
Rome

2802

cc: Ex.C.
CC

(15) * To sent to Ex.C. to pass
to CA Section for investigation
and report. 4 Jun 45

MAR 29 REC'D

Tel. 489081
Extn. 320HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

LAJ/mc

27 March 1945

159/PWU.

SUBJECT : Status of Floods in Pontine Marshes.

TO : See distribution.

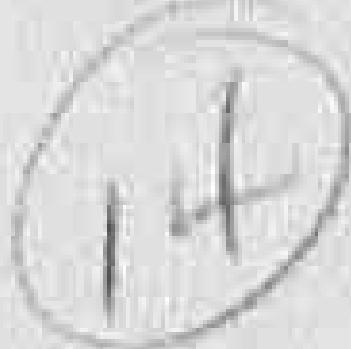
1. Report attached.
2. 82% of flooded area cleared.
3. Complete restoration of land expected shortly.


 L. A. JENNY,
 Colonel, C.B.,
 Director.

Distribution:

Acting President, A.C.,
 Chief Commissioner,—
 Executive Commissioner,
 Economic Section,
 American Embassy,
 British Embassy,
 P. R. E.,
 Agriculture Sub-Commission.


 2801
 105/c



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

27 March 45

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF
CLEARING THE PONTINE MARSHES
OF FLOODS CAUSED BY THE GERMANS.

The area that commonly goes by the name of the Pontine Marshes and which became widely known from the publicity given to its extensive reclamation during the "Era Fascista" comprises two main drainage zones: the "Bonifica di Littoria" and the "Bonificazione Pontina". Both are within the Province of Littoria, and together they comprise the coastal plain from Torre di Foce Verde (near Anzio) to Terracina. Through these two zones, in an almost straight line from Cisterna di Roma to Terracina, which lie at opposite extremities of the area, runs the Via Appia, or Route 7.

The Bonifica di Littoria covers an area of 49,152 hectares (121,455 acres). In general level it is the higher of the two zones, and its drainage to the sea is effected mainly by gravity. The Bonificazione Pontina has an area of 26,375 hectares (65,172 acres) and its drainage to the sea can largely be accomplished only by pumping.

The sabotage done by the Germans was extensive, scientific and thorough; and was quite evidently aimed at more than the mere creation of military obstacles, for it was also, clearly devised with a view to reducing the agricultural production to a minimum and to increasing the spread of malaria, both of which purposes could be served simply by flooding as much as possible of the reclaimed marsh land. The sabotage was perpetrated in the following ways :-

(14)

- (1) - By constructing a dam across the harbor channel of Porto Badino, and by sinking vessels in the harbor. This harbor forms the mouth of the River Aniene, one of the principal drainage watercourses of the Bonificazione Pontina.
- (2) - By demolishing bridges over drainage channels, so that the debris would block them.
- (3) - By destroying the flood control gates at Ponte Maggiore.
- (4) - By damaging pumping plants and by removing from the area most of the electric motors, transformers and other electrical equipment of the pumping stations. In this way about ninety per cent of the pumping plant was rendered unusable, leaving only units of minor value.
- (5) - By destroying the electric power distribution lines to the pumping stations.

When the territory had fallen into Allied hands little time was lost in tackling the problems which it presented. First and foremost it was necessary to mitigate the inevitable increase in the malaria rate. Speaking both of the Pontine Marshes and of the Agro Romano areas, Col. Paul F. Russell, Chief Malariaologist of the (then) Allied Control Commission, in September 1944 said : -

" The season of maximum malaria-mosquito breeding had arrived before the area could be entered by the ACC. Mines, booby traps, lack of transport, complete disruption of civil organization, the return of infected refugees, the destruction of 70% screening. These and other factors have made it impossible to carry out more than palliative measures ".

These palliatives consisted principally in spraying or dusting the flooded areas with larvacides, which was done partly by aeroplane, and in distributing to the civil population over five million tablets of ATABRINE (also known as MEPACRINE);

14

but they also included such immediate operations for alleviation of flooding as could be put in hand by manual labor without the use of mechanical plant. Weed cutting was also intensively resumed. The beneficial effects of all these measures cannot be over-emphasised, but they have already been adequately related elsewhere. At the same time, however, it was necessary to embark immediately upon the larger engineering works necessary to restore the disrupted drainage.

Credit must be given to the civil authorities for the promptness and eagerness with which they put forward their detailed schemes, in the submission of which they were assisted and encouraged to the utmost by AG officers. Mine fields, which made the work hazardous and difficult, especially at Porto Badino, had to be cleared with the minimum of delay. Concurrently, schemes were put in hand for demolishing the dam across the harbor of Porto Bacine, for removing all debris obstructing the many drainage channels, for constructing by-pass channels around certain inoperable pumping stations and for dredging operations to remove the accumulated silt. Then followed schemes for renewing the demolished flood gates and for reconstructing the more important of the demolished bridges. Meanwhile the services of the Italian Royal Navy were enlisted for the salvaging of the sunken vessels in Porto Badino.

By substitution and repair of electrical and mechanical plant, a number of pumping stations - especially those that would best serve to prevent flooding of Route 7 - an important military highway - were restored to limited but effective operation.

At the end of May 1944 about 11,000 hectares (27,000 acres) of land were already under water and a very much greater area was threatened. By the end of September 1944, the inundated area had been reduced to about 5,500 hectares (13,500 acres) and by the end of October, as a result of the rehabilitation of some pumping stations and the beneficial effect of the provisional by-pass channels, it was little more than 3,000 hectares (7,400 acres).

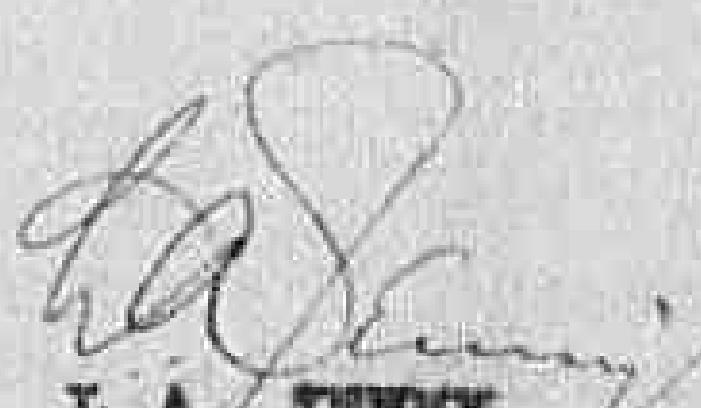
(14)

Late fall and winter floods had greatly increased this flooded area making it almost impossible to continue work, but work was resumed with effective results. Today there remain only about 2,000 hectares (5,000 acres) of land inundated, or only about 10% of the original flooded area.

Work on the rehabilitation of an old pumping plant is progressing and it is expected that, with good fortune, the entire area will be cleared of water in about 2 months.

The construction of by-pass channels and the clearance of obstructions in the channels and at the outlet to the sea involved an expenditure of about 50 million lire. In addition to this 26 bridges were rebuilt on roads of various priorities. There still remain 230 bridges to be rebuilt in that area.

While the work has been slow and tedious, because of inadequate equipment at our disposal and serious setbacks encountered due to new flood conditions this, nevertheless, marks an important achievement worth recording as the whole area may soon be turned back to cultivation and the serious malaria hazard will be removed.


L.A. JENNY,
Colonel, C.B.,
Director.

2707

(4)

e.c.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. 451

Ref: 5407/31/10

2 March 1945

SUBJECT: Deminated Areas - General O'Dwyer's Comments.

TO : V.P., Economic Section.

(12)

Reference memorandum from Chief Commissioner of 16 Feb 45,
copy attached, may we have the statement of facts as expeditiously
as possible.

H.B.
4 Chief Staff Officer,
to Executive Commissioner.

Q.C.O.D.

Incl.

3/15/45

(13)

16 February 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Denmore, Chief Staff Officer.

1. In an article by Sumner Welles entitled "Italian Outlook" which appeared in the Washington Post of 31 January, the following sentence appears:

"Some of the most elementary measures to provide housing in devastated areas, framed by the Italian Government, earnestly supported by General O'Dwyer, have been vetoed by the Allied Control Commission."

2. Can you give me a statement of the facts of this situation. If any such proposals were rejected by the Commission, I assume it would have been by the Economic Section. If so, did such rejection occur while General O'Dwyer was here or while he was absent, and why were they rejected?

lcl Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

cc: CC files ✓
Ex. Comm.

su ① 3

2705

2/25/45

12

Chief Commissioner
Office

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CO. ISSUER
APO 394

Office of the Chief Commissioner

1315

W/31.3/CA

Feb 45

SUBJECT : Subscription in Aid of the Foreliers
in Devastated Areas.

TO : Deputy Chiefs of Staff, all Sections,
Directors of all Sub-Commissions.

- 1 Last winter's fighting has established for months on a belt stretching across Italy which, because of the destruction wrought, has become known as a Devastated Area. In this region between 150,000 and 200,000 men, women and children are practically destitute and among them are many who put up a continuous resistance to the enemy and gave protection to over 6,000 escaped Allied prisoners. The majority now live in mountain communes, some of which are difficult to reach because of snow. Windows are broken, there is little fuel and little protection from the weather. Thousands are sleeping on bare floors, crowded, cold and dirty. Food, clothing, medicines and other welfare aids have been sent, all having given its utmost aid to the Italian authorities.
- 2 An Italian Committee, organised by Prince Doria, Sindaco of Rome, and by His Excellency Zanotti-Bianco, head of the Italian Red Cross, under the Presidency of Dr. Gasparotto, Minister of Aviation, is carrying on a city-wide drive in Rome for blankets, clothing, shoes, money, for these people.
- 3 The Committee has not asked the Allies for subscriptions, but AC is concerned to help these people in any way possible. There is a supply of civilian type blankets from which purchases can be made but ~~Q10%~~ ~~Q10%~~ amount of money is needed and anything else we can contribute.
- 4 I should be glad if you would encourage your Allied staff to give all they can to this excellent cause - money, old clothing, especially underwear, shirts and battle dress or uniforms are particularly required. Any uniform will be dyed by AC before being released to the Italian Red Cross for issue. Perhaps you yourself would receive contributions or appoint one or more officers in your Section or Sub-Commission to receive them. Lists of all contributions, not for publication, together with cash and clothing will be sent by the Head of each Section or Sub-Commission to Civil Affairs Section, Devastated Areas Branch on or before 17 February 45.

(1)

W. W. Stone
WENDELL W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

1315/CC

29 January 1945

13061/Y

(S)

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received your telegram No. 1754/2756/7722 Cab. of 28 January, 1945, regarding the economic condition of the Comune of Poggibonsi, Siena Province.

While it is fully realized that Poggibonsi has been heavily damaged by the war, I do not feel it would be advisable to grant the special treatment proposed to one commune alone. The inevitable result of such action would be demands for similar treatment from other damaged communes. The economic condition of such communities is receiving attention, not only through the ordinary relief payments but also through the reconstruction programs now being worked out, such as the repair of private houses. I believe that such organized programs will more effectively mitigate the hardships of the people than would a mere distribution of funds.

I have asked for a special report on the condition of Poggibonsi and I assure you that these problems are receiving our closest attention.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USMC
Chief Commissioner

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

2602

cc: Finance S/C (originator)
COS
CC files

(10) *Office of C/S*
DISPAGGED
Date 30 Jan 1945
Via AG MFC
Initials *J.W.S.*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
TEL: 478604

29 January 1945

13061/F

SUBJECT: Relief for Commune of Poggibonsi.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. Attached telegram to you from H.E. Bonomi requests that a fund of 2 million lire be distributed to the damaged commune of Poggibonsi.

2. For the reasons set forth in the draft letter attached for your signature we consider this inadvisable. H.E. Bonomi's telegram was evidently occasioned by an appeal he had just received from Poggibonsi.

3. I have directed the Regional Finance Officer of Toscana Region to report on the relief measures presently in force in Poggibonsi and the economic condition of the commune generally. I shall immediately inform you if an unusual state of affairs exists.

J.J. Lawler
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

9. (1)

(9)

*Chief Comr.*URGENT

ROUGH TRANSLATION
 President of the Council
 of Ministers.

ROMA, 28 Jan 45.

My dear Admiral,

The population of POGGIBONSI in the Prov of SIENA
 is particularly feeling the horrors of war and remaining
 in great part without habitation, appeals urgently for
 help.

I would be grateful if you would interest yourself
 in order that A.C. grant that Sindaco a fund of 2 million
 lire for distribution of relief to families most gravely
 stricken. Such a sum evidently will be later charged to
 the Italian Government.

✓/s/ I. BONOMI

Near Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
 Chief Commissioner,
 Allied Commission.

O.O.S. DIST 28/1/45.

→ Finance S/C (ACTION)
 Chief Commissioner
 COS
 ECONOMIC SEC
 Q.R.O. 1

(C)

translationCHIEF COMM R

National Committee for collecting
Italian help for devastated areas.

Rome, 22 January 1945

TO Admiral Stone
Allied Commission
M O S C O W

In today's meeting, this Committee asked me to express its gratitude for the efficient and generous assistance given by Col. Paul Schuyler Andrews, of the American Army, for the devastated areas, to which he gives the comfort of his presence, of his work and of his valuable advice.

The support and assistance of Col. Andrews greatly facilitate the action of this Committee, and it is a real satisfaction to me to ask you to transmit this message to Col. Andrews.

The President of the Executive Council
S. Luigi Gasparrini

1105
1/21

cc.

Cos Istr - 23 Jan 45

ACTION: C A SEC
INFO: CHIEF COMM R

COS

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गोदावरी नदी के द्वारा बनायी गई एक अचूक और अविश्वसनीय संरचना है।

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1105-1 C C ⁶¹⁸ *longulus* (?)

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22/8.0017 January, 1948
A

Subject: Civilian situation in Liguria Area - REC. AG 220 8708.

To: General Umberto N. R.D., C.A.F., Commanding,
Headquarters, Armistice Base Section

The following information has been compiled by the cited Commandant in response to the points made by you in your letter of 12 December to the Commanding General, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U.S. Army.

The general observations made in your paragraphs one and two are appreciated and are reproduced by us, with particular reference to your paragraph (1) as stated as follows:

a. - The full ration scale for civilians in Liguria in the zone that which obtains in liberated Italy north of the River Garigliano; it is less by 100 grams of bread/pasta than that which obtains in Southern Italy. The proposed fixed consumption and rations have too many months anticipated to obtain approval from U.S.A. to realize the notion throughout the territory at 100 grams. This is still under consideration in Washington. In the meantime Liguria has been declared a distressed area and special wage scales have been organized.

b. - This proposal has had very careful consideration by the A.D.C.M. For many months and has had to be abandoned. Application would have to be universal if the extra food was provided from civilian stocks and took the form say of 10 grams additional bread/pasta a day the additional bags of wheat necessary to provide the meal would be 18,000 tons monthly - or two Liberty ships. If the food were provided from Army stores the tonnage might be slightly less but would be considerable.

c. - From the local point of view your argument is logical, but the whole of Italy has to be fed. The workers in Liguria, Lombardy, C.9
Civilianizable are equally important to the local economy as those in Liguria. It is our experience, and it is perfectly natural, that to give one place a one particular set of ration preferences treatment immediately commits the administration to a universal treatment which involves extra imports, extra shipping - see paragraph (b).
- rationed regulating can no more enjoy differential treatment in various areas than do Army. Hence the attempts at equalization mentioned in (a).

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Colonel General, Section 1
Date dictated, 1960

Comments by General, Section 1

... que la situation de l'Asie du Sud-Est est très difficile. Les forces régionales sont dans une situation précaire et elles doivent faire face à de nombreux défis. La sécurité et la stabilité régionale sont en jeu. Il est donc essentiel de maintenir une présence militaire forte pour protéger les intérêts de l'Asie du Sud-Est. Cependant, il faut également éviter d'aggraver la situation en agissant de manière imprudente ou provocatrice.

Il est nécessaire de prendre des mesures pour renforcer la sécurité régionale. Cela peut être fait par le moyen de l'établissement d'un système de défense régional qui permettra de coordonner les efforts de sécurité entre les pays de l'Asie du Sud-Est. De plus, il est important de renforcer les capacités militaires régionales pour assurer la sécurité et la stabilité régionale. Cela peut être fait par le moyen de l'augmentation des dépenses militaires régionales et de l'amélioration des capacités militaires régionales.

Il est également nécessaire de renforcer la sécurité régionale par le moyen de l'établissement d'un système de défense régional qui permettra de coordonner les efforts de sécurité entre les pays de l'Asie du Sud-Est. De plus, il est important de renforcer les capacités militaires régionales pour assurer la sécurité et la stabilité régionale. Cela peut être fait par le moyen de l'augmentation des dépenses militaires régionales et de l'amélioration des capacités militaires régionales.

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January, 1960

Colonel General, Section 1

1979-1980
Page 1734

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CHIAG CHIANG YEH HUANG

17. **प्रायोगिक विद्या का अध्ययन**

To: Colonel Evans G. Felt

17 January, 1943

a. - On December 27th, Lt. Col. Felt conferred with the Director of our Economic Rehabilitation regarding clothing for P. R. C. civilian workers. In order to expedite matters he suggested that, apart from any 10 operation for providing clothing for civilians, the should obtain permission from LRD to requisition and have delivered ready clothing directly to civilian employees working for the government. The director expressed his agreement and Lt. Col. Felt subsequently took no action on the matter. No further information has been received to date.

The question of requiring and doing delivered clothing by us in providing supplies and it is hoped within a few days to have available several thousand uniform uniforms, required underwear and a certain quantity of required shoes. These operations will be conducted while we being done in regular and as soon as availability is known, a certain amount of the stipulated quantities will be supplied where all bids will be considered and allocations made accordingly.

b. - It is agreed in principle that the port of loading should be utilized for all traffic and that the allied Commission should take over the operation of it; the sole question is, in fact, entirely in doubt. The Army Rehabilitation and other Interim Sub-Commissioners of us are preparing their statements as to appropriate utilization of the port by them. It is hoped that rail connection will be utilized, and that the port line from the port to Cossatot, the junction on the main line of, is not under reconstruction; approximate date of completion is early February. It is also going into top gear at carrying the liberty ship north and the general work at the port by rail. I understand however, that you now wish to operate the port yourself.

c. - The problem of truck and delivery by the use of hired civilian transport has been recommended by the Regional Commissioner and we are awaiting a report as to the efficiency of this procedure. Heavy truck traffic control of allied Commission is presently engaged in hauling essential food supplies and at the moment it would be extremely difficult to spare any for package disposal. The regional chief supply officer is also in concert on this subject and immediately upon receiving their remarks, we will endeavor to take the most appropriate action possible.

CLOUTIER

ALBERT J. CLOUTIER
DEPT. COMINCH, WASH.
Chief Procurement

RECORDED
FEB 17, 1943
PACIFIC
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, REGIONAL
COM. ARMY
ARMY SUB-Commissioner

SOLOCC!COPY

VILLA POGGIO PINOT

ASCIANO (SIENA)

25th Nov. 1944

Cosmopole Stone
Chief Commissioner
A. C.
Rome

Sir,

I have been advised to write direct to you since various appeals made to A.M.C. officials in Siena have not produced any result.

First let me introduce myself. I am an Englishman aged 53 years, a small landowner, and married to an Italian lady. I have been resident here for 19 years. My son by my first marriage (English) is an officer serving in the C.M.F.

Arms and the A.M.C. In the first week of Nov. three serious acts of robbery with violence have been committed by armed and masked bandits on Villas in this area (one only 700 metres from us), and I have twice asked A.M.C. to be supplied with some arms for the defence of this house; but, as usual, no notice at all was taken of my request. It is true that the local police force for Comune of Asciano has been increased from one old bare-scalle and one carabiniere to an army of 8, so they are now able to go out on patrol; but the danger is that when a fair period of calm has elapsed it will be withdrawn; when the outrages will be resumed.

The bandits, by the way, are not armed with shotguns, as A.M.C. seem to imagine, but with tommy-guns, automatics and handgrenades. The only effective way of definitely restoring a state of peace and safety is to hunt down and punish the aggressors and for this task the carabinieri are not suitable, as the criminals have too many friends in the District, who keep them well informed; but probably in collaboration with men of the questure they might be able to accomplish it.

In the meantime, I want my household to be armed if this can be allowed without jeopardising the safety of the Allied armies. The general position in the Province (thanks to the fervid activities of the S.P.) is that all the decent, respectable people are disarmed, and criminals and Communists are constantly well armed.

I hope Sir, you will give this question serious attention, for brigandage is on the increase in every province, thanks to the complete immunity from interference it has enjoyed.

There can be no return to normalcy until both brigandage and black market are suppressed, as these not only take men from labour and make them indeed disinclined ever to work again; but also interrupt communications and make honest work and honest commerce impossible.

It is considered opinion of all land owners and contadini - and indeed most people who are not communists that S.P.A.L. is allowed far too much power and authority.

(5)

We are all agreed that the allies proposed to introduce and support a sal. Decree in Italy; but as far nothing like that is viable. The organisation on just mentioned, together with the Commission Price Control - once passed - have changed their personnel to some extent, but carry on the same methods and are animated by the same spirit. They are accustomed to exercise a completely arbitrary control and to the issuing of despotic laws not admitting of discussion or question, and they find it difficult to adapt themselves to the new conditions of democracy. They are in no way experts in their subject (but to say grossly incompetent) and their activities in most cases has been distinctly deleterious.

Salt. A prime necessity of life always and very soon to be of greatest importance also for the welfare of the family - for the year's supply, is almost imperceptible in this Province. The destruction by the Germans of all but one of the salt-making plants at Volturno was doubtless a temporary cause of shortage; but a little organisation on the part of several with a little help from us in transport could have remedied things. As no salt has been distributed by population, desperate, began to take the 1,200 road to Volturno on bike or on foot to get salt for their families. Hero L.R.C., came in, refusing all permits to travel outside the Province, and arresting all comfit on the road. What, travelling by road, about rivers flushed rivers, they arrive at Volturno, they find the sale of dry salt forbidden, so they are forced to buy from the peasants who buy brine at L.300 per quintal, boil it down thereby obtaining Ch. 50 of dry salt, which they sell at up to L.150 per chilo. I am told that there is now at Capaccio a small place near Arzano, where oranges are issued to buy dry salt at L.50 per chilo - 10 ch. for every load; but no one seems to know of this or they are frightened of being arrested. The central organ of distribution has now arrived that instructions are copied rotting with salt and will have it unquestioned and soon are sold oranges to go back and buy the lawful article. A fine example of insincerity and heartlessness on the part of all concerned. In addition to other trials and the exorbitant price of the salt, these poor wretched lose a whole week and pay and are forced into the voluntary loan of their horses and carriages for the care of their families.

Export tax on chile. Second, are exacting a tax of L.500 on every 25 C.C. for which a permit is granted by them for export outside the Province - e.g. to Rome or Naples. Various explanations are given for this exorbitant but curious tax - none of them satisfactory especially when it is considered that Chile as a producing and exporting Province is by no means short of pigs.

Provincial Centralised Price Control.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that agriculture is clamped the target of a peasant, and that there is no control at all of any but agricultural products. A pair of rough country boots costs L.400 - a very moderate sort of suit costs about L.10,000 - a L.C. hat - i. 500 - authorised varieties, formerly a quintal of corn (at the old low prices) bought 2 years ago - now 16 quintals of corn at L.900 buys 1 pair of boots, which I think is sufficient to illustrate the hopeless want of equilibrium caused by faulty and one-sided control.

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Chap. 10. *High-Yield Bonds* 101
bonds to receive interest or principal on time. They are in many respects similar to bonds of the same maturity, but they are not subject to the same degree of risk.

Provincial Government Project Control

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that General Dr. J. H. Wright of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army has written a paper on the subject of the effects of alcohol on the body. The following is a portion of his article:

In spite of the colossal rise in the cost of everything the
people (including such things as pitt's) took in the cost of labour,
the U.S., C., introduced a scale of prices for wages which it intended (at the
kind help of the Cartelists) to enforce - prices which it would be
wished to force us to sell them at that on one side, so high for others

the cause of the people of India.

On the 14th Sept., the Secretary responsible of Ascalo called a meeting of proprietors (of those developing the plateau of the business area) we were at the meeting) and then presented us with the demands of Señor L. for the sale to them of 16% of our working cattle at a price 60 - 70 below then market prices. The storm of protest which these native proposals were met, caused great surprise to the Secretary who stated that he understood his task was merely to communicate the several decisions and gains to accept them without comment. However, he seemed convinced by our arguments and carried an exposition of our views compiled by us, to Stena - and those proposals were withdrawn.

I should say here that our most violent objection was not so much to the price (gracious and generous as that was) as that we were forcibly against any further reduction in the numbers of our working cattle stock, already depleted through the passage of the winter, while we would have brought us to a point where it would be difficult logically to object to such a diminution at all since there are many new projects in this area where tractors can be used even where motors are available.

The financial losses involved were very serious indeed. On the 20th Nov. another meeting was convened but this time very few (if any) proprietors received notice - only one present.

The two delegates from Stena who brought the new general demands were (A) a member of the newly formed Association of Agriculturalists and (B) an engineer of the military who represented the Torre's Union.

These demands were more moderate 7% of our stock instead of 16% and L. 40 instead of L. 50 per cattle price! but the price causes a transversal immediately among us all - either it is obtainable or the price is impossible due to the unchecked operations of the black market. They

absolutely rejected the price of L. 40, pointing out the injustice of being asked to sell at that price when replacement of young cattle and calves cost them L. 150 per callo and the market price of old cattle is well over L. 160 per callo.

If there were some attempt to supply their urgent necessities at a fair price, they, for their part, would be ready to meet the authorities, but they refuse any more one-sided sacrifice.

Sgt. and P.C.s, by whose request I made oral communication between the proprietors but in the meantime I do not know if it has been accepted. The proposal was that each of the concerned proprietors pay a well-known sum but has given the unfortunate impression that it is not of much interest as its interest, SGT. H. runs this and the demands on SGT. and P.G.Y.C. The delegates to Ascalo and actually forced to threaten that unless we accepted the

complaints, as some of our Yids complained to us, to Stein and those proprietors were
violently.

I should say here that our most violent objection was not so much as to price (extensive and ruinous as that was) on that we were forcibly against any further reduction in the number of our working cattle stocks, already depleted through the passures of the war, which would have brought us to a point where it would be almost impossible to carry on with cultivation at all since there are very few tractors in this area where tractors can be used since petrol available.

The financial losses involved very very serious indeed. On the 20th Nov. another meeting was convened but this time very few (if any) proprietors received notice - only contadini.

The two delegates from Stein who brought the new serial demands were (A) a member of the newly formed Association of Agriculturalists and (B) an engine driver of the railway who represented the Workers' Union.

These demands were more moderate 7% of our stock instead of 16% and L. 40 instead of L. 50 per chilo price; but the price caused a pandemonium principally amongst the contadini. Their arguments were on the same lines as I have already indicated.

The peasant stockholders say that whereas demands for heavy sacrifices are continually being made on them, there is not the faintest suggestion of RECQ; reciprocity - they lack everything they need down to salt, farm tools and even nails for shodding their oxen - either it is unobtainable or the price impossible due to the unchanged operations of the black market. They absolutely rejected the price of L. 50, pointing out the injustice of being asked to sell at that price when replacement of young cattle and calves cost them L. 150 per chilo and the market price of all cattle is well over L. 100 per chilo.

If there were some attempt to supply their urgent necessities at a fair price, they, for their part, would be ready to meet the authorities, but they require any more one-sided sacrifice.

Second and P.C.P.C. by their past record and present performance have inspired nothing but the deepest distrust in the contadini, as in most other people. The Prefecto as Socialist but possibly a well-meaning man has been given the unfortunate situation but instead of running away as his predecessor, he still runs him and the Contadini run away P.C.P.C. The delegates to Andrade actually agreed to the terms that unless we accepted the demands they would be forced on us by Prefecto's decree, notwithstanding that V.O. had already ruled that (A) working cattle (C) reproduction losses (3) calves - were not to be touched - a wise move which showed a just appreciation of the paramount importance of maintaining our stock or working cattle.

It is not imaginable that the Communists will try to disrupt peasant opposition by forcing proprietors to shoulder the whole of the colonial losses.

785015

which their plan, if successful would entail, although cattle are held in joint proprietorship with them and although we have to provide all the capital for purchase of stock. The industry and injustice of such a thing needs no comment. Recently, however, was made by the Communist Authority in the Province of Lecce, directed at running and dispossessing the proprietors; but the success of this plan would have a disastrous effect on plans for the restoration of agriculture and for increasing production.

A.S.C., as a military organization are ordered not to interfere; but the position of A.G. I understand is quite different.

It is significant that in all this business no mention has been made of the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture, or of A.G.'s Sub Section for Agricultural and other striking ordinances.

If you could spare an officer of this Sub Section to visit us and giving me a few days notice, I could arrange a meeting of representative agriculturists.

Production of Olive Oil, after corn, is the most important crop in the alimentary life of Italy, and the next two months, which should see the milling of the olives is one of the most vital events of the agricultural year, especially of this year when although crop prospects are exceptionally good, there are no reserves whatever. Yet all producers are in a state of the utmost anxiety as to whether they will be able to produce oil at all, as there is considerable doubt as to whether the necessary electric power will be available.

Any failure would be a first class disaster for Italy. It does not seem to us that authority realises the extreme gravity of the matter. Allied engineers are doubtless doing their best to arrange something; but time is short and milling must begin within next 2-3 weeks, if the oil is to be conserved it is not to be lost for oilies won't keep very long. The Societa' Vial D'Arno requested a truck with petrol for transport of wagons for overhauling the cable lines, but so far A.G. has not recorded even a bel.

We are still trying to make alternative arrangements of our own; but, in almost every case, this involves an adequate supply of petrol; while on the basis of past experience in the case of the corn threshing, it seems unlikely that A.G. are able or willing to sell us the quantity required.

The expense of milling is bound to be disproportionately high in any case this year - taking 20 as the medium number of working hours daily

- (a) 6 litres petrol per hour at say, L.15 per litre = L.1,800 per day
- (b) Stern engine - 20 quintale firewood daily at L.110 (average estimated price) per quintale)

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Is directed at saving and disseminating the propertors' but the success of this plan would have a disastrous effect on plans for the restoration of agriculture and for increasing production.

A.M.C. as a military organization can afford not to interfere; but the position of A.U. I understand is quite different.

It is evident that in all this business no mention has been made of the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture, or of A.C.'s Sub Section for Agriculture & rather striking omission.

If you could spare an officer of this Sub Section to visit us and give us a few days notice, I could arrange a meeting of relevant live agricultural bureaux.

Production of Olive oil. After sora, in the most important crop in the alimentary line of Italy, and the next two months, which should see the milling of the olives is one of the most vital events of the agricultural turn year especially on this year when although crop prospects are exceptionally good, there are no reserves whatever. Yet all indications are in a state of the utmost anxiety as to whether they will be able to produce oil at all, as there is considerable doubt as to whether the necessary electric power will be available.

Any failure would be a first class disaster for Italy. It does not seem to us that authority realises the extreme gravity of the matter. Allied engineers are doubtless doing their best to arrange something; but time is short and milling ought to begin within next 2-3 weeks, if the oil as a commodity is not to be lost for ever. Mr. S. G. D'Almo requested a truck with petrol for transport of women for overhauling the cable lines, but so far A.C. has not accorded even Me Q!

We are all trying to make alternative arrangements of our own; but, in almost every case, this involves an adequate supply of petrol; while on the basis of just experience is the case of the corn threshing, it seems very likely that A.M.C. are able or willing to sell us the quantity required.

The expense of milling is bound to be considerably high in any case this year - taking 20 as the medium number of working hours daily.

- (a) 6 litres petrol per hour at say, L. 15 per litre = L. 1.800 per day
- (b) Steam engine - 20 minutes required daily at L. 140 (average cost based on 1000 per quintale)

This is fuel only, but more labour is necessary with other teams as power than electric, wages have increased seven times, all costs are up and we shall probably receive no income this year from "shares" since the mills which dealt with the further extraction of oil from this waste, are mostly destroyed.

In fact of all these facts the figures contemplated by General and F.C.P.O. are believed to be about L. 100 per quintal, all oil (except a small allowance for family use to us and contractors) to be consigned to the market at this price. The price on the black market is L. 200 and all oil at this price and over is eagerly bought up.

(S)

I may say that we have never sold a litre at such a price, but I, 100
do not represent even a fair working return.

Olive staining will be rise this year and most of us will once have
agreed to accept no olives for milling brought to us by men we do not know
to own tree, but it ought to be made law.

Experience shows that every fresh block restriction fixed price or
forced consignment is followed immediately by intensive Black Market activity
and a soaring of the price of the product affected.

We believe that to abolish all restrictive measures, except the consign-
ment of corn to the Arsenal is the only way to check the harmful operation
of the N.S., and these two organisations Dopolat and L.C.P.C. could be eliminated
(except in skeleton and impotent form) at the same time.

Please excuse this long letter (rendered inevitable by the complete
absence of personnel contact with Allied authority) but, please, read it care-
fully and have the matters dealt with investigated as to the truth of my
facts. Things are getting pretty serious all round, and so far I have been
unable to gather a single ray of light or spark of hope from the American
authority (all Communist) or from Sieniawski, the former are only concerned
with keeping their jobs, furthering their political aims or raise money "with
white A.Y.U." Sieniawski asked if I knew what they are concerned with
exactly, refusing all permits to travel and selling matches caught on the
main without permits or documents who have not given up their shot arms.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully

Cecil D. Wallaby

F. S. Instant message, the Prefetto of Siena has made a Degreg enforcing sale
of 7 of our working cattle at the price of L. 400 per cattle.
Please not et chos against this piece of tyranny and injustice.

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

Q7 QD

Declassified E.O. 13526 Section 3.3/NHO No. 785015

experience above that every fresh block restriction fixed price or forced consignment is followed immediately by intensive Black Market activity and a soaring of the price of the product affected.

We believe that to abolish all restrictive measures, except the consistent or corn to the extent in the only way to check the harmful operations of the B.M., and those to originate from Soviet and P.O.P.C. could be eliminated (except in violation and import form) at the same time.

Please excuse this long letter (rendered inevitable by the complete absence of personal contact with Allied authority) but, please, read it carefully and have the matters dealt with investigated as to the truth of my facts. Things are getting pretty serious all round, and no man I know here would be father a single ray of light or wear a rose from the signs local authority (all Communist) or from Soviet A.R.C. The former are only concerned with buying & selling, partitioning their political aims or make money - while U.S.A. - why I'm dashed if I know what they are concerned with except refusing all attempts to travel and selling worthless currency or traps without arms or desperadoes who have lost given up their shot guns.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully

Oscar D. Wallaby

9750

P.S. Intent now. The prediction of Stoen has made a Decree enforcing sale at 7% of our working cattle at the price of 1,10 per cello.

Please act at once against this scene of Tyranny and injustice.

5

“*It is a good thing to have a clear head, but it is better to have a kind heart.*”

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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that the following day he would be at the station, and that he had no objection to his being there.

It is often hard to get rid of the old, without a certain amount of trouble.

—You're still not ready to leave, are you? I know you want to get out of this place. I know you want to get out of this place. I know you want to get out of this place.

प्राप्ति विषयः

In
the
city
of
Paris,
in
the
year
one
thousand
eight
hundred
and
fifty,
there
lived
a
man
named
Léon
Daudet,
who
was
a
writer
and
poet.
He
had
written
several
books
and
articles
for
newspapers,
and
had
been
invited
to
read
his
work
at
various
lectures
and
meetings.
He
was
a
handsome
man,
with
dark
hair
and
eyes,
and
a
kind
of
smile
that
made
people
feel
comfortable
when
they
were
near
him.
He
wore
a
simple
brown
coat
and
trousers,
and
a
white
shirt
with
a
black
tie.
He
had
a
small
dog
that
he
loved
very
much,
and
he
would
often
take
it
with
him
when
he
went
out
to
walk.
The
dog
was
a
small
breed,
but
very
smart
and
active.
It
would
run
around
the
streets
and
chase
birds,
and
would
often
stop
to
smell
things
and
explore
them.
It
was
a
lovable
little
dog,
and
Léon
loved
it
very
much.

SECRET Transmissions from the
SAC in Berlin during the period 1945-1949
and the period 1950-1954. The period 1945-1949
is divided into four periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3, 4) Period 4. The period 1950-1954
is divided into three periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3.

SECRET Transmissions from the SAC in Berlin during the period 1945-1949
and the period 1950-1954. The period 1945-1949
is divided into four periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3, 4) Period 4. The period 1950-1954
is divided into three periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
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SECRET Transmissions from the SAC in Berlin during the period 1945-1949
and the period 1950-1954. The period 1945-1949
is divided into four periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3, 4) Period 4. The period 1950-1954
is divided into three periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3.

SECRET Transmissions from the SAC in Berlin during the period 1945-1949
and the period 1950-1954. The period 1945-1949
is divided into four periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3, 4) Period 4. The period 1950-1954
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3) Period 3.

SECRET Transmissions from the SAC in Berlin during the period 1945-1949
and the period 1950-1954. The period 1945-1949
is divided into four periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3, 4) Period 4. The period 1950-1954
is divided into three periods: 1) Period 1, 2) Period 2,
3) Period 3.

785015

in the life of the people.

LB 10

1900-1901. 1901-1902. 1902-1903. 1903-1904. 1904-1905. 1905-1906. 1906-1907. 1907-1908. 1908-1909. 1909-1910. 1910-1911. 1911-1912. 1912-1913. 1913-1914. 1914-1915. 1915-1916. 1916-1917. 1917-1918. 1918-1919. 1919-1920. 1920-1921. 1921-1922. 1922-1923. 1923-1924. 1924-1925. 1925-1926. 1926-1927. 1927-1928. 1928-1929. 1929-1930. 1930-1931. 1931-1932. 1932-1933. 1933-1934. 1934-1935. 1935-1936. 1936-1937. 1937-1938. 1938-1939. 1939-1940. 1940-1941. 1941-1942. 1942-1943. 1943-1944. 1944-1945. 1945-1946. 1946-1947. 1947-1948. 1948-1949. 1949-1950. 1950-1951. 1951-1952. 1952-1953. 1953-1954. 1954-1955. 1955-1956. 1956-1957. 1957-1958. 1958-1959. 1959-1960. 1960-1961. 1961-1962. 1962-1963. 1963-1964. 1964-1965. 1965-1966. 1966-1967. 1967-1968. 1968-1969. 1969-1970. 1970-1971. 1971-1972. 1972-1973. 1973-1974. 1974-1975. 1975-1976. 1976-1977. 1977-1978. 1978-1979. 1979-1980. 1980-1981. 1981-1982. 1982-1983. 1983-1984. 1984-1985. 1985-1986. 1986-1987. 1987-1988. 1988-1989. 1989-1990. 1990-1991. 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• 504 •
THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF THE VITAMINS
IN DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

6-10-3 8:15 A.M. 1963
PREG. FLESH TO 2004 OF 34.4% PREGNANCY RATE. AND PREGNANCY RATE
GAVE A CHANCE FOR A 100% SUCCESS RATE. SO I TALKED WITH THE
27 PREGNANT GUNTRAM AND HE TALKED WITH THE 2004 PREGNANT WOMEN.
4000 WERE LEFT IN THE PREGNANT GROUP. 2004 OF 34.4% PREGNANCY RATE
= 696 PREGNANT WOMEN. AND 100% PREGNANCY RATE. WHICH IS 696 PREGNANT WOMEN.

The agriculturists think that the best way of solving the price problem would be to go back to the pre-war system. Nevertheless, they understand that, as long as the size of the national territory will not be liberated, the communications reestablished, the needs of agricultural and industrial production gradually rehabilitated, prices settled, and importations reduced, the return to free trade cannot be complete. Meanwhile, the material life of the nation must go on, and they do not mean to leave their duty unfulfilled; therefore, they suggest the temporary regulation about the meat supply.

1) The price of cattle for slaughter should be fixed every month, or twice a month by specially appointed persons, appointed by the commission of people's concern.

- 1) On this price a reduction of so much per cent should be made; this would give the price of the compulsory contribution (this reduction should never exceed 25%).
- 2) On this price a reduction of so much per cent should be made; this would give the percentage contribution (this reduction should never exceed 25%).
- 3) The compulsory contribution should be limited to the percentage already necessary to supply the hospitals, the sick and the poor with meat; they should have a special food card.
- 4) Within these limits, contracts and slaughter should be free.

2) Considering that this new regulation won't function at once, the agriculturists of Azania accept the percentage of contribution of 7%, and will kill their cattle at the price of L. 80, live weight, dressing 50%; this temporarily and as an experiment of 2 months.

To repeat that the agriculturists understand the need and urgency of rapidly solving the problem; for this reason they suggest the above mentioned contribution, hoping that all those concerned, in a spirit of comprehension and solidarity, which should be that of all good Itelans, will appreciate its true value.

G. C.

P.S. This memorandum was written before the setting up of the last manifesto about meat supply, confirming the determination to fix the price of meat at L. 40 the kg.

The agriculturists of Azania confirm that has been paid above; they suggest a solution which could allow to leave the price in question unchanged and yet contrary their wish.

At there were a premium for wheat and oil, there was also a premium on meat, the differences between 20 and 40 lire should be paid by the consumers, the province or later on by the State; the agriculturists will be burdened by the tax offices and not by the agriculturists' pockets.

Hoping to have faithfully expressed the opinion of the agriculturists class of Azania, we trust your Excellency will take it in consideration, and the result,

- 2) We will prove a relation of co-mand per cent contribution (this reduction should be made); this would never be used.
- 3) We will prove to the persons who want:
- 4) We will prove 111%, contracts and charges should be free.
 - 5) We will prove 111% of the mandatory contribution about 100%.
 - 6) We will prove 111% of the mandatory contribution of 70%.

6. We will prove that the requirements should be met at least 100% before the beginning of the last month
of the year, and confirming the date to fix the price in question under a
certain condition, we will prove that the price in question under a
certain condition, in a certain place, will exceed its true value.
We will prove that the requirements should be met at least 100% before the beginning of the last month
of the year, and confirming the date to fix the price in question under a
certain condition, in a certain place, will exceed its true value.
We will prove that the requirements should be met at least 100% before the beginning of the last month
of the year, and confirming the date to fix the price in question under a
certain condition, in a certain place, will exceed its true value.

7. We will prove that the requirements should be met at least 100% before the beginning of the last month
of the year, and confirming the date to fix the price in question under a
certain condition, in a certain place, will exceed its true value.

trans. 20.

5

File under Public Safety 14149

Tel. 735

5 December 1944

Ref. 1002/10/008

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Cecil D. Mallaby.

TO : Economic Section.

Copies of correspondence addressed to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. Cecil D. Mallaby are sent to you for reply. Please coordinate necessary action with Civil Affairs section.

DONE WITH

(5) Copy to: Civil Affairs Section
Major Mayle
File 3602/008

Other Staff Officer
to the Chief of Staff.

12-741 2279

1105/CC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APG 394
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Tel. 735

Int. 173/9/007.

2 January 1945

SUBJECT: Perugia Province.

TO : Economic Section.

The attached extract of letter from Lazio-Marche Region
N/5982 of 30 Dec 44, together with enclosures are passed to you for
appropriate action.

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

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(4) v
Encl.

files A

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION, R/5932
dated 30 DECEMBER 1944

*A. Pasta Ration.

As was reported in R/5839 dated 9 December a pasta ration of 3000 grams has been issued in Perugia for several months. Full details of the matter up to that date are in the letter, copy of which attached. Subsequent to that date verbal agreement was obtained from Food Sub-Commission to withhold action for a few days in the hope that the overall ration in Italy would be raised. This would mean that the reduction in Perugia would be less. On 17 December, after telephoned instructions from HQ Allied Commission had been received, Provincial Commissioner Perugia was ordered to reduce this ration to conform with the scale operating in the remainder of Italy. A full report was also requested.

Reply from the Provincial Commissioner is attached. This reply calls for little comment except that in general it suggests an inability to grasp the problem and handle it. Point 1 of paragraph 3 is difficult to understand. If it is intended to read that there is a belief that the ration would continue it at least makes sense, but is no sound reason. Point 2 is, of course, a gross over-statement. Hopes have been expressed as recently as 11 December but no statement has been made, and in any case such "hopes" should not have come to the ears of the public.

The greater part of the remainder of the letter is irrelevant.

(4)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel. 454

Ref. 3622/16/COS

26 December 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Situation in Leghorn Area.

TO : DCOS, Economic Section.

1. We are attaching copies of the following referenced letters for your immediate attention and appropriate action:

- 1) Ponam 123-3-7 dated 2 Dec. - replied to by C. 17/12 Jeff
- 2) HQ PBS AG 230 BTGOG of 12 Dec.
- 3) DCCAO/4/6A of 21 Dec.
- 4) Toscana Region XVIII/38/4/101 of 21 Dec.

2. This correspondence points out several important problems requiring immediate attention and action to improve the general civilian employee situation in this very important port area.

3. As you know a reply dated the 17th of Dec has been dispatched over the Chief Commissioner's signature to Ponam's letter. Your particular attention is directed to the recommendations contained in para 3 of PBS's letter and you are directed to prepare a reply to this letter for the signature of the Chief Commissioner.

4. Please be prepared to discuss this situation in the next Chief of Staff's meeting, Friday, 29 Dec 44.

2677

Jeff
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Food S/C
Public Health and Welfare S/C
S.C. to C.C.

FILED 12/26/44

- R'

Ref: 533/41/003

22 December 1944

Dear General:

(1)

Thank you for your letter of 18 December 1944 enclosing report from General Orlando on conditions in ROMA.

It is very encouraging to note how the population, by a display of energy and initiative, is overcoming its troubles so speedily.

I am sending a copy of this interesting report to the Regional Commissioner.

Very truly yours,

MILROY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

General Adelio Infante,
First General Aide de Camp of
H.M.H. Lieutenant General of the Realm,
ROMA.

c.c. Regional Commissioner,
EMILIA Region - with copy
of abovementioned report.

(2)

FILED 4

Translation

1218/73

Rome, 18 December 1944.

Dear Stone,

I send you a copy of this interesting report sent by the Comando Generale of the A.M. of the Carabinieri of the four provinces

s. Infante

Admiral Allyry S. Stone
Chief of the Allied Commission
R. O. M. S.

277

trans. s.o.

(1)

personal

Translation

CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY OF THE CARABINIERI REALE
Service Office - Situation and Liaison

Rome, 5 December 1944.

n. 370/6 R.P.

SUBJECT: Situation of the Forli Province.

To: H.E.M. THE FIRST AIDE DE CAMP GENERAL OF
H.R.H. THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM
ROMA

On November 18th, 1944, the commander of the CO.RP. Group in
Forli communicated:

The town of Forli has also suffered very much; it has been figured
out that about 50% of the buildings have been damaged, mostly because of the
fire of the artillery. The area of the periphery has been hit worse than the
rest of the town. Many damages will necessarily repaired. The corps of Civilian
engineers is already at work.

Now the Germans are only shelling the city by night with medium caliber
pieces. We have reasons to believe it is done by means of tanks which come
near the city when it is dark. To night too, grenades fell rather frequently;
the night before, the prefecture was hit; it seems to be taken as an aim be-
cause it has an observatory, from which the German troops movements can be seen.

Light fails completely, but we hope that before long it will be possible
to rehabilitate a plant.

The water supplies have been damaged, the extraction wells as well
as the elevation and pressure tower. Nevertheless, the city doesn't lack wa-
ter, for if the worse came to the worse, there are plenty of good artesian wells
and wells of other types in the region.

The provincial hygienic conditions of the emergency period (accumulation
of officials, corpses waiting to be buried, crowded shelters) have almost complete-
ly disappeared. The hygienic state is therefore to be considered good; the
same can be said of the sanitary state, if we consider that there have been
about ten cases of enteritic disease in the Poggio and Malvisola area, and two
cases of scarlet fever.

Compared to what it is in other localities, the food situation is satis-
factory. It has been figured out that 90% of the corn has been threshed.
Little wheat was taken to the mill. What remains is safe and registered.
Some mills could be rehabilitated at once; and also some pasta factories. The
price of vegetables is rather low; some meat has been distributed; bread is
good. Starting from tomorrow, 3 qls of milk will be distributed daily; the
normal amount was 10 qls.. This is because a large part of the cattle was
carefully hidden by the owners and the farmers when the Germans, besides
the prescribed consignments, were looting the cattle.

(1)
The food office was made use of to save foodstuffs from requisition.
100 qls of various foodstuffs have been hidden; with them it will be possible
to feed children, old people and sick persons, till the work of reorganization
has gone forward.

fat is lacking and very expensive. 10% of the pigs have been saved in the Forli area.

Till now, 500 soups are being distributed daily; it is hoped that in a few days, the equipment will be such as to enable the organization to distribute it to all the poor people.

Population of the town: about 30,000 - people having left the city, about 1,000.

People are beginning to work again in the fields. 30% of the wheat has been sown. There is a good store of corn for sowing.

Important damages in the industrial field. In some plants, the equipment has been taken north, as in the case of the artificial silk factory of Orsi Mongelli, or that of Peschi for the making of stoves and kitchen stoves; some others have been destroyed as those of the same Orsi Mongelli for the fabrication of cellophane. There have been more or less damaged and could be rehabilitated, as for instance the Gmo Mill which is very important. Some others have not been damaged or their equipment was hidden. Towards the end of the month, I will be able to make an exact report of the industrial situation of the whole province.

In the municipality, the communist AGOSTI Franco has been appointed extraordinary Commissioner; vice-commissioner, the republican the advocate ZAVATTA Franco.

The most numerous party is the communist party; then comes the Action party led by adv. ANGELINI, a well-known anti-fascist, and political victim. He is well off, and has a good character which wins him many sympathies in all the province.

Many fascists inscribed in the republican "ascist" party have remained. Few of them went north. The population is still terrified by the repressions made before the liberation, especially by the fascists. Many people have been hung.

The greatest number of the partisans who were operating near Forli have been disarmed: recovered 175 rifles, 16 automatic weapons, 10 revolvers, one mortar 41, one 9mm pistol, bombs of all kind and mines for sabotage action.

The population was very pleased at the Army assuming its service; the Allied authorities also appreciate it very much. Q.T.C.

IL GENERALE DI CORPO D'ARMATA

COMANDANTE GENERALE

Taddeo Orlando

(1)

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